REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Punjab

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH J

1895-96 & 1896-97

00134250

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REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

OF THE

PUNJAB,

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR

1ST OCTOBER 1895 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

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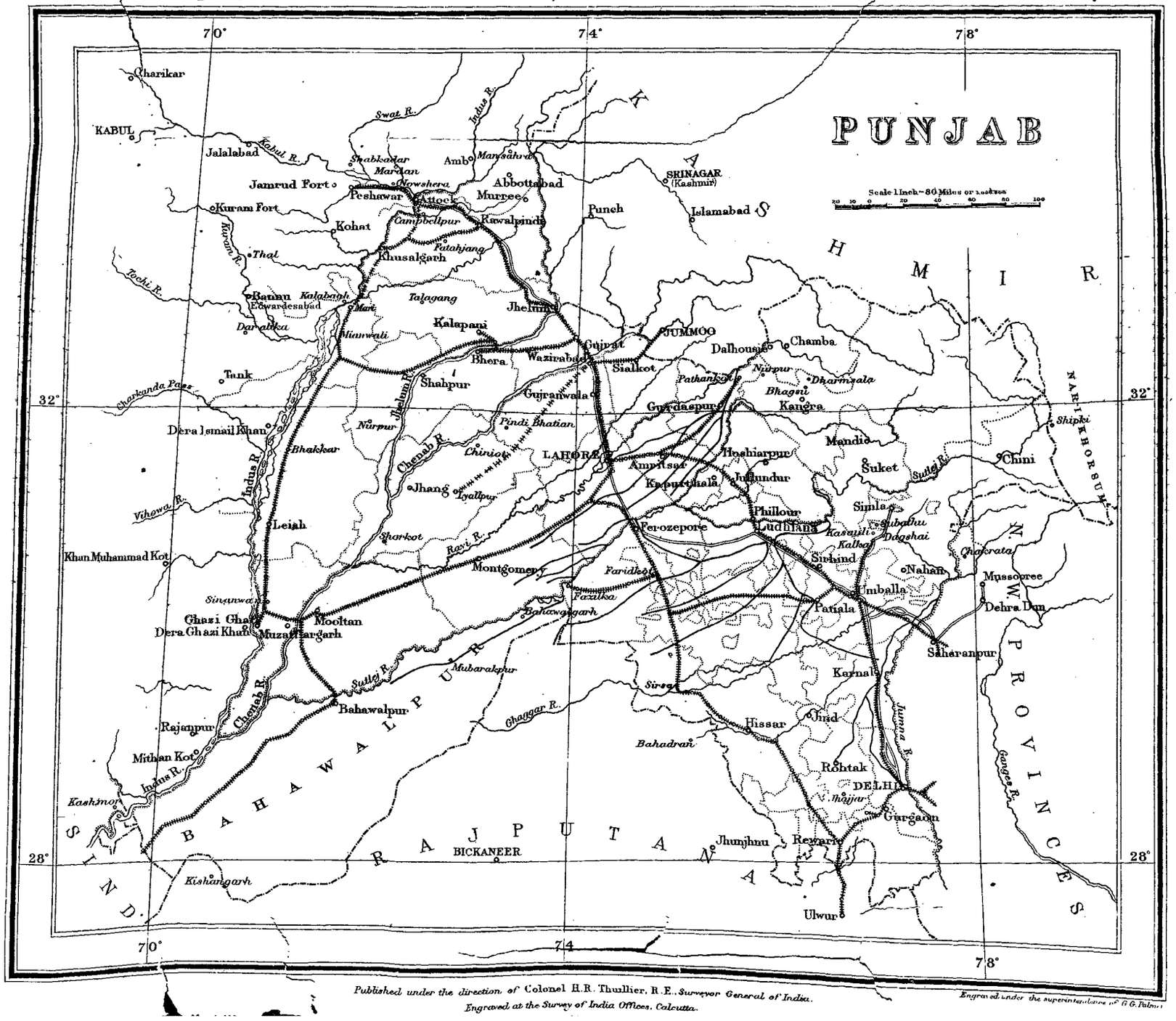
Map showing Percentage of area sewn with Wheat, in comparison with the Total area cultivated in each District for 1895-96.



Published under the direction of Colonel H.R. Thuillier, R.E., Surveyor General of India.
Engraved at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

Engraved under the superintendence of G.G. Palmer

REFERENCES.

Under 10 per cent	*Cultivated area*	*Sepia*
10-20	*Do.*	*Burnt Sienna*
20-30	*Do.*	*Carmine*
30-40	*Do.*	*Gamboge*
40-50	*Do.*	*Hookers Green*
50-60	*Do.*	*Prussian Green*

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 77, dated 27th April 1897.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1896, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, No. 134, dated 1st March 1897.

REMARKS.—The report relates to the year ending 30th September 1896, which includes the harvests of kharíf 1895 and rabi 1896. These two harvests were 15·5 and 20·6 per cent. below the average in area, and as contrasted with the crops of the two or three years immediately preceding, the falling-off is still more marked. Thus in connection with the area statistics of food-grains it is observed that in the previous year one acre of food-grain was raised per head of the population, and in the year under report only three-quarters of an acre.

2. Although there was a prolonged break in the monsoon rains in July 1895, this would not have mattered so much had there been a continuance of the rainfall into September. Except in a few hill tracts, this month was practically rainless, and the experience of 1895 and 1896 shows how extremely important it is that there should be rain in September, both for maturing the autumn crops and for the preparation of the ground for spring sowings. The winter rains were almost a complete failure, and over two millions of acres of crops were recorded as *kharába* (failed). Were it not for the canals and wells and other irrigating sources, of which the very utmost was made, the irrigated area of the year being quite a record, the produce of the food crops would, judging from more recent information, have fallen far below the requirements of the Province for even a short period.

3. The history of the present famine belongs to the year 1896-97 rathe than to the year under report, but so early as March 1896 it was found necessary to start relief operations in the Sharakpur Tahsíl of the Lahore District. Though these works were closed in August and not re-opened, in another portion of the Province, the Phália Tahsíl of the Gujrát District, relief works were opened in August 1896, and have continued in progress ever since, the numbers (including children and dependants) having reached a maximum of a little over 50,000 in February 1897.

4. In no district except Jhang (where there is a large area of new cultivation on the Chenab Canal) did the harvested area of the year exceed the normal. The Delhi Division suffered most, and in three of its districts, *viz.*, Hissar (43 per cent.), Rohtak (49 per cent.), Karnál (59 per cent.), the area of crops was less than three-fourths of the normal. In only three districts (Mooltan, Gujránwála and Kohát), besides Jhang, did the harvested area exceed 90 per cent. of the normal. The remarkable expansion of the area of irrigated crops (16·6 per cent. above last year's figures and 9 per cent. above the normal), which is the feature of the agricultural statistics of the year, is due to the excellent results obtained on the large perennial Government canals and to wells being worked to their utmost capacity. In the case of inundation canals there was a falling-off consequent upon the diminished volume of water in most of the rivers. New masonry wells were constructed and old ones brought again into use, the total number of such wells, after allowing for those which went out of use, exceeding by 4,752,—an increase of nearly 2 per cent.,—the figures of last year. Another striking feature noticed in the report is the increase of *kacha* wells (notably in Umballa) from 29,478 to 34,143. As noted in paragraph 3 (*c*) of the report there are discrepancies in the statistics of wells given in Statement No. III. There are apparently still more marked discrepancies between the figures of column 14 of Statement III and those in Statement No. XXVII. An effort should be made to

secure greater accuracy in future in the statistics relating to wells. Judging from the figures in Statement No. XXVII, the grant of protective pattas for new wells seems to have been generally neglected. Out of 1,645 pattas issued during the year, 1,360 were granted in the Pesháwar District.

5. The prices for the year 1896 given in the table on page 19 of the report are considerably below the level attained at the end of the year and which have prevailed since its close. That a reduction of the area of crops by only one-fifth as compared with the normal should be attended by a rise in prices equal to and in some cases exceeding 100 per cent. is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, which deserves a more detailed examination than can be included in a review of an annual report. The often expressed view that high prices in this Province are due to the failure of crops in other parts of India implies the existence of a drain of food supplies from the Province. The most recent returns of rail-borne traffic indicate a considerable surplus of imports into over exports from the Province in the case of food-grains, and large supplies have also come into the Punjab from trans-frontier countries. So far as the statistics given in paragraph 4 (*a*) of the report go, it would seem that in the year ending 30th September last the exports of wheat had fallen to 136,629 tons, or about one-fourth of the previous year's exports. In the quarter ending 30th December 1896 the exports of wheat were only 15,000 tons, exports to Calcutta and Bombay having practically stopped. The rise in the value of agricultural produce implies an immense enhancement of the wealth and resources of the agriculturists in many parts of the Province. Reference is made (page 45 of extracts) to the opulent circumstance of the Játs of the Moga Tahsíl in Ferozepore and to the wealth of the colonists in the Chenab Canal Colony (Appendix D). The Pesháwar District has also been in a position to benefit from a concurrence of high prices with moderately good harvests. But to those agriculturists who have no surplus produce to dispose of and to those whose land has not yielded a sufficiency for their own requirements, high prices are productive of no gain or entail actual distress, and the area of such distress may be regarded as extending throughout all tracts in which the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated land is small.

6. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt satisfied himself that in reducing the number of fields in the Dera Gházi Khan District from 858,631 to 505,344 the process of consolidation has not been carried too far. As regards the area cultivated, the district is above the average, but the number of fields is now less than in any district except Hissar, Simla and Kohát. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to know if there is any special reason for the reduction of the number of cultivating holdings in Jullundur by 34,292 and the almost corresponding increase in Hoshiárpur.

7. The salient features of the year's transaction relating to the alienation of land are as follows:—The number of sales and mortgages was higher than in any year of the past ten. The area sold and mortgaged, though in excess of last year's figures, has been exceeded in several years during the last decade. The net area mortgaged, after deducting redemptions, is less than in any year except 1891-92, but this favourable feature is in part due to recent orders requiring a strict record of all redemptions in cases in which land is redeemed merely to be remortgaged for a larger sum. It must not be forgotten that all these alienations are cumulative in their effect, and that a reduction in the area transferred in any year as compared with previous years does not mean that expropriation of the original owners has ceased, but only that the process is proceeding at a diminished rate of speed.

8. The consideration money paid in respect of the land alienated during the year amounted to more than 256 lakhs, which exceeds the total land revenue of the Province paid to Government. About one-eighth of the cultivated area of the Province is now under mortgage, the proportion being largest in Bannu (32·6),

Siálkot (22·0) and Kohát (21·1), and least in Hissar (3·3), Karnál (4·6) and Jhelum (6·7). The Bannu figures should be further explained. Last year the cultivated area under mortgage in this district was 21·2 per cent. of the whole, so that the increase has been extraordinary. Of the total area mortgaged, 28 per cent. and of the cultivated area 30 per cent. has been alienated to "new agriculturists." The statistics do not admit of a determination of the proportion of the *net* area mortgaged which has gone to new agriculturists. Of the area sold outright, this class have purchased 15 and 19 per cent. of total and cultivated area respectively.

The transactions recorded in the present report are anterior in date to and do not reflect the effects of the present scarcity. Judging from the Registration Returns, there has been, since the distress commenced, a very marked increase in the number of transactions affecting immoveable property. On the other hand, Mr. Thorburn notes that one effect of the bad seasons is to curtail credit and consequently limit alienations, and a diminution in the transactions recorded in the Gujránwála, Shahpur and Jhelum Districts is explained in this way.

9. Two measures of importance are noticed in the report in connection with the land record agency and its working. The first is the enactment of Act XVII of 1896 with a view to legalise the amalgamation of the District Patwári Funds into one consolidated fund for the Province. This arrangement will admit of the gradual equalization of the pay of Patwáris in the several districts and will do away with the administrative inconvenience resulting from the maintenance of so many separate funds. The other reform is the abolition of the abbreviated *jamabandi*, a measure which will relieve the subordinate record agency of a very considerable burden of work and enable Patwáris to devote more time to other important duties.

10. The collections of fixed land revenue were in round numbers 213½ lakhs as compared with 217 lakhs in 1894-95 and 217½ lakhs in 1893-94. The last mentioned figure is the maximum hitherto reached, but the Government of India for the purposes of the Provincial Contract have estimated the collections on account of fixed land revenue at 222 lakhs. The demand for the year 1895-96 was 220⅓ lakhs, of which the collections amounted to 96·7 per cent. The uncollected balance of the year was Rs. 7,17,648, which, with Rs. 2,28,348 outstanding on account of previous years, brings the total arrears up to Rs. 9,45,996. Considering the very inferior character of the harvest of rabi 1896, it is surprising that the portion of the revenue which was uncollected was so small. It has since, however, been found necessary to grant very large suspensions on account of the kharíf harvest of 1896. It is noted that, except in Lahore and Kohát, little greater difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue than in ordinary years. Including fixed and fluctuating land revenue the total collections of the year amounted to Rs. 2,40,20,181 as compared with Rs. 2,37,50,064 in 1894-95, or nearly 3 lakhs more than in the previous year, but this is due to a special item, *viz.*, 5½ lakhs, realized by the sale by auction of land in the Lahore District. Were it not for this and for an increase of over a lakh in the Chenab Canal Colony receipts, the revenue of the year would have shown a serious falling-off, as the unfavourable seasons affected the fluctuating land revenue receipts and grazing income to a much greater extent than the fixed land revenue realizations.

11. The sale of 13,895 acres of Government waste land in the Lahore District at an average price of Rs. 50 per acre, subject to the usual demands for land revenue, cesses and water rates, illustrates the enormous enhancement which has taken place in the value of land within recent years. Under rules issued in the year 1863 such land could have been purchased free of revenue in perpetuity for two or three rupees per acre, and under the waste land rules of 1885, which have since been cancelled, a large area of similar land in the Lahore District was sold for less than Rs. 10 per acre. Proposals were made to the Government of India

for the sale by auction of several rakhs in the Lahore District of the estimated value of 18 lakhs, but it was decided by the Supreme Government that the cultivation of this land, which is commanded by extensions of the Bári Doáb Canal, shall be arranged for under a colonization scheme similar to that on the Chenab Canal. The great disproportion between the rents realized for Government lands and the capital value of the proprietary right has suggested the establishment of some relation between rent and market value of the land in the case of new leases, and proposals have been made to the Government of India in that behalf. There is no doubt that in the case of irrigated land the profits of cultivation are very considerable, especially in years of high prices.

12. The question of buying out the rights of petty jágírdárs, which is referred to in paragraph 20 of the report, was considered by Government in 1891, and the view was expressed that commutation cannot and ought not to be compulsorily enforced, but that if a general desire to commute is ever expressed by any family, the matter should be considered and reported for orders. In this matter and also in the somewhat similar question of the introduction of the rule of primogeniture it will probably be found necessary to resort to legislation if agreements entered into by incumbent jágírdárs are to hold good as against descendants and collaterals. Undoubtedly the present extraordinary sub-division of many of the Umballa jágírs and the work involved in the distribution of the fractional shares is a most inconvenient burden to the administration.

13. The settlements in progress during the year were those of the Pesháwar, Montgomery, Dera Gházi Khan and Jhelum Districts. The Pesháwar Settlement has been brought to a close, the enhancement realized being over 2 lakhs per annum. The cost of settlement operations amounted to Rs. 3,12,069. The Montgomery Settlement is not expected to be concluded until 1898. The assessment work in Dera Gházi Khan is complete, the enhancement of revenue secured being about 1 lakh, if the Settlement Officer's anticipations as to the realizations under the fluctuating system, which has been introduced, are fulfilled. This settlement had cost Rs. 1,73,000 up to September 30th last. In Jhelum the assessment stage has not yet been reached. Since the close of the year a Settlement Officer has been posted to Mooltan. Muzaffargarh will be the next district to be taken up. The pay of Settlement Officers has been very greatly improved under the new arrangements recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The post of Settlement Commissioner, which was abolished in 1884, has now been revived, the Financial Commissioner being thus relieved of the more immediate charge of settlement operations. The arrangement involves the abolition of the post of Second Financial Commissioner, and in fact reintroduces the system in force prior to the reorganization of 1884.

14. As stated in the review of last year's report, the urgent necessity for increased record-room accommodation is recognised by Government, but the financial position admits of little being done. The sum available for expenditure on Civil buildings of all classes is much below the requirements of the Province, which include the special demands for entirely new administrative buildings in connection with the Chenab Colony.

15. Under the heading "Northern India Canal and Drainage Act" the report contains an account of some provincial and local canals which are not under the Public Works Department, and also of the three canals which are connected with colonization schemes. The report in Appendix D of the Chenab Canal colonization has been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor with interest. The remarkable prosperity of the colony in the midst of the prevailing scarcity testifies season after season with greater force to the exceptional claim of irrigation works in this Province to a share of the capital annually raised for productive public works. Not only on large canals, but also on minor projects, can money be spent

with the greatest advantage to the people and profit to Government, and this is specially the case in the western portion of the Province, where without irrigation cultivation is impossible. A perusal of the extracts relating to the Pesháwar Canals on pages 75 to76*a* of the report will afford an idea of what can be done in this direction. Unfortunately the quinquennial Provincial settlements have not heretofore provided for any expenditure other than maintenance charges on productive irrigation works, and what has been effected in the past has been carried out from savings in other heads of expenditure. In the recently introduced quinquennial contract the allotment for expenditure on Provincial irrigation works will possibly admit of some Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 being annually devoted to new projects, but not much can be attempted on so small a provision. In connection with the Pesháwar Canals it may be noted that this Government has submitted to the Governor-General in Council a draft of a Regulation for their control and management. Such an enactment is urgently required for other districts than Pesháwar, especially for Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, where existing arrangements derive their force from and expire with the settlement engagements now coming under revision. The subject will probably be one of the first to occupy the attention of the new Legislative Council.

16. The advances made during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act exceeded 4 lakhs, or more than double the sum advanced in the previous year. Under the former enactment Rs. 1,89,706 were advanced, while for loans for the purchase of seed grain and bullocks the amount disbursed reached Rs. 2,18,251. The Lieutenant-Governor notes that suggestions for improving the procedure under both Acts are under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner. It is no doubt a matter of difficulty to observe a mean between the careful inquiry and deliberate procedure of the present rules and a less discriminating system, which, while making the loans more popular, might be attended with abuses such as are noted in the case of the Lahore District (page 82 of extracts), where the money advanced for the purchase of cattle was misapplied, and in Mooltan (page 78 of extracts), where advances were made to money-lenders. It may be noted that under the orders of the Government of India no loans under the Land Improvement Act will be granted during the financial year 1897-98.

17. The question of reducing the period of limitation to one year for claims of arrears of produce rents should be noted for consideration with the many other suggestions which have been made from time to time for amending the Punjab Tenancy Act.

18. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to record that the special thanks of the Government are due to the Financial Commissioners and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the manner in which the important duties of their offices have been discharged during the year under report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, communicated to the Financial Commissioners, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-4-97—367.

No. 134.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Dated LAHORE, *1st March* 1897.

FROM

C. J. HALLIFAX, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Land Revenue of the Punjab for the agricultural year, 1st October 1895 to 30th September 1896. The office of the First Financial Commissioner was held by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., throughout the year, and that of Second Financial Commissioner by Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I.

I have, &c.,

C. J. HALLIFAX,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR, 1st OCTOBER 1895 to 30th SEPTEMBER 1896.

PART I.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. *Preliminary.*—Part I of this report has been furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Part II prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office as usual.

The reports were received from the districts on the dates noted below:—

Division.	District.	Date of receipt of fair copy.
Delhi	Hissár	23rd November 1896.
	Rohtak	23rd ditto.
	Gurgáon	23rd ditto.
	Delhi	23rd ditto.
	Karnál	23rd ditto.
	Umballa	23rd ditto.
	Simla	23rd ditto.
Jullundur	Kángra	30th ditto.
	Hoshiárpur	30th ditto.
	Jullundur	30th ditto.
	Ludhiána	30th ditto.
	Ferozepore	30th ditto.
Lahore	Mooltan	12th ditto.
	Jhang	19th ditto.
	Montgomery	14th ditto.
	Lahore	12th ditto.
	Amritsar	14th ditto.
	Gurdáspur	14th ditto.
Rawalpindi	Siálkot	27th ditto.
	Gujrát	5th December 1896.
	Gujránwála	21st ditto.
	Shahpur	12th ditto.
	Jhelum	12th ditto.
	Ráwalpindi	19th ditto.
Peshawar	Hazára	23rd November 1896.
	Peshawar	5th December 1896.
	Kohát	21st November 1896.
Derajat	Bannu	21st ditto.
	Dera Ismail Khan	30th ditto.
	Dera Gházi Khan	30th ditto.
	Muzaffargarh	30th ditto.

2. *Rainfall and harvests.*—The harvests dealt with in this report are the autumn of 1895 and the spring of 1896. The success of the autumn crop, of which only 25 per cent. is usually irrigated, depends almost entirely on the abundance and regular distribution of the monsoon rains and above all on their continuance well into September. The rabi crop is protected by irrigation to a much greater extent than the kharíf, 34 per cent. or over one-third being usually irrigated, but the sowings on dry lands are dependent on the late monsoon rains and the outturn of the harvest on dry lands is determined solely, and on irrigated lands largely, by the winter rains which fall usually between 20th December and the end of February. The most noteworthy characteristics of the year were the lightness of the monsoon rainfall, and its early cessation, the exceptionally high temperature which prevailed almost throughout, and the general absence of cold weather storms and hence of cold weather rains.

The monsoon rains of 1895.—There was considerable delay in the setting in of the monsoon along the Bombay coast where it was not fairly established until the 11th June, but the current advanced unusually rapidly into Upper India and humid winds appeared over the Punjab between the 14th and 25th. These humid winds occasioned thunder-storms during two different periods over the Punjab. The first was between the 12th and 18th, when fairly general rain fell in the submontane and hill districts and light scattered rain over the remainder of the Province. The second period of rainfall was between the 24th and the end of the month, when general and moderately heavy rain was received in the whole Province except the south-west. The heaviest falls in 24 hours during the second period were: 7·10 inches at Dádupur (Umballa), 6·82 inches at Pálampur, 5·93 inches at Jagádhri, 5·42 inches at Haripur (Hazára) and 4·40 inches at Kahuta. The heaviest falls were thus restricted to the hill and submontane districts, and the rainfall of the month was above the normal over the whole Province. During July the rainfall in the Punjab was scanty, prolonged breaks occurring during which practically no rain fell. Showers fell between the 8th and the 11th, between the 21st and the 24th, and between the 28th and the end of the month. During this last period the rainfall was very irregularly distributed and, though generally light, was heavy in the Gurgáon, Rohtak, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Kángra and Simla Districts. The rainfall of the month was in general defective; it was very scanty in the northern and western districts and was *nil* in the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan Districts. In August monsoon winds prevailed during the greater part of the month, and from the 1st to the 10th frequent showers fell in all districts. The amounts were generally moderate, and the most important feature was that moderately heavy rain extended on the 8th, 9th and 10th to the western districts. Heavy rain fell in the hill and submontane districts between the 13th and 17th. After this fall there occurred a well-marked break until the 26th or 27th, when another rainy period set in during which the southern, submontane and hill districts received heavy, the central and northern districts moderate, and the south-western districts light rain. Falls exceeding 4 inches in 24 hours were reported during this period at stations in the Ferozepore, Gurgáon, Umballa and Amritsar Districts. In September the monsoon currents failed and in the Punjab the only rainfall received was some local showers chiefly in the hill districts during the first and last weeks of the month. The monsoon rains hence ceased at the end of August.

During June there was a slight deficiency of rainfall at the stations of Delhi, Rohtak, Sirsa, Lahore, Amritsar, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan, but in all other places the total rainfall of the month was in excess of the normal. The excess was greatest absolutely on and near the hills—Umballa reporting an excess of 9·86 inches, Simla of 10·08 inches, Gurdáspur of 12·07 inches and Abbottabad of 8·13 inches. In July this condition was entirely changed. Only at Umballa, Kilba, Shahpur, Murree and Bannu was there any excess, and with the exception of Umballa these cases of excess were quite unimportant. The deficiency was large relatively to the normal in all Divisions, but was greatest in the submontane and western districts. At Ludhiána the abnormal deficiency was as much as 8·09 inches, at Gurdáspur 7·33 inches, at Ráwalpindi 6·84 inches, at Siálkot 6·45 inches, at Jullundur 6·24 inches and at Amritsar 6·02 inches. In August the rainfall conditions again changed and the fall for the month was

larger than usual over the greater part of the Province, though the rainfall was irregularly distributed. In the Delhi Division, Karnál and Umballa had about 4 inches more than the average, and Hissár a trifling excess, but all the remaining stations a deficiency; in the Jullundur Division all the stations had an excess; in the Lahore Division, Lahore and Montgomery reported a deficient fall and the remaining stations an excessive fall; in the Ráwalpindi Division all the stations except Murree received excessive rain and in the Deraját all the stations except Bannu. In the Pesháwar Division the rainfall was irregular. During September there was no monsoon current and over by far the greater part of the Province no rain fell at all, and every station shows a deficiency.

The general excess in June and August only partly counterbalanced the deficiency in July and September, but the total rainfall for the whole monsoon period was less generally in defect than might have been anticipated. The returns of the different stations exhibit, however, an exceedingly irregular rainfall. Thus at Rohtak, Gurgáon, Karnál, Jullundur and Lahore the rainfall of the whole period was about 10 inches in defect; in the case of Sirsa and Umballa it was about 10 inches in excess of the normal.

Thus the rainfall of 1895 was not only much less than the rainfall of 1894, but far below the average and in many districts what did fall was not seasonably distributed.

The area sown was not much less than the area of 1894, but the area which failed to mature after being sown owing to the failure of rain was very large.

The area under all the most important cereals shows a great falling-off. In maize there was an increse. This is a crop grown mostly in districts in or near the hills, in most of which the crop was a good one. There was an increase in the area under sugarcane which is generally an irrigated crop. The cotton crop was also a good one: the best known for many years. It would have been better still, but for the early failure of rain. The crop was everywhere good on irrigated lands and poor on those dependent on rain. The sesamum crop was not a good one, and the area decreased by 48·3 per cent. The rice crop was generally poor and there are very large decreases in *jowár* and *bájra*.

Hissár of all districts suffered most from the unfavorable rainfall. An unirrigated area of 1,422,599 acres was sown which was almost exactly the same as in 1894. But of this no less than 1,170,985 acres are reported to have failed leaving only 251,614 acres or 17·7 per cent. of the area sown to be harvested, against 933,800 acres last year. Thus the last two kharíf harvests in Hissár have been very bad ones. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that it may be said that the unirrigated crop failed entirely. In the other districts of the Delhi Division there was less or greater falling-off in area except in Simla where there was an increase.

In the Jullundur Division the crop was an unusually good one in Kángra, where the rain was excessive in 1894. It was also very good in Hoshiárpur, fair in Jullundur and moderate in Ludhiána. In Ferozepore the Deputy Commissioner classes it as an 8-anna crop only.

In the Lahore Division in Mooltan the canals worked well and there was an increase in area. In Montgomery and Lahore there was a decrease and in Jhang and Amritsar there was an increase, due entirely to an expansion of irrigation. In Gurdáspur, a submontane district, the area increased and the crop was good.

In the Ráwalpindi Division there was an increase in area in Siálkot, but the crop was only moderate owing to the failure of the rice crop. In Ráwalpindi also the area increased, but the crop is rated a 12-anna one. In the other four districts there was a falling-off and fodder was generally scarce.

In the Pesháwar Division there was a falling-off in Kohát, but an increase in Hazára, while in Pesháwar the crop is described as excellent.

In the Deraját the crop would have been better than last year owing to satisfactory working of hill-torrents and streams in Dera Ismail Khan, but for the ravages on the ripening crop committed by the ground locust (*tiddis*); elsewhere there was a falling-off.

Taken as a whole, the crop of the Province was a bad one and there was a great lack of fodder. Those districts in or near the hills, which are generally in danger of suffering from an excess of rain, did best. Hissár fared worst and did very badly indeed.

The crop of the Province could not be rated higher than a 12-anna one.

Winter rains.—In December there was slight rainfall in the Punjab hills and Kashmír. The central districts had light showers on the 2nd and 3rd, and the hill districts chiefly on the 10th and 11th, but the rainfall of the month was less than one-tenth of an inch, over by far the greater part of the Punjab. The deficiency was about ½ inch over the eastern and northern divisions. The month of January 1896 was fine and less disturbed than usual. There were, however, three periods of disturbance and of rainfall over the Punjab; the first was between the 11th and 14th, when the northern and eastern and the hill districts received light to moderate rain; the second period occurred on the 18th and 19th, and was very local in character, the rainfall being confined to the east Punjab and adjacent hills, where light local showers occurred; while the third period lasted from the 27th to the end of the month and rain fell between the 28th and 31st. In February the weather was slightly more disturbed than the average. The first period of rainfall was from the 1st to the 3rd, when rain fell fairly generally over the whole Province. The fall was light in the southern districts, more especially in Gurgáon and Hissár, and was heavy in Kángra. The second period occurred on the 6th and 7th, when the hill and submontane parts of the Province received moderate showers. The third period was the 14th and 15th, when the fall was again light and occurred chiefly in the hill districts. The fourth period was as important as the first, and lasted from the 23rd to the 26th. The rainfall during this period was heavy on the hills, moderate in the submontane districts and light elsewhere. The rainfall of the month was generally heavier than usual, except in the central districts where it was about normal. During March the weather was feebly unsettled, though the amount of rain was small. Between the 7th and 13th, frequent thunderstorms gave light rain, both on the hills and plains. The weather then cleared and was fairly fine till the 21st, after which date scattered local showers set in, which continued till near the end of the month.

In December the rainfall was normal at Delhi and Jhang, and was in defect in all other places, the deficiency being absolutely greatest at the hill stations. In January the rainfall was almost equally deficient, the only places reporting any excess being Montgomery, Bannu and Murree. The deficiency exceeded 3 inches at Kilba, 2 inches at Siálkot and 1 inch at Delhi, Simla, Dharmsála, Ludhiána, Amritsar and Gujrát. In February conditions improved somewhat, and at the majority of stations the rainfall was heavier than usual, except in the Ráwalpindi Division, where the rainfall remained light at all stations with the exception of Siálkot. In March the dry conditions reappeared and with the exception of the four stations of Sirsa, Jhang, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, the rainfall of the month was everywhere deficient.

The rainfall of the whole cold weather period slightly exceeded the normal at Simla, Jhang, Montgomery, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, but was in defect in all other places. The abnormal deficiency was 7·84 inches at Kilba, 4·33 inches at Gujrát, and exceeded 2 inches at several stations. The result of a poor monsoon and short winter rains was that after three exceptionally good spring harvests in succession the rabi crop of 1896 was a very poor one. The rabi is protected by irrigation much more than the kharíf, over one-third of the area being irrigated on the average; but the season was a very unfavorable one for all crops entirely dependent on the rainfall. There were of course no floods and there was very little hail; only two districts, Delhi and Gurgáon, suffered injury to crops from hailstorms, and in Umballa high winds did some damage, otherwise drought was the cause of all the injury suffered. As might have been expected in such a dry year, there was hardly any rust on the wheat crop.

In Hissár the complete absence of rain from August to the end of January caused almost a complete failure of the irrigated crop. There was a large increase in irrigation. Much the same occurred in Rohtak, Gurgáon and Delhi. In Karnál the failure of grass and the want of fodder were much felt, and cattle were driven away in large numbers in search of grazing. In Umballa, except in the tahsíls of Kharar and Rúpar, the crop was very poor. In Kángra it fell off by about one-third owing to want of rain. In Hoshiárpur the harvest was exceptionally good in the lowlying tracts of Dasúya and Garhshankar, known as the Bet. The average outturn per acre in these tracts is put as high as from 25 to 35 maunds. In the hills, however, the harvest was bad, not exceeding 6 annas. The Deputy Commissioner reports "on the whole the crop has been excellent in the Garhshankar and Dasúya Bets, ordinary in the Sirwál tracts, poor in *báráni* land and very bad in the hills."

In Jullundur the harvest was fair, rated at 10 annas on unirrigated and 14 annas on well lands. In Ludhiána it was moderate. In Ferozepore there was a considerable falling-off in area and the harvest was poor. In Mooltan the canals worked badly and the area was contracted. In Jhang the area shows a slight increase and the outturn was good, both in quality and quantity. In Montgomery, on the other hand, there was a large decrease in area, due in great measure to the low water level of the river, the lowlying lands not being flooded and the *sailáb* area much contracted in consequence. In Lahore the want of rain told heavily against the crops. There was a great decrease in area and the outturn was not good. In one tahsíl Sharakpur, Relief Works had to be started. In Amritsar there was a decrease in total area, but a considerable increase in irrigation and the crop was not a bad one, and there was a fair supply of fodder also. In Gurdáspur the crop is said to have been very bad, the worst on record for several years. Still it is classed as a 10-anna crop. In Siálkot the yield was good, though the area was somewhat contracted. The outturn on well lands is put as high as 20 annas, that on unirrigated lands at 12 annas. In Gujránwála the harvest was excellent in the new Chenáb Colony, but bad elsewhere. In Shahpur and Jhelum the want of rain caused a very great decrease in the area, the harvest was bad and the supply of fodder scanty. In Ráwalpindi the same thing occurred, and the harvest is classed as an 8-anna one only. In Hazára and Kohát there was little decrease, but in Pesháwar the area both irrigated and unirrigated shows a great falling-off, due mainly to the failure of autumn and winter rains. In Bannu there was some decrease, and in the Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts there was a falling-off, due mainly to a failure of the usual flood waters of the Indus. In the two first-named districts also the failure of the water-supply in the hill-torrents further curtailed the area. The outturn was, however, either fair or good.

Some of the most notable decreases in district areas were the following :—

	per cent.
Hissár	68·7
Rohtak	62·4
Karnál	56·3
Umballa	47·2
Delhi	37·9
Gurgáon	35·2
Simla	35·0
Kángra	34·7
Montgomery	32·8
Jhelum	31·6

The inferior nature of the harvest was due entirely to the drought. There was no incursion of locusts or serious damage by other insects, of course no excessive flooding, and though high winds and hail in some cases did damage it was not of unusual extent.

The harvest, as a whole, was not a good one. The area was much contracted. The outturn on unirrigated lands was usually moderate, sometimes bad. But on lowlying moist lands and on irrigated lands the crops were good and the outturn of excellent quality.

Thus it appears that both the autumn and spring crops were considerably below the average, the former by 15·5 per cent. as regards area, the latter by 20·6. The deficiency was greatest in the Delhi Division, where the proportion of unirrigated crops is highest, and least in the Deraját where the rainfall is generally so slight that nearly all the crops are grown with the aid of artificial irrigation or river flood. The fodder crops suffered most, and throughout the year nearly all the Province suffered from insufficiency of pasture and fodder. While owing to the great shrinkage in the area under food crops, prices rose considerably and exports fell off.

The reports received show that the rain-gauges under the management of the Canal Department are properly maintained and duly inspected. Of those at tahsíl head-quarters, 20 were inspected by Deputy Commissioners, none by Commissioners and 36 by the Director of Land Records. The inspections were much fewer than last year, and seeing how much depends on accurate registration and returns of the rainfall, especially in a year of drought, it is to be regretted that the gauges did not receive more attention from Commissioners and District Officers.

3. *Increase and decrease in cultivated areas.*—The total cultivated area of the year was 26,823,254 acres, against 27,037,972 last year, the highest on record—a decrease of 0·8 per cent. It was, however, 1,182,964 acres or about 4·6 per cent. above the normal or average of the preceding ten years, which is 25,640,290. The following table compares the area of total cultivation, fallows and crops for 1895-96, and the previous ten years :—

Statement III and V.

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	Cultivated.	Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jinswár.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885-86	25,209,693	4,697,575	20,512,118	22,613,077
1886-87	24,158,671	5,771,010	18,387,661	20,317,967
1887-88	24,683,484	4,097,456	20,586,028	22,790,601
1888-89	24,893,368	4,172,673	20,720,695	23,469,994
1889-90	25,492,354	6,084,841	19,407,513	21,231,358
1890-91	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126
1891-92	25,779,366	6,536,794	19,242,572	21,408,657
1892-93	26,816,035	3,028,350	23,787,685	26,732,864
1893-94	26,460,801	3,627,695	22,833,106	25,645,949
1894-95	27,037,972	5,261,070	21,776,902	24,479,892
1895-96	26,823,254	9,743,164	17,080,090	19,054,346

"Current fallows" here include not only land on which no crop was sown, but also land on which the crops sown failed to germinate or mature. The area under fallows this year amounts to the enormous total of 9,743,164 acres or about 36 per cent. of the total cultivated area and is nearly 4½ millions of acres in excess of last year's figures, 5,261,070 acres, and more than double the normal 4,829,453 acres. The great increase is, of course, directly traceable to the deficient rainfall in both harvests, which not only prevented land usually worked from being sown, but also was accountable for a very extensive failure of the sown.

crops. Thus in the kharíf which, being mainly dependent on rain is the more precarious harvest, of 11,459,227 acres sown, 2,877,514 acres, or more than a fourth failed to yield a crop, and this went to swell the area of "current fallows." "Balance cropped" means the area on which crops were successfully raised after deducting fallow and failed area, and this shrunk from 21,776,902 acres last year and a normal area of 20,810,837 acres to 17,080,090 acres in the year under review. The area of crops actually grown including double crops was only 19,054,346 acres, a falling-off of 5,425,546 acres or over 22 per cent from last year's figures, and of 4,168,302 acres or 18·0 per cent. from the normal, which is 23,222,648 acres. The area of successful crops in fact fell far short of that for any year in the last ten, being over a million acres less than that of the disastrous year, 1886-87. When it is remembered that in the interval the cultivated area has increased by over 2½ millions of acres, that irrigation from canals and from wells has considerably increased, the enormous decrease in crops bears eloquent testimony to the exceptionally bad character of the harvests.

The percentage of crops harvested to the area upon which they were grown is 111·6, so that the percentage of double cropping was 11·6. Last year it was 12·4 and in the previous year 12·3. The normal is 11·6.

The total area of the Province has increased from 64,884,846 to 65,619,479 acres, or by about 1,148 square miles. Omitting trifling variations, the increase has taken place in the three districts of Pesháwar, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan. In Pesháwar the increase is 108,480 acres, and is due partly to final checking of the measurement records at the close of settlement, but mainly to the inclusion of the Khawára and Niláb Circles from Kohát and of the trans-border villages of Khánpur and Natián in Tahsíl Swabi. The increase of 299,762 acres in Kohát is due to the fact that the figures for the lately settled Khattak iláka have been included for the first time, and these more than counterbalance the area ceded to Pesháwar, and the transfer of one village to independent (*jawaki*) territory. In Dera Gházi Khan the increase is 171,217 acres, which is due to the revision of the figures on remeasurement.

The area recorded as "forests" has decreased from 3,796,171 to 3,705,211 acres. The decrease is accounted for by changes of classification in several districts. In Hoshiárpur 1,868 acres were transferred from "Forests" to "Culturable waste," while in Siálkot 401 acres were transferred from the head "Not available for cultivation" to "Forests." In Gujránwála an area of 5,700 acres was transferred from "Forests" to "Government waste." In Pesháwar the area of forests increased by 7,949 acres, owing to the inclusion of the Khawára forests received from Kohát, while in Kohát the area was reduced by 84,142 acres owing to transfer of the Khawára tract, most of which was shown under another head in Pesháwar. In Dera Gházi Khan an area of 14,495 acres was added owing to the transfer of certain rakhs from the District to the Forest Department. The increase of total area alluded to above is distributed chiefly over the area "Not available for cultivation," which has risen from 11,730,493 to 12,210,699 acres, and over the "Other land available for cultivation" which was increased from 15,799,205 to 16,359,296 acres.

Of the total area of the Province 5·6 per cent. is under "forests," 18·6 per cent. is unculturable waste not the property of Government, 9·9 per cent. is Government waste available for cultivation, 25·0 per cent. is private property available for cultivation, *i.e.*, culturable, and 40·9 per cent. or a little over two-fifths is actually under cultivation.

3 (*a*). The only transfers between districts have been (1) that of the Khawára and Niláb Circles with an area of 101,405 acres from Kohát to Pesháwar for administrative reasons; (2) 755 acres by river action from Gujránwála to Gujrát; (3) 4,066 acres, of which only 14 were under cultivation paying Rs. 2 land revenue, from Kohát to the Jawaki-Afridi territory; (4) 1,933 acres including 26 acres cultivated paying Rs. 68 revenue from Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Gházi Khan. This area was actually transferred in 1894-95, but was not shown in the returns of that year, as the Notification was not issued till 9th November 1895.

3 (*b*). *Cultivated area classification.*—The area and proportion of crops grown on the different classes of soils were as follows :—

	Total area cultivated.		Per cent. of cultivated area.	Uncropped.	Cropped.	Crops grown.	Per cent. of total area of crops.
	1894-95	1895-96.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Well lands	4,565,156	4,543,880	17	748,541	3,795,339	4,139.912	21·7
Canal lands	3,796,210	3,837,803	14	834,611	3,003,192	3,448,150	18·1
Riverain land ...	1,909,317	1,614,818	6	433,147	1,181,671	1,303,189	6·9
Other wet land ..	639,993	760,334	3	391,700	368,634	405,076	2·1
Dry land	16,127,296	16,066,419	60	7,335,165	8,731,254	9,758,019	51·2
Total ...	27,037,972	26,823,254	100	9,743,164	17,080,090	19,054,346	100

On every 100 acres of cultivation on the average, 63·6 were put under crops—excluding fallows and failure—and yielded 71 acres of harvested crops. This shows a great falling-off from last year when the crops amounted to 91·3 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in the previous year the percentage was as high as 96·9. The averages for last ten years from 1886-96, were 90, 84, 92,94, 83,91, 83, 99·7, 96·9, 91·3, giving a mean of 90·5, so that the results of the year under review have been most unsatisfactory not only as regards the gross area of crops, but also as regards their proportion to the total area under cultivation. On well lands 91·1 acres of crops were grown per 100 acres of cultivation, on canal lands 89·9 acres. These show a decided improvement on last year's figures which were 88·5 and 83·9 for well and canal lands respectively, the chief explanation of which is that the canals and wells were worked to their fullest extent, and the supply spread over as large an area as possible, to make up for the failure of rains. These deductions are, however, for the reasons pointed out in page 6 of last year's report, to some extent misleading. The figures for "crops grown," shown opposite the different classifications of soil, indicate merely the area of crops raised with the aid of irrigation, or by the rainfall *in the year in question;* without reference to the fact whether the land on which such crops were grown has been permanently classified under the same head, *i.e.*, well-irrigated, canal-irrigated, dry land, &c. But in practice on lands classified as well or canal-irrigated, a certain area of crops is always grown without the aid of irrigation, and this is credited to lands classified as unirrigated. In years of heavy rainfall, like 1892-93 and 1893-94, this area is very considerable, and the returns in such a year would show that the results of cropping on dry lands were superior to those on irrigated lands. Similarly, land permanently classified as unirrigated is sometimes, especially in dry years like the present, when every effort is made to save the crops sown, irrigated from wells or canals, and the crops so raised are credited to the area permanently classified as well or canal-irrigated. It appears from the district reports, that this year the latter phenomenon has operated to a larger extent than the former, however, till the improved method of classification tentatively introduced in some districts, as mentioned in page 6 of last year's report, is extended to the whole Province, we must be content to accept the figures as they are.

Continuing the calculation it appears, the proportion of crops grown to total area was only 72 per cent. on "other wet lands," and on dry lands 61 per cent. These latter figures are very unsatisfactory. Last year the proportion was 77·9 per cent. The falling-off is of course due almost entirely to deficient rainfall causing a shrinkage in sowings and an increase in the failed area.

3 (*c*). *Irrigation wells.*—The number of masonry wells continues steadily to increase. Last year the total shown in use was 248,385. During the present year 2,382 are shown as "fallen in and disused during the year," while 5,253 were newly made or brought into use, giving a net increase of 2,871. According to these figures the total number in use this year should be 251,256, whereas the number returned as in use is 253,137, an excess of 1,881.

The districts in which there is any considerable discrepancy, *i.e.*, in which the number of wells shown as working this year exceeds the figure arrived at by deducting wells gone out of working from and adding those newly worked to last year's figures are—

Ferozepore	+972
Montgomery	—251
Amritsar	+692
Pesháwar	+116
Dera Gházi Khan	+380

Last year's figures were found to be wrong in Ferozepore. The difference in Amritsar appears to be partly due to some of the 526 wells, shown as gone out of working last year, being now re-included in the total without being shown as newly brought into use. In Montgomery, Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan settlement operations were in progress, and the discrepancies are probably due to more accurate classification at survey and attestation.

The increase is distributed over all districts except Hazára (—1), Jhang (—10), Pesháwar (—146). In Jhang, probably some wells were thrown out of working by the extension of the Chenáb Canal. The decrease in Pesháwar is due to the correction of the figures on the completion of survey and attestation work. The net increase, *i.e.*, the difference, as shown in this year's returns, between the numbers of wells newly brought into working and the number gone out of working, exceeds 100 in Gurgáon, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Jullundure, Ferozepoer, Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Mozaffargarh. These figures are so far encouraging that they show that the insufficient rains roused the agriculturists to make efforts to supplement it by increasing the means of irrigation. Another striking feature is the increase of *kacha* wells (notably in Umballa) *dhanklies* and *jhaláts* from 29,478 to 34,143.

3 (*d*). *Area under fluctuating assessments.*—The total area under fluctuating assessments was 9,165,711 acres, against 9,172,649 acres last year, a slight decrease of 6,938 acres. The cultivated area, however, shows a great falling-off from 1,431,440 to 1,247,942 acres, a decrease of 12·7 per cent., while the area of crops was 1,131,554 acres, against 1,334,019 acres last year, a decrease of 202,465 acres or 15·2 per cent. The great falling-off in cultivated area is due to the peculiar methods of classification of lands under fluctuating assessment, which in most districts are not shown as cultivated unless they have borne a crop within the year, while lands under fixed assessment are not shown as having gone out of cultivation unless they have remained uncropped for at least four harvests.

Year.	AREA UNDER FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.																	
	Cultivated.												Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jinswár returns.	Wells.		
	Chábi.	Chábi Nahri.	Nahri.	Nahri Abi.	Abi.	Dehri.	Sailáb Nahri.	Rohi.	Maira.	Sailáb.	Báráni.	Total.				Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894-95	135,434	15,368	22,94	233,177	36	6,759	...	...	209	634,986	176,028	1,431,440	190,544	1,240,896	1,334,019	13,303	2,202	15,505
1895-96	142,156	24,729	164,566	251,087	6,211	6,579	6,330	3	209	451,628	194,444	1,247,942	183,601	1,064,341	1,131,554	13,571	2,841	16,412
Difference + or −	+6,722	+9,361	−64,877	+17,910	+6,175	−180	+6,330	+3	...	−183,358	+18,416	−183,498	−6,943	−176,555	−202,465	+268	+639	+907
Percentage + or −	+5·0	+60·9	−28·3	+7·7	+17,152·8	−2·7	+633,000	+300	...	−28·9	+10·5	−12·7	−3·6	−14·2	−15·2	+2·0	+29·0	+5·8

The total area of crops irrigated from all sources was 7,827,240, against 6,713,918 last year, 7,066,665 in 1893-94, and a normal area of 7,179,630 acres. Thus there has been an increase of 1,113,322 acres or 16·6 per cent, as compared with last year, and of 647,610 acres or 9 per cent. above the normal area. This remarkable increase is distributed proportionately over both rabi and kharíf crops and is, of course, a direct consequence of the abnormally short rainfall which compelled the people to have recourse to artificial irrigation wherever the means were available. The increase is the more significant when viewed in connection with the decrease in the total area of crops. Thus the normal proportion of irrigated to total crops is 30 per cent., 25 per cent. in the kharíf and 34 per cent. in the rabi. Last year, though the rains were unfavorable, the proportion was only 27·4 per cent., but this year it has risen to 41 per cent., 32 per cent. in the kharíf and 48 per cent. in the rabi. In all districts except Mooltan and Montgomery, where the inundation canals did not work well owing to the lowness of the river, and the frontier districts of Peshawar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, where irrigation is largely dependent on irrigation canals and mountain streams fed by the rainfall, the irrigated area is higher than last year; and in all districts except the above-mentioned and the two submontane and well-irrigated districts, Siálkot and Gujrát, the area was much above the normal. In Karnál and Amritsar the increase, as compared with last year in irrigated crops exceeded 100,000 acres, in Ferozepore it exceeded 200,000, while the decreases, except in Montgomery (32,043) and Mooltan (65,471), were inconsiderable.

3 (*e*). The following table shows the area of crops irrigated in each district for this and the previous year, as well as the average area for the ten years ending 1895-96 :—

Irrigation Statement VIII.

Division.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated.			
		Average of ten years, ending 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference +or−
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi.	Hissár	89,309	103,924	168,635	+64,711
	Rohtak	86,580	55,841	146,863	+91,022
	Gurgáon	129,939	126,686	148,575	+21,889
	Delhi	105,199	49,881	133,854	+83,973
	Karnál	148,840	91,368	225,864	+134,496
	Umballa	42,878	21,880	49,565	+27,685
	Simla	1,178	1,229	1,193	−36
Jullundur.	Kángra	157,438	163,015	169,359	+6,344
	Hoshiárpur	47,247	30,888	64,784	+33,896
	Jullundur	335,366	283,198	380,990	+97,792
	Ludhiána	187,622	138,765	223,486	+84,721
	Ferozepore	487,797	382,824	594,352	+211,528
Lahore.	Mooltan	586,909	619,263	553,792	−65,471
	Jhang	321,743	414,141	452,868	+38,727
	Montgomery	341,252	351,685	319,642	−32,043
	Lahore	632,287	625,279	662,517	+37,238
	Amritsar	425,836	326,966	475,521	+148,555
	Gurdáspur	181,116	122,094	190,040	+67,946
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	482,436	420,565	475,594	+55,029
	Gujrát	217,486	175,207	182,420	+7,213
	Gujránwála	455,632	491,438	516 190	+24,752
	Shahpur	236,892	231,619	237,402	+5,783
	Jhelum	41,169	39,853	40,695	+842
	Ráwalpindi	54,001	55,314	55,983	+669
Peshawar.	Hazára	54,433	54 464	56,358	+1,894
	Pesháwar	376,371	367,308	355,193	−12,115
	Kohát	40,252	39,331	39,214	−117
Derajat.	Bannu	164,766	162,060	158,059	−4,001
	Dera Ismail Khan	161,312	160,564	154,072	−6,492
	Dera Gházi Khan	240.221	250,725	237,314	−13,411
	Muzaffargarh	346,123	356,543	356,846	+303
	Total ...	7,179,630	6,713,918	7,827,240	+1,113,322

The statement below gives details of the area of crops irrigated from various sources for this year and last year :—

Year.	Total area of crops in column 41, of Form VIC, irrigated and unirrigated.	Irrigated by						Details.			
		Canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894-95	24,479,892	2,567,982	857,259	37,305	3,072,220	179,152	6,713,918	2,816,794	2,052,476	541,323	1,303,325
1895-96	19,054,346	3,161,008	758,744	36,017	3,730,789	140,682	7,827,240	3,203,460	2,434,777	623,630	1,565,373
Difference + or—	−5,425,546	+593,026	−98,515	−1,288	+658,569	−38,470	+1,113,322	+386,666	+382,301	+82,307	+262,048
Percentage of difference + or—	−22·2	+23·1	−11·5	−3·5	+21·4	−21·5	+16·6	+13·7	+18·6	+15·2	+20·1

The area irrigated by wells has risen from 3,072,220 to 3,730,789 acres, an increase of 658,569 or 21·4 per cent. The average area of irrigated crops per well comes to about 15 acres, and varies from 3½ acres in Muzaffargarh to 27 acres in Gujránwála. Excluding the abnormal hill districts it may be said that in the Delhi and Deraját Divisions and Mooltan 8 acres of crop were raised per well, in the Jullundur Division about 15 acres, in the Lahore Division 20 acres, and in the plain districts of Ráwalpindi 23 acres. This goes to show that in the Central Punjab the irrigating capacity of the wells is highest. Here in the absence of canals the wells are the backbone of agriculture, water is found in abundance at a reasonable depth, the well buildings are more substantial, and the wells are better stocked with cattle. All districts but six show an increase in well-irrigation. The chief increases are—

	Acres.
Delhi	50,363
Karnál	59,891
Jullundur	94,183
Ludhiána	56,590
Amritsar	106,839
Gurdáspur	60,726
Siálkot	77,760

The only considerable decreases are—

	Acres.
Gujránwála	27,363
Shahpur	7,638

The area irrigated from private canals fell from 857,259 to 758,744 acres, a decrease of 98,515 acres or 11·5 per cent. In 1893-94 the area was 892,235 acres. The largest decreases took place in Ferozepore, where the area declined from 109,885 to 44,639 acres, owing to the closing of certain canals owned by the village communities, for the construction of head-works, &c., required to regulate the supply, and in Mooltan, where the area was only 9,496, against 49,691 last year, a decrease of over 80 per cent. The three trans-Indus districts of the Deraját also show a decrease in irrigation, while thirteen districts show an increase. The most general explanation of the falling-off in the working appears to be that rivers were low, the canals, especially on the Sutlej and Chenáb, ceased to flow early, and the less efficient and unscientific methods of working private canals were unable to cope with the emergency or make the best use of the deficient supply.

In the case of Government Canals, an enormous increase of 593,026 acres or about 23 per cent. has to be recorded. The figures for the year and the previous five years were as follows:—

	Acres.
1895-96	3,161,008
1894-95	2,567,982
1893-94	2,523,378
1892-93	2,550,441
1891-92	2,605,773
1890-91	2,514,733
Average of five years	2,552,461

The crops irrigated from Government Canals in the present year, which is believed to have beaten the record, exceed the average by over 600,000 acres, and amount to about one-sixth of the total area of crops.

The districts in which the increase has been greatest are—

	Acres.
Hissár	58,516
Rohtak	82,538
Karnál	71,738
Ferozepore	232,035
Gujránwála	52,755

Only five districts show a decrease, which is considerable only in—

Mooltan	...	...	...	45,563
Montgomery	...	...	...	53,916
Pesháwar	...	...	...	10,033
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	18,749

In all of these latter except Pesháwar, the canals are inundation and the supply was much contracted by the lowness of the rivers. The all-round increase is, of course, due to the greater demand for canal water owing to the drought, the extension of the canal branches in some districts and generally to a more economical distribution of the supply.

4. *Crops and produce.*—The total area of crop has already been compared with the past year's figures and the normal on page 6. The crop area of each harvest and of the two taken together are also graphically compared with those of previous years in Diagram A, from which it will be seen that not only the total figures, but also the figures for each harvest separately, are the lowest on record for the last 11 years.

Statements VI *a*, VI *b* and VI *c*.

The kharíf area was 8,581,713, a decrease of 14·5 per cent. on last year, and of 15·5 per cent. on the normal, which is 10,154,146 acres. It is 260,121 acres short of the Kharíf of 1891, which was hitherto the lowest recorded.

The rabi area was 10,472,633 acres, a decrease of nearly 4 millions of acres, or 27·5 per cent. on the previous year's figures, 14,437,990, and of 2,727,775 acres or 20·6 per cent. on the normal, which is 13,200,408 acres. It was even below the Rabi of 1890—10,655,062 acres—which had hitherto been the smallest on record since 1884-85. The distribution of crops between the kharíf and rabi for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Harvests.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Kharíf	43·1	41·3	45·3	39·4	41·0	45·0
Rabi	56·9	58·7	54·7	60·6	59·0	55·0

It will be noticed that the proportion of rabi crops has fallen from 59 per cent. last year and 56·7 in the previous five years to 55 per cent.

The distribution of crops was as follows:—

Kharif.				Rabi.			
Crops.	Average of ten years ending 1894-95.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Crops.	Average of ten years ending 1894-95.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Maize	5·5	4·7	7·0	Wheat	30·9	32·3	32·9
Bájra	8·6	7·1	6·5	Barley	6·2	5·1	4·2
Jowár	9·5	8·9	9·3	Gram	10·9	12·1	8·3
Other food crops ...	11·4	11·2	11·3	Other food crops...	2·0	2·7	2·3
Til	0·9	1·3	0·8	Oilseeds	2·8	2·9	2·2
Sugarcane ...	1·5	1·4	2·0	Others	3·6	3·9	5·1
Cotton	3·6	4·2	5·5				
Others	2·6	2·2	2·6				
Total ...	43·6	41	45·0	Total ...	56·4	59·0	55·0

The proportion as well as the area under *bájra* has fallen off largely, that under *jowár* has decreased slightly. The area under maize is the highest yet recorded.

There is no noticeable variation under other kharíf crops except sugarcane and cotton, both of which show a considerable increase, absolutely and relatively, whether compared with last year's figures or the normal. The cotton crop was the best known for many years. Of rabi crops wheat occupies a higher percentage of the area than before—32·9, against 32·3 last year, and a normal of 30·9. This result is generally noticed in dry years when the shrinkage of area takes place more at the expense of unirrigated crops—gram, oilseeds, &c.,—than of wheat which is largely irrigated. The area under wheat 6,267,955 acres, however, shows an enormous falling-off of 20·9 per cent., as compared with last year's figures, 7,918,414, and with the decennial average 7,170·638 acres. In fact the area is less than in any year, of which we have a reliable record except 1886-87, when it was only 6,136,565 acres. The falling-off is entirely in unirrigated wheat, the area of which shrunk by over two millions of acres, while the irrigated area rose by nearly 400,000 acres and amounted to ·51 per cent. of the total wheat area. The decrease exceeded 200,000 acres in Ferozepore, 100,000 acres in Umballa, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi, in all of which except Ferozepore irrigation is rare. The area under barley 805,911 acres is the least of any year for which we have reliable figures. Last year the area was 1,242,980 acres, and the decennial average is 1,451,988, so that the area has declined by 34·4 per cent., as compared with last year, and is 44·5 per cent. below the normal. Gram shows an even greater falling-off; being nearly always unirrigated, it is particularly sensitive to the effects of a drought. The area was only 1,585,227 acres, against 2,940,772 last year and a decennial average of 2,462,056 acres, giving a decrease of 46·1 per cent. on the former and of 35·6 per cent. on the latter. The area was a long way the smallest since 1884-85. A similar contraction (and from similar causes) is to be observed in the case of the rabi oilseeds, the area under which fell from 718,596 acres last year, and 653,449 according to the ten years' average to 415,672 acres.

The total area under food crops in both harvests was only 15,579,430 acres, against 20,579,902 acres last year, a falling-off of over 5 millions of acres, or about one-fourth. As compared with the averages of the previous five and ten years—20,756,642 and 19,751,811 acres, respectively, the decrease was 24·9 and 21·1 per cent.

The effects of this contraction on stocks and prices will be more clearly understood, when it is said that last year one acre of food grain was raised per head of the population; this year only three-fourths of an acre.

4 (*a*). *Exports.*—The result of a contracted area and poor outturn of food grains is naturally to raise prices within the Province and diminish exports from it. This was particularly noticeable during the year. The exports of wheat, which on the average of the last nine years were 8,420,129 maunds or 278,096 tons, and last year amounted to 14,364,019 maunds or 527,120 tons, fell during the year to 3,723,137 maunds or 136,629 tons, which is considerably less than half the average, and only about one-fourth of last year's exports. In fact exports were much below the exports of any year in the last nine except 1887-88. Taking the average outturn in a dry year like that under review as $8\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre,—the figure assumed in the final forecast of the crop—the produce of about 440,000 acres or about 7 per cent. of the total wheat area was exported.

The total value of the wheat exported—obtained by multiplying the amount exported in each quarter by the average price of that quarter—was Rs. 1,03,03,903, against Rs. 2,89,32,268 last year. Oilseeds show even a greater falling-off. The exports during the year were only 641,754 maunds or 23,551 tons, against an average of 2,028,401 maunds for the last nine years, and 3,228,704 maunds last year. In other words, the exports were less than one-third of the average and less than one-fifth of last year's figures. Here, too, the causes of the diminution are a contraction in the area, which fell from 1,092,768 to 663,517 acres, and a poor outturn, leaving only a small margin for export There was a falling-off of area in all districts except Kángra, Siálkot, Hazára, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

The decrease was most remarkable in—

	Percentage.
Hissár	89·6
Rohtak	62·6
Karnál	89·1
Umballa	52·6
Jhelum	58·9
Ráwalpindi	60·95
Peshâwar	52·8

The greatest increase was in Hazára, over 100 per cent., and Siálkot 37·2.

4 (*b*). *Irrigated and unirrigated crops.*—The distribution of the crops grown over irrigated and unirrigated lands was as follows:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Kharíf ...	Irrigated	10	14·5
	Unirrigated	31	30·5
	Total ...	41	45 0
Rabi ...	Irrigated	17	27·0
	Unirrigated	42	28·0
	Total ...	59	55·0
Total ...	Irrigated	27	41·5
	Unirrigated	73	58·5
	Total ...	100	100·0

The proportion of crops irrigated thus rose very considerably in each harvest, and the percentage of the total crop irrigated was 41·5 against 27 in 1894-95, 27 in 1893-94 and 30 according to the average of the last ten years. The total irrigated area was the highest on record, being 7,827,240 acres, against 6,713,918 last year, and a decennial average of 7,070,634 acres.

4 (*c*). *District figures.*—The area under kharíf crops decreased in 16 districts and increased in 15. The net result was a falling-off of 14·5 per cent. The decrease was most marked in all the districts of the Delhi Division except Simla, in all Deraját Districts, Trans-Indus, in Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála, and in Peshâwar.

Statement VI *c*.

It exceeded 100,000 acres in—

	Decrease.	
	In area.	*Percentage.*
Hissár	666,693	68
Rohtak	207,259	33
Karnál	133,643	34
Ferozepore	270,214	43

The only districts showing an increase of over 25,000 acres are—

	Increase.	
	In area.	*Percentage.*
Kángra	34,022	10
Hoshiárpur	45,714	14

The area was less than three-fourths of the normal or decennial average in—

	Percentage of normal.
Hissár	27
Karnál	72
Ferozepore	65

A remarkable feature of the harvest was that the cotton crop did not share in the general decline. Its area increased from 1,030,211 to 1,054,199 acres or by 2·3 per cent., and exceeded the normal area by no less than 26·5 per cent. As regards area the crop was the largest on record except 1886-87. The average outturn was estimated at 83 lbs. per acre as in the previous year, so that the total yield was about 241,667 bales—which is the highest on record. The district figures show that the area increased in 18 districts and decreased in 13. All the districts in the Delhi Division show a decrease, while there was an increase everywhere in the Northern Divisions—Peshâwar and Ráwalpindi—and in all districts of the Lahore Division except Gurdáspur.

The largest increases were—

Kángra	53·5
Jhang	48·8
Amritsar	25·4
Shahpur	53·4
Hazára	27·0
Kohát	82·9
Bannu	125·6
Dera Ismail Khan	50·9

while the all-round decrease in the Delhi Division came to 28 per cent.

The area under rice increased in 14 districts and decreased in 17, including all the Delhi Division, and the great rice-growing districts of Gurdáspur and Siálkot. The increase was chiefly in the frontier and canal-irrigated districts, but the net result was a decrease of 106,320 acres, or about 12·5 per cent.

The *jowár* crop fell below last year's figures in 15 districts, including all the Delhi Division, Ferozepore, Jhelum and Pesháwar, in all of which it is an important food staple. The area went up in 16 districts, but the final result was a decrease of 420,639 acres, or 19 per cent.

The area under *bájra* shows a reduction in all but 9 districts. The decrease is most marked in the Delhi Division, Ferozepore, Gujrát, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, in all of which *bájra* is an important element in the winter food-supply. The increase was chiefly in Kohát, Hazára and Jhelum.

Maize is the only important food-crop which increased in area having improved by 186,422 acres, or about 16·1 per cent. In 23 districts, including nearly all of those in which maize is a valuable winter food crop, *viz.*, the hill and submontane districts of Umballa, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, as well as in the plain districts of Lahore and Ferozepore, the area increased. In 8 districts there was a falling-off, but the only important one was in Pesháwar. The increase in hill and submontane districts was due to favorable and not excessive rains.

Indigo was a fair crop. The area 99,811 acres was 9·7 per cent. below last year's (110,486 acres), and 4·0 per cent. below the average of the last ten years (103,975 acres). Of the districts in which indigo is grown for dye, there was a decrease in area in Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, owing to short supply of canal water and an increase in Dera Gházi Khan where the canals worked well. Of the districts in which indigo is grown for seed there was a large increase in Hissár, but a decrease in Gurgáon and Karnál. The outturn of seed was slightly above that of last year, and the output of dye was 15·5 per cent. below.

The area under rabi crops decreased in all districts, except Jhang and Kohát. The increase in the former is due to the extension of irrigation in the new colonies from the Chenáb Canal. In Kohát the increase is only nominal, being due to the inclusion in the returns, for the first time, of the newly settled Khattak iláka.

The total area of crops fell from 14,437,990 in 1894-95 to 10,472,633, a decrease of nearly 4 millions of acres, or about 28 per cent. As regards area, the crop fell short of three-fourths of the normal in—

	Percentage of normal. *Acres.*
Hissár	43
Rohtak	49
Karnál	59

and in only 4 districts, *viz.*:—

Mooltan	95
Jhang	124
Gujránwála...	91
Kohát	100

did it come up to 90 per cent. of the normal. The falling-off was distributed over all crops, and has already been referred to. It has been so general that it is needless to cite particular instances.

The experiments on the yield of crops irrigated by the Sidhnai Inundation Canal begun in 1891 were continued during the year. The number of experiments in the kharíf was very small, only two having been made in Tahsíl Mooltan—in *til* and rice—and two in Tahsíl Kabírwála—in *jowár* and cotton—against 16 in Mooltan and 11 in Kabírwála in the previous kharíf.

Results based on so few experiments and such small areas are not worth much. They are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

	Tahsil Mooltan, sers per acre in		Tahsil Kabirwala, sers per acre in	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Jowár	59	...	362	248
Bájra	148	...	320	...
Til (sesamum)	...	92	163	...
Cotton	...	...	148	392
Rice	47	649	408	...
Maize	560	...	677	...
China	480	...	...	...

The yield of *til* (92 sérs per acre) was poor, that of rice—over 16 maunds good—for Mooltan. The yield of *jowár*, 248 sérs per acre, was fair though less than last year's, that of cotton 392 sérs very high.

In the rabi six experiments were made in Mooltan and twelve in Kabírwála, against four and sixteen, respectively, in Rabi 1895. The crops selected were: (1) wheat which gave an outturn of 647 sérs per acre in Mooltan, 304 in Kabírwála; (2) gram—402 sérs in Mooltan, 312 in Kabírwála; (3) barley—404 sérs per acre in Mooltan; (4) and (5) *massar* and rapeseed which yielded 28 and 9 sérs per acre, respectively, in Kabírwála; (6) barley—which yielded 347 sérs in Kabírwála.

	Moolan Tahsil, sers per acre in		Kabirwala Tahsil, sers per acre in	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Wheat	241	647	425	304
Gram	243	402	114	312
Barley	...	404	352	347
Massar	...	...	...	28
Rapeseed	...	...	...	9

In Mooltan the yield was better than last year. In Kabírwála it was worse for wheat and barley, better for gram. The experiments in the case of *massar* and rapeseed, in which the crop returned only twice the seed, are obviously worthless. The fact is that the areas selected for experiment were generally too large, in some cases exceeding 7 acres, and it was, therefore, impossible to supervise the experiment properly, especially at the harvesting stage. Instructions have now been issued to carry out these experiments in accordance with the general instructions prescribed in Director of Land Record's Circular letter No. 14, dated 29th September 1893, for the preparation in 14 representative districts of average tables of yield.

5. *Prices.*—Statement IX shows the average harvest prices prevailing at the trading marts of each district at the time when the trade in each staple is usually brisk, *viz.*, for rabi produce from 1st June to 15th July according to circumstances of each district; for kharíf crops, except *gúr*, from 1st December to 1st January.

The prices for the last three years are compared in the following table:—

No.	Name of Articles.	Prices per maund ruling in years			Difference between 1895 and 1896 + or —
		1894.	1895.	1896.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Rice	3 14 5	3 13 1	4 3 7	+ 0 6 6
2	Wheat	1 11 11	1 15 2	2 10 5	+ 0 11 3
3	Barley	1 2 0	1 5 5	2 1 5	+ 0 12 0
4	Jowár	1 5 3	1 7 1	2 2 6	+ 0 11 5
5	Bájra	1 9 11	1 11 10	2 7 9	+ 0 11 11
6	Maize	1 6 2	1 7 0	2 3 0	+ 0 12 0
7	Gram	1 4 3	1 8 7	2 4 1	+ 0 11 6
8	Linseed	4 8 4	4 13 1	4 12 3	— 0 0 10
9	Til (sesamum)	5 2 2	4 14 11	5 7 8	+ 0 8 9
10	Gúr	4 3 10	4 2 7	4 0 2	— 0 2 5
11	Cotton (cleaned)	15 4 5	13 9 3	13 11 11	+ 0 2 8
12	Ghi	28 4 4	27 12 8	31 14 2	+ 4 1 6
13	Grass	0 7 9	0 7 8	0 10 2	+ 0 2 6
14	Straw	0 6 11	0 6 9	0 9 4	+ 0 2 7
15	Fodder (jowár and bájra) ...	0 6 5	0 6 0	0 8 9	+ 0 2 9
16	Firewood	0 5 9	0 5 11	0 5 8	— 0 0 3
17	Salt	2 15 6	2 15 5	3 0 2	+ 0 0 9
18	Iron	5 13 5	6 0 8	5 15 5	— 0 1 3
19	Plough-bullock, each	38 10 10	38 1 7	37 10 9	— 0 6 10
20	Sheep	3 6 10	3 8 0	3 8 4	+ 0 0 4
21	Fish, per sér	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 1	— 0 0 3

The figures for Nos. 1 to 17 represent wholesale, for Nos. 18 to 21 retail prices per maund of 82⅔ lbs. In all but six cases—linseed, firewood, *gúr*, plough-bullocks, iron and fish, which show a trifling fall—prices have risen. The rise is most marked in the case of food grains, all of which have steadily gone up in price since 1894. As compared with 1895, wheat has risen 36 per cent., barley 56 per cent., gram 47 per cent., *jowár* 49 per cent., *bájra* 46 per cent., maize 52 per cent.

The rise is, of course, due to the two inferior harvests—Kharíf 1895 and Rabi 1896—and to the great failure in crops in other Provinces having raised prices all over India. Exports to Europe and to other parts of India were, indeed, considerably less than last year, but the margin of surplus produce available was enormously reduced owing to a decrease of 25 per cent. in the area under food-grains, and a general deficiency of yield on that reduced area. Since harvest time the action of these influences, combined with another extremely poor crop in Kharíf 1896, has made itself even more severely felt, and at the end of November 1896, prices of grain had practically reached the famine pitch, wheat generally selling at Rs. 4-12-0 per maund, a rise of 75 per cent. since harvest time, while all other food-grains except rice showed even a greater rise, and approximated very closely to wheat in price. The climax which had been partly forced on by the grain-dealers holding up their stocks in expectation of a further rise—in case the winter rains failed—was reached in the early part of December. Since then there has been a steady re-action, and the downward tendency of prices has been accelerated by the general rains in the middle of January, so that prices are now (end of January) 15 to 20 per cent. lower than they were early in December.

The price of *gúr* continues to fall, as the demand for this article—which is a luxury to the poorer classes—always falls off in a year of dearth. In spite of the excellent cotton harvest, the price shows an upward tendency, owing probably to poor crops in other Provinces. The rise in salt is due to the increase in the duty of salt from the Kohát mines having raised the price in frontier districts.

SECTION II—LAND REVENUE ACT.

6. *Statistics of patwáris' and kánúngos' circles.*—The number of kánúngos' circles has been increased from 384 to 387, one new circle having been formed in the Karnál tahsíl, and two in the Bárak iláka in Kohát, which has recently been settled. The number of patwáris has increased from 8,224 to 8,240, or by 16. There have been changes in several districts—

Increases		*Decreases.*	
Jhelum	19	Pesháwar	13
Rohtak	18	Bannu	9
Umballa	2	Dera Ismail Khan	2
Lahore	1		
Total ...	40	Total ...	24
		Net increase ...	16

In Jhelum the number has been increased provisionally by 19 during settlement, pending final arrangements at its close. The increase in Kohát is for the newly settled Khattak iláka. In Lahore an extra patwári was sanctioned for the new estates formed out of the Government waste sold in Tahsíl Chúnián, and in Umballa two were added in the Rúpar tahsíl by order of the Commissioner. The decrease in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is purely nominal, being due to the exclusion of assistants, who were included last year. The decrease in Pesháwar is due to re-organisation of establishment at close of settlement.

6 (*a*). *Number of fields.*—The number of fields has risen slightly from 34,140,252 to 34,200,066, an increase of 59,814, or 0·2 per cent. In Dera Gházi Khan there has been an enormous decrease of 353,287, the result of consolidation of field numbers at the current settlement. There have also been decreases in Jhang 45,233, Lahore 10,979, Pesháwar 12,646 (due to re-measurements), and Simla 151. In all other districts there has been an increase, ranging from 52,249 in Montgomery, where re-measurements are also in progress, to 261 in Shahpur. The average size of a field is now 1·92 acres, against 1·90 last year. The average number of fields for a kánúngo's and patwári's circle is now 88,372 and 4,150, respectively. The number of cultivating holdings has risen from 8,958,878 to 9,163,584, an increase of 204,706, or 2·3 per cent. The largest increase, 33,507, is in Hoshiárpur, and the largest decrease, 34,292, in the adjoining district of Jullundur. There is now an average of 23,679 holdings for a kánúngo's and of 1,112 for a patwári's circle.

6 (*b*). *Kánúngos.*—The number of kánúngos who have not yet been certified efficient by the Director of Land Records is 8, against 4 last year. Of these, 2 are in the newly formed circles in Kohát, 3 in Jhelum, and 1 in Mooltan, in which settlement operations are in progress. The arrangements for the selection, training and examination of kánúngo candidates are the same as before.

6 (*c*). *Patwáris.*—There are now only 69 unpassed patwáris in the Province, against 71 last year. The largest number is in the newly settled tract in Kohát 14, in the new colonies in Gujránwála 14, and in Chiníot tahsíl in Jhang, —also under colonisation—16. The measures taken in recent years—as districts have come under settlement—to re-organise the patwári establishments by increasing the pay of the different grades and insisting on a higher standard of efficiency, appear to be gradually producing their effect, one result being to attract a better class of candidates, and in many districts a considerable proportion of the new men have passed the Entrance Examination. It is believed, however, that in nearly all districts the agricultural classes are still practically debarred from this employment which has a strong tendency either to run in the hereditary groove, following the old native system, or to be monopolised by certain cliques or castes—Bániyás in the Southern Punjab, Khatrís and Arorás in the centre, north and west of the Province, with a sprinkling of Ulmás. It has recently been decided that after a few years sons of patwáris are to have no preferential claims to appointment. No doubt it is difficult and often inexpedient to attempt sweeping changes to break up cliques, except, perhaps, in districts

under settlement, but the success which has attended the efforts of the Settlement Officers of Pesháwar and Jhelum to recruit the patwári establishment from the agricultural classes, and generally to make it more representative, shows what can be done by a steady and continuous policy in this direction. Government has recently recognised the necessity of gradually breaking up cliques of officials in district offices, and the necessity is not less strong in the case of patwáris, who have even a more direct influence over the interests of the great body of the population.

6 (*d*). *Patwári cess.*—The only district in which the rate was revised during the year is Pesháwar, where a uniform rate of Rs. 2-9-3 on the annual value, or 10 pies per rupee of land-revenue, has been substituted for different rates in each tahsíl, ranging from Rs. 2-9-10 to 2-14-4, the number of patwáris being at the same time reduced by 13. The contribution from the Patwári Fund towards the pay of kánúngo establishment during the year was again Rs. 77,910, but from 1897-98 a new Schedule will come into force and the contribution raised to Rs. 96,380. Recent legislation, Act XVII of 1896, has allowed of the Patwári Cess of the different districts being provincialised, so that the surplus of one district may be applied to meet the deficiency of another, and a scheme for working the Patwári Fund on these lines is now under consideration.

6 (*e*). *Working of the village record agency.*—There are 36,416 villages in the Province. The kharíf crop abstracts were filed by the proper date in 33,766, and the rabi abstracts in 28,474. The corresponding figures last year were 33,839 and 30,394, so that there has been a slight falling-off in the kharíf and a considerable one in the rabi. The districts in which there was most delay are: Kohát, Pesháwar, Jhelum, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Montgomery, Ferozepore, Kángra. Pesháwar, Jhelum and Montgomery were under settlement and generally, the crop inspection, especially in the rabi, ran rather late, owing to the necessity of a more careful record of *khárába*. 33,046 annual records (*jamabandís*) were filed in time, against 32,347 last year, an improvement of 699. The districts in which a considerable number were not filed up to date are: Pesháwar 604, Jhelum 505, Montgomery 1,321, Dera Gházi Khan 601—in all of which the preparation of the annual *jamabandi* was wholly or partially omitted owing to settlement operations—Ferozepore 60, Muzuffargarh 37, Shahpur 38, Gujránwála 23; so that excluding districts under settlement, the results are decidedly satisfactory. The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Deputy Commissioners or their assistants, has increased from 6,889 last year to 7,578 in the present year. In Ráwalpindi only 77 villages were so checked out of 1,703, in Shahpur 105 out of 859, in Siálkot 140 out of 2,524, in Gurgáon 106 out of 1,264, in Kángra 81 out of 718 and in Lahore only 9 out of 1,575.

Statement II.

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs were 1,355 and 38, respectively, more than last year, and Lahore again comes out worst, only 190 villages having been checked by Tahsíldárs and 208 by Náib-Tahsíldárs.

The average number of days spent on tour by Tahsíldárs was 163, against 155 last year, a satisfactory increase; by Náib-Tahsíldárs 168, against 169; by District Kánúngos 161, against 145. Touring of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs was satisfactory all round except in Gujránwála where Náib-Tahsíldárs' tours averaged only 121 days, and Montgomery where their average was 129, while touring of District Kánúngos appears insufficient in Karnál 110 days, Jhang 116, Lahore 123, Kohát 83 and Gujrát 97. Districts under settlement have been left out of consideration. The short time spent on tour by the District Kánúngo of Gujrát was also noticed in last year's report; he appears to have been saddled with a large amount of extraneous work. The number of tahsíl offices inspected by District Kánúngos was 223, against 233 last year, while the number of villages tested by them has risen from 10,679 to 12,395. On the whole it appears that more use is being made of these officials for inspection purposes, and with satisfactory results. Detailed *jamabandís* were prepared in 11,834 villages, a great increase on last year's figures (9,345), but this is mainly due to the fact that of the districts under settlement, in Pesháwar these records were prepared for all villages, in Dera Gházi Khan for 538 out of 764, and in Montgomery for

553 out of 1,457. The proposal to dispense with the preparation of the annual abbreviated *jamabandís*, the place of which, for all practical purposes, can be supplied by the *girdáwari* registers and the *bachh* papers, and to make the quadrennial detailed *jamabandís* more complete and reliable by checking and attestation on the spot by Revenue Officers, has now been accepted and will bring about a great saving of time and labour.

Mutations.

6 (*f*). The number of villages in which no mutations were attested during the year was 4,442, against 4,887 last year. The districts showing the largest number are Peshawar 304, Gujránwála 311, Mooltan 505, in all of which the number of cases disposed of fell off largely. In a large proportion of the villages it is believed that no mutations were attested because none took place. The table below shows the amount of mutation work done in each district during the year, as compared with each of the preceding five years :—

Division.	District.	Number of mutations attested.						Difference between this and the previous year + or —
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
Delhi.	Hissár	17,116	13,980	15,388	13,416	12,817	14,870	+2,053
	Rohtak	7,247	5 258	7,977	7,036	10,013	11,311	+1,298
	Gurgáon	16,105	19,105	22,190	24,517	19,211	20,142	+931
	Delhi	7,597	8,319	9,653	11,074	9,243	9,648	+405
	Karnál	8,440	9,620	7,184	9,281	10,047	10,195	+148
	Umballa	25,619	21,077	24,671	23,455	25,975	31,522	+5,547
	Simla	405	473	804	562	607	796	+189
Jullundur.	Kángra	44,849	44,980	34,797	34,880	32,779	37,851	+5,072
	Hoshiárpur	38,368	51,625	49,394	52,928	50,804	40,312	—10,492
	Jullundur	31,272	31,475	33,885	31,374	26,304	29,841	+ 3,537
	Ludhiána	23,392	20,727	24,962	24,333	25,320	27,380	+2,060
	Ferozepore	32,432	31,654	38,854	49,086	28,511	34,835	+6,324
Lahore.	Mooltan	5,412	8,845	9,619	8,762	12,951	9,029	—3,922
	Jhang	6,121	6,541	7,898	5,404	4,683	4,257	- 426
	Montgomery	3,370	2,362	2,619	1,431	820	1,057	+237
	Lahore	16,242	29,770	6,414	17,335	15,084	12,568	—2,516
	Amritsár	55,961	49,948	14,234	34,184	25,797	27,738	+1,941
	Gurdáspur	35,913	22,942	44,853	32,790	36,034	38,672	+2,638
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	38,653	42,331	76,471	28,797	29,781	32,771	+2,990
	Gujrát	20,063	38,997	12,109	17,254	29,871	16,882	—12,989
	Gujránwála	14 187	27,266	13,466	6,499	9,372	6,222	—3,150
	Shahpur	9,331	15,879	9,911	7,521	8,143	9,295	+1,152
	Jhelum	11,198	11,807	14,528	12,822	14,386	31,309	+16,923
	Ráwalpindi	24,257	26,932	26,943	32,101	24,570	27,820	+3,250
Peshawar.	Hazára	11,855	14,090	18,582	18,664	21,423	21,308	—115
	Peshâwar	7,989	28,007	19,978	31,750	103,914	31,910	—72,004
	Kohât	3,015	8,614	10.479	8,046	8,108	10,428	+ 2,320
Derajat.	Bannu	15,706	18,445	19,914	31,013	28,637	23,884	—4,753
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,804	11,797	17,644	18,539	21,032	19,428	—1,604
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	8,033	10,285	39,112	18,441	70,188	57,793	—12.395
	Muzaffargarh	8,455	7,826	8,981	15,388	10,247	11,138	+891
	Total ...	558,404	640,977	643,514	628,683	726,672	662 212	— 64,460

The total number was 662,212, a decrease of 64,460 from last year, but about 23,000 above the average of the preceding five.

The greatest number was in Dera Gházi Khan which is under settlement. In Delhi, Simla, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Gujránwála, Shahpur the number of mutations attested fell short of 10,000. In Umballa, Kángra, Pesháwar, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Jhelum, and Dera Gházi Khan it exceeded 30,000. This alone shows how much heavier the mutation work to be done by Tahsildárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs is in some districts than in others, and how necessary it still is to maintain the extra agency of 10 additional Náib-Tahsíldárs, sanctioned in 1894, to help to cope with the work in districts in which it is heaviest and arrears most numerous. The greatest increase in mutation work was in Jhelum, where it more than doubled owing to settlement; the greatest decrease in Pesháwar, where the number decreased by 70 per cent., owing to the completion of settlement. In Gujrát there was a decrease of 12,989, in Hoshiárpur of 10,492.

The total number of mutations written up but not attested at the end of the year was 71,223, or about 10·8 per cent. of the number attested. Arrears were highest in—

Hoshiárpur	4,004	Jhelum	3,249
Ferozepore	9,668	Bannu	3,573
Ludhiána	3,108	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4,824
Amritsar	3,105	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5,022
Gurdáspur	3,824		

In Hoshiárpur, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan attestations were considerably fewer than last year. The number of unattested mutations was below 1,000 in Hissár, Delhi, Karnál, Simla, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Shahpur, Kohát and Muzaffargarh.

On the whole the figures show a steady improvement in mutation work, which is now being more thoroughly gone into, and promptly disposed of by the attesting officers. The statistics for mortgages, sales and redemptions discussed further on show that the number of transfers attested during the year on account of transactions of previous years has fallen off considerably since last year.

7. *Transfers.*—The total number of transfers under each main head attested during the last ten years is given below, divided into two quinquennial periods:—

Statements X A and X B.

Year.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1886-87 ...	52,178	152,049	33,155	107,694	37,962	39,677	...
1887-88 ...	50,832	181,846	38,575	135,567	50,995	48,650	...
1888-89 ...	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206	...
1889-90 ...	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91 ...	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
Total ...	243,697	909,298	189,379	620,156	263,067	217,872	61,229
1891-92 ...	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93 ...	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94 ...	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894-95 ...	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96 ...	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
Total ...	144,406	918,929	155,356	711,189	355,673	254,100	431,119
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures, compared with those of last year.	+ 8·5	− 6·1	− 5·7	+ 2·1	+ 3·4	+ 9·7	+4·4

Comparing the figures for the year with those of the year preceding, partitions show an increase of 8·5 per cent., inheritance a decrease of 6·1, gifts a decrease of 5·7, while mortgages, redemptions, sale and others have increased by 2·1, 3·4, 9·7, and 4·4, respectively. The increase in partitions is probably due to local causes. The decrease in cases of inheritance is, no doubt, accounted for by the healthiness of the year—a poor monsoon being generally followed by a healthy and non-malarious autumn, and a dry winter meaning a higher temperature and less pneumonia.

In all the transfers which reflect the prosperous or unprosperous condition of the agricultural classes there has been a large increase, the number of sales and mortgages *recorded and attested during the year* being higher than in any year of the last ten.

The increase in cases and area affected, as compared with last year is—

Increase per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	2·1	0·6	4·9
Redemptions	3·4	10·7	12·7
Sales	9·7	9·7	9·5

Deducting the figures for redemptions in both years, we find that the number of mortgages is almost the same, while the area mortgaged comes only to 194,555 acres, of which 161,156 were cultivated this year, against 230,792 acres last year, of which 172,989 were cultivated. These figures represent 0·3 per cent. of the total proprietary and 0·6 of the cultivated area, against 0.4 and 0·6 last year. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding eight years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres:—

	Acres.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200
1893-94	199
1894-95	231
1895-96	195

The figures for the year are lower than those of any year except 1891-92.

The following table shows for the last 10 years, in 2 quinquennial periods, the area and revenue and sale or mortgage-money of land affected by sale, mortgage and redemption:—

Year.	Mortgages.				Redemptions.				Sales.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1886-87	822,703	537,561	4,79,475	1,27,22,980	327,617	204,618	1,88,771	34,08,968	410,210	222,493	1,79,610	65,32,120
1887-88	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460
1888-89	712,859	486,598	4,94,090	1,71,40,127	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294	437,753	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	339,177	165,530	1,74,692	87,37,051
1890-91	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	220,123	164,501	2,27,091	51,18,068	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,361
Total ...	3,490,951	2,324,636	25,12,047	7,39,29,536	1,502,858	1,055,864	12,16,442	2,58,69,110	1,870,709	932,166	8,92,409	3,91,86,957

Year.	Mortgages.				Redemptions.				Sales.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs..		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1891-92	486,581	352,817	4,32,524	1,55,73,471	299,116	217,248	2,73,759	69,85,257	302,541	172,072	1,80,493	95,63,614
1892-93	548,678	364,354	3,95,969	1,66,74,652	348,227	226,549	2,62,408	71,37,626	371,038	171,446	1,64,708	1,00,56,967
1893-94	660,165	465,410	5,27,050	2,33,57,603	461,053	317,453	3,57,239	1,07,76,294	382,150	218,703	2,13,406	1,22,17,971
1894-95	603,183	432,573	5,25,589	2,15,79,277	372,391	259,584	2,90,261	85,53,422	320,567	185,823	1,89,546	1,18,15,663
1895-96	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	93,54,800	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195
Total	2,905,457	2,068,815	23,98,971	1,001,48,859	1,893,082	1,313,339	14,79,475	4,28,07,399	1,727,849	951,513	9,64,177	5,56,81,410
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	+ 0·6	+ 4·9	− 1·5	+ 6·4	+ 10·7	+ 12·7	+ 1·9	+ 9·4	+9·7	+ 9·5	+ 1·3	+ 1·8
Percentages of total of last five years compare with figures of preceding five years.	− 16·8	− 11·0	− 4·5	+ 35·5	+ 26·0	+ 24·4	+ 21·6	+ 65·5	− 7·6	+ 2·1	+ 8·0	+ 42·1

Seventy-five per cent. of the area mortgaged within the year was cultivated, 71 per cent. of the area redeemed and 58 per cent. of the area sold. The excess of mortgage-money borrowed over mortgage-money paid off, *i e.* the fresh liability incurred, was Rs. 1,36,09,056—which is the highest for the last 10 years—and no doubt the highest on record. The sale money for the year which amounts to over 120 lakhs is the highest for any year but 1893-94, when it was over 122 lakhs. Sale and mortgage (deducting redemptions) money together are the highest on record, amounting to over 256 lakhs or very nearly the annual land-revenue of the Province. Comparing the figures for the two five-yearly periods ending 1890-91 and 1895-96, mortgages in the latter period show a decrease of 16·8 per cent. in total and of 11 per cent. in cultivated area, a decrease of 4·5 per cent. in the land-revenue of the area affected, but an enormous increase amounting to 35·5 per cent. in the mortgage-money. Redemptions, on the other hand, have increased by 26 per cent. in the total and 24·4 per cent. in the cultivated area, by 21·6 per cent. as regards the land-revenue, while the mortgage-money discharged has risen by 65·5 per cent. Taken in connection with the decrease in the area and land-revenue of the area mortgaged, the increase in redemptions is a decidedly satisfactory matter. It is probable, however, that the increase is partly due to recent orders directing that when land is re-mortgaged for a larger sum, it should first be shown as redeemed, and then as re-mortgaged, whereas formerly only the re-mortgage was shown—no account being taken of the redemption. The figures for sales show a decrease of 7·6 on the previous quinquennial period for total area, an increase of 2·1 in the cultivated area, of 8 per cent. in the land-revenue and of 42·1 per cent. in the sale money.

The general conclusions to be drawn from the figures—and conclusions based on quinquennial periods are probably much safer as a guide to the prevailing tendencies than any figures for one year only—are that, as compared with the earlier period, mortgages have decreased, redemptions increased, that sales have decreased in area, but the proportion of cultivated land sold is higher owing largely to the steady extension of cultivation, and finally agricultural indebtedness, as measured by the *amount* of money raised by sales and mortgages, and not by its *proportion* to the value of the land, is increasing owing to the expansion of credit due to the rapid increase in the value of land. In the first five-yearly period the mortgage-money was 29 times the land-revenue of the area mortgaged, the sale-money 44 times the land-revenue of the area sold, whereas in the latter period mortgage and sale-money have risen to 42 and 58 time the assessment of the land transferred. Thus, though agricultural indebtedness is rapidly increasing in amount, it seems to be an open question whether, relatively it is much higher than before, as the value of land is at present increasing with probably equal rapidity.

Recent investigations point to the conclusion that alienations by sale and mortgage, which were comparatively rare over most of the Province till the bad seasons of 1877-78, and after that period increased with extraordinary rapidity, reached their climax, as regards the area involved, in the period 1885-90, and since then the rate of alienations has tended to decrease, though owing to the enhanced value of land and the consequent expansion of agricultural credit, the money raised on them is steadily increasing.

7 (*a*). *Area now under mortgage.*—The total area at present under usufructuary mortgage according to Statement No. XI is 4,772,632 acres including 3,275,667 cultivated, or 8·4 per cent. of the total proprietory area, and 12·8 per cent. of the total cultivation, against 8 3 and 11·2, respectively, last year. These figures do not, however, represent the full area at present under mortgage. They are up to date only for the estates specially attested during the year—11,834 out of 36,416—and in the remainder the figures given are those of the last special attestation, one, two, or three years ago.

Statement No. XI.

The districts in which the greatest and least proportions of the total area have been mortgaged are shown below :—

Greatest.		*Least.*	
Rohtak	10	Hissár	3
Gurgáon	11	Karnál	3
Umballa	10	Jhelum	4
Jullundur	11	Házara	4
Ludhiána	11	Pesháwar	6
Mooltan	12	Kohát	6
Jhang	10		
Lahore	11		
Amritsar	11		
Gurdáspur	18		
Siálkot	17		
Bannu	13		
Dera Gházi Khan	10		

7 (*b*). *Transfer to new agriculturists and by order of Court.*—The following tables show separately the transfers under each of the above heads for the year and the preceding 5 years :—

Total area transfered by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	17,046	10,262	10,006	3,67,147	36	37
1891-92	43,998	16,368	20,283	6,49,252	40	32
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51

Total area transferred by sales and mortgages to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	177,214	129,905	1,60,096	61,31,910	47	38
1891-92	220,195	153,561	1,95,800	72,41,736	47	37
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893-94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	104,41,348	60	45

The total and cultivated areas transferred to new agriculturists have fallen off appreciably as compared with last year. The revenue assessment and consideration-money are, however, practically unchanged. The value whether measured in the price paid per acre, or the number of years' purchase of the land-revenue, shows a steady increase. Of the area mortgaged 28 per cent. of the total—the same proportion as last year—and 30 per cent. of the cultivated passed to "new agriculturists" who are responsible for 34 per cent. of the mortgage-money. Of the sales 15 per cent. of the total (against 20 9 last year) and 19 per cent. of the cultivated area representing 20 per cent. of the sale-money passed into the same hands. In other words, it may be said that during the year 0·5 of the cultivated area passed into the hands of the non-agriculturist classes by mortgage and ·15 by sale.

The area transferred by order of Court shows an increase of 40 per cent. in the total, of 37·9 per cent. in the cultivated area, and of about 49 per cent. in the consideration-money. It is also considerably above the average of the preceding 5 years, but still it forms only 3·5 per cent. of the total area transferred. The only districts in which the transfers by order of Court were abnormally high were Hissár (4,504 acres) and Ferozepore (5,377 acres), which between them account for nearly one-third of the area affected, and as both districts were among the severest sufferers from drought and bad harvests the cause appears plain.

7(*c*). *Price of land.*—The average prices realised for land mortgaged, redeemed and sold are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Prices per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchases of Revenue represented by Consideration-money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56

The mortgage-money for cultivated area has risen from Rs. 50 last year and Rs. 44, the average of 7 years, to Rs. 51. The average price for land sold, which last year had risen from 56 to 64, has now dropped to Rs. 59, but is still considerably above the average 57. One reason for the falling off is that in the Montgomery and Mooltan Districts large areas of Government land, which some years ago had been leased for culitvation, was sold to the lessees for a nominal price—usually Rs. 2 per acre. The mortgage-money represents 44 times the land revenue and the sale-money 56 times, the corresponding figures last year having been 41 and 62. The steady rise in the average mortgage-money per acre is significant of the fact that mortgages and particularly re-mortgages following on redemption, are losing their character of temporary make-shifts to raise loans, and are becoming more and more alienations of the land for something near its full value, with a consequent tendency to permanency. Assuming that the revenue assessment is half the net profits or rental, which, however, in the Punjab is rather the *limit* than the *standard* of assessment, the selling value of land during the year was 28 years' purchase of the rental. In Ireland landed property usually sells for from 14 to 19 years' purchase of the annual rent, in England for from 16 to 25, and in both countries the price has been falling

steadily since the period of agricultural depression set in about 20 years ago, while here the price is steadily increasing both absolutely and relatively to the revenue assessment—a most decisive proof of the confidence of the people in the moderation of our assessments and in the agricultural prosperity of the Province.

7 (*d*). *Explanatory Remarks*:—So far the gross figures for alienations attested during the year or rather up to 15th June 1896, without reference to the date of the transfer, have alone been considered. These figures, of course, include a number of transfers which occurred in previous years, and which therefore *pro tanto* give a misleading idea of the progress of alienations during the year. To obviate this a statement supplementary to X A and X B has, under the orders of Government, been prepared for the last few years, which shows separately the "Old Transfers" included in Statement X A, all transfers which occurred before the 1st of February immediately preceding the year under review being treated as old. The reasons for choosing the 1st February were set forth in last year's Report. Deducting these "Old Transfers" from the total transfers in Statement X A, the balance represents for the present year all transfers which took place since 1st February 1895 and were attested before 15th June 1896, and these represent, roughly, transfers on account of the Kharíf of 1895 and the Rabi of 1896.

The orders on this subject are still recent, and it is doubtful whether they have yet been fully understood, and uniformly carried out in all districts. Assuming for the moment that they are, they afford us a means of comparing the actual transfers within the year with those of preceding years.

The following Table shows the figures for (1) all transfers, (2) old transfers and (3) new transfers by mortgage, redemption and sale, for the last two years :—

		Mortgages.					Redemptions.					Sales.				
		Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage-money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration-money.
					Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
1895 ...	All Transfers ...	152,666	603,183	432,573	5,25,589	2,15,79,277	71,858	372,391	259,584	2,90,261	85,53,422	51,400	320,567	185,823	1,89,546	1,18,15,663
	Old „ ...	72,816	284,059	204,233	2,50,032	1,01,26,722	31,621	172,429	115,702	1,31,929	36,29,341	23,199	157,715	90,157	8,5,494	52,38,946
	Balance ...	79,850	319,124	228,340	2,75,557	1,14,52,555	40,237	199,962	143,882	1,58,332	49,24,081	28,201	162,852	95,666	1,04,052	65,76,717
1896 ...	All transfers ...	155,877	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	74,311	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	93,54,800	56,377	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195
	Old „ ...	60,899	256,630	179,665	2,03,054	86,93,044	22,133	140,834	92,490	91,184	26,66,648	19,715	140,855	75,500	66,264	42,10,414
	Balance ...	94,978	350,220	273,996	3,14,785	1,42,70,812	52,178	271,461	200,015	2,04,624	66,88,152	36,662	210,698	127,969	1,47,760	78,16,781

In paragraph 5 of the review of last year's Report His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor gave reasons for doubting the reliability of the results arrived at by this system of classification and agreed that "one year is all too short a period for the consideration of transfer figures as a basis on which to form important conclusions." There is no doubt, however, that according as mutation work is more promptly disposed of and the division of transfer into the two groups—New and Old—becomes more familiar, the figures will, at all events, supply us with data for determining the general tendency of alienation to increase or decrease. We may also expect to find that the total figures from year to year will include a decreasing proportion of "Old" cases. Last year the proportion was 48 per cent. of the mortgages, 44 per cent. of the redemptions, 45 per cent. of the sales, while this year it has fallen to 39, 30, and 35 per cent., respectively. Making the comparison—for what it is worth—between the "new" transfers of both years—after eliminating the "Old," it appears that the mortgaged area has increased by 9·7 per cent., the mortgage-money by 24·6 per cent. Redemptions, however, have increased in a greater proportion. Last year they came to 63 per cent. of the mortgaged area, this year to 77 per cent., and deducting the redeemed area in both years, the net area mortgaged this year was only 78,759 acres including 73,981 cultivated, against 119,162 acres last year of which 84,458 were cultivated. The mortgage-money, however, was greater this year than last, Rs. 75,82,660, against Rs. 65,28,474.

The area sold, on the other hand, shows an increase of 29 per cent., while the sale-money increased by only 19 per cent. and represents only 33 times the revenue assessment—while last year it came to 63 times the assessment. From this, however, it would not be safe to conclude that the value of land is declining, for among many other facts pointing to the contrary conclusion there is the very pertinent one that in the case of "new mortgages" the mortgage-money this year represents over 45 times the assessment, against 42 last year.

7 (*e*). *District figures.*—In analysing the district figures account is taken of the transfers which took place and were attested during the year. The following table shows the cultivated area mortgaged, redeemed and sold in each district and division, and the percentage of the cultivated area now under mortgage :—

Division.	District.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Balance.	Sold.	Total.	Total cultivated area.	Percentage.	Cultivated area under mortgage, Statement XI.	Percentage of cultivated proprietary area which is under mortgage.
Delhi.	Hissár ...	20,966	21,099	—133	24,134	24,001	2,623,515	0·9	87,648	3·3
	Rohtak ...	14,911	10,247	4,664	2,584	7,248	954,553	0·8	105,622	11·1
	Gurgáon ...	14,567	11,484	3,083	2,794	5,877	972,911	0·6	131,056	13·5
	Delhi ...	6,580	3,297	3,283	2,007	5,290	535,848	1·0	51,609	9·6
	Karnál ...	5,009	2,645	2,364	3,400	5,764	900,104	0·6	41,006	4·6
	Umballa ...	13,328	8,866	4,462	6,754	11,216	971,152	1·2	133,731	13·8
	Simla ...	122	37	85	47	132	10,427	1·3	808	7·7
	Total ...	75,483	57,675	17,808	41,720	59,528	6,968,510	0·9	551,475	7·6
Jullendur.	Kángra ...	10,485	4,669	5,816	3,637	9,453	590,597	1·6	75,900	12·9
	Hoshiárpur ...	13,487	4,840	8,647	3,029	11,676	724,528	1·6	95,847	13·2
	Jullundur ...	12,417	6,481	5,936	3,758	9,694	695,188	1·4	82,673	11·9
	Ludhiána ...	15,816	10,758	5,058	3,074	8,132	762,665	1·1	94,245	12·4
	Ferozepore ...	33,601	28,150	5,451	18,495	23,946	2,129,090	1·1	195,309	9·2
	Total ...	85,806	54,898	30,908	31,993	62,901	4,902,068	1·3	543,974	11·1
Lahore.	Mooltan ...	8,449	9,700	—1,251	20,493	19,242	671,597	2·9	89,757	13·4
	Jhang ...	2,926	1,980	946	918	1,864	555,688	0·3	73,118	13·2
	Montgomery ...	3,602	3,272	330	2,166	2,496	388,333	0·6	37,416	9·6
	Lahore ...	20,967	12,938	8,029	6,008	14,037	1,269,251	1·1	157,966	12·4
	Amritsar ...	22,653	8,035	14,618	2,918	17,536	780,514	2·2	109,388	14·0
	Gurdáspur ...	24,827	8,562	16,265	3,181	19,446	833,168	2·3	159,073	19·1
	Total ...	83,424	44,487	38,937	35,684	74,621	4,498,551	1·7	626,718	14·0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot ...	21,704	9,447	12,257	3,123	15,380	937,139	1·6	206,165	22·0
	Gujrát ...	10,600	6,025	4,575	2,963	7,538	832,687	0·9	100,483	12·1
	Gujránwála ..	7,547	3,913	3,634	5,458	9,092	934,412	1·0	94,582	10·1
	Shahpur ...	13,681	8,515	5,166	4,658	9,824	739,509	1·3	108,325	14·6
	Jhelum ...	15,653	10,761	4,892	9,865	14,757	1,092,493	1·4	73,293	6·7
	Ráwalpindi ...	8,907	8,174	733	9,572	10,305	1,309,743	0·8	163,148	12·5
	Total ...	78,092	46,835	31,257	35,639	66,896	5,845,983	1·1	745,996	12·8
Peshawar.	Hazára ...	10,271	13,889	—3,618	3,340	—278	431,129	0·1	38,350	8·9
	Pesháwar ...	8,808	5,933	2,875	5,692	8,567	892,321	1·0	90,909	10·2
	Kohát ...	11,982	8,167	3,815	4,988	8,803	325,923	2·7	68,735	21·1
	Total ...	31,061	27,989	3,072	14,020	17,092	1,649,373	1·0	197,994	12·0
Derajat.	Bannu ...	29,888	18,878	11,010	5,824	16,834	838,146	2·0	273,084	32·6
	D. I. Khan ...	19,364	15,496	3,868	10,376	14,244	669,761	2·1	111,330	16·6
	D. G. Khan ...	44,761	21,374	23,387	24,154	47,541	1,024,518	4·6	154,679	15·1
	Muzaffargarh ...	5,782	4,873	909	4,059	4,968	426,344	1·2	70,417	16·5
	Total ...	99,795	60,621	39,174	44,413	83,587	2,958,769	2 8	609,510	20·6
	Grand Total ...	453,661	292,505	161,156	203,469	364,625	26,823,254	1·4	3,275,667	12·2

In Hissár the cultivated area mortgaged has increased considerably, but is exceeded by the area redeemed, and the area sold is about the same as last year. The proportion of the total cultivations transferred during the year, which was a most calamitous one for agriculture in this district, was only 0·9 per cent., of which about one-fourth represents "Old Transfers" and it is worthy of note, that in this the most insecure district of the Province, the area under mortgage is much less than in any other district, and comes to only 3·3 per cent. of the total cultivation, while for the whole Province the proportion is over 12 per cent.

In Rohtak the area mortgaged increased slightly, while redemptions decreased, so did sales. The transfers under the three heads represent 0·8 per cent. of the cultivated area, against 0·3 last year, but about 30 per cent. of this is on account of old transactions, and one-ninth of the cultivated area is now under mortgage.

In Gurgáon mortgages and redemptions show little change, sales increased slightly. Allowing for redemption, 0·6—of the cultivated area (of which less than one-third was for "Old Transfers)" was transferred the same as last year. 13·5 per cent. of the cultivated area is now under mortgage.

In Delhi there was an increase under all heads. The final result is that 1 per cent. of the cultivated area of which one-half, however, represents old transactions, changed hands, against 0·7 last year, and 9·6 of this area is now under mortgage.

In Karnál, too, there was an all-round but slight increase in transfers. 0·6 of the cultivation was transferred, of which about two-thirds took place within the year, but here, too, the area under mortgages is low only 4·6 per cent. of the total.

Umballa returns a considerable increase in the area mortgaged, a slight increase in redemptions, and an appreciable increase in the area sold. 1·2 per cent. of the cultivated area was transferred, against 0·7 last year, but nearly half of the area shown this year is on account of old transactions. This is one of the districts most encumbered by agricultural debt, and 13·0 per cent. of the total cultivation is under mortgages. In Simla the figures show no appreciable variation.

Curiously enough in the Delhi Division as a whole, though it is far the most insecure, and though it suffered most during the year from bad harvests, transfers were less than in any other,—covering only 0·9 per cent. of the cultivated area, while in all other Divisions the transfers exceeded 1 per cent. and for the whole Province averaged 1·4 per cent. The area under mortgage in this Division is only 7·9 per cent. of the total cultivation, while in every other Division it exceeds 11 per cent. and for the whole Province averages over 12 per cent.

This seems to point to the conclusion that the burden of agricultural debt is heaviest, and transfers most numerous in the more highly irrigated tracts where land is more valuable and the expenses as well as the profits of cultivation are higher.

In Kángra the area transferred was 1·6 per cent., of which about two-fifths were for old transfers, against 2 per cent. last year. The total area under mortgages is now 12·9 per cent. of the total cultivation.

In Hoshiápur there is a slight decrease in the area mortgaged, sold and redeemed. 1·6 per cent. of the area was transferred, against 1·7 last year, but about 60 per cent. of the area shown this year represents old transfers and 13·2 per cent. is now under mortgage.

In Jullundur the net area transferred was less than last year, being 1·4 per cent., of which nearly half represents old transactions and 11·9 per cent. is under mortgage.

In Ludhiána the area transferred, 1·1 per cent. was nearly the same as last year, and 12·4 per cent. is under mortgage.

The area mortgaged and redeemed in Ferozepore increased largely, and only about one-fourth of the area represents alienations which occurred in former years. So did the area sold, but the final result shows little variation. 9·2 per cent. is under mortgage.

In the Jullundur Division, as a whole, the area mortgaged rose by 9,000 acres, redemptions by over 12,000 acres, while sales decreased by over 3,000 acres. The net area transferred was nearly the same as last year and 11·1 per cent. of the cultivated area or about one-ninth is now under mortgage. In Mooltan there was a great decrease in the mortgaged and a great increase in the redeemed area, while the area sold rose by nearly 8,000 acres, 2·9 per cent.—of which all but one-eighth was alienated during the year—of the cultivated area changed hands, against 2·7 last year and mortgages now cover 13·4 per cent. of the total cultivation. Alienations in Jhang were not considerable, only 0·3 per cent. of the area was transferred. The mortgaged area is, however, 13·2 per cent. of the whole. In Montgomery, too, the area affected was inconsiderable—0·6 of the total, against 0·4 last year, and most of this was on account of old transfers, and 9·5 per cent. is now under mortgage.

In Lahore the mortgaged area decreased, while redemptions and sales were nearly constant. 1·1 per cent. of the cultivated area—of which more than half was alienated within the year, was transferred, against 1·5 last year, and 12·4 or about one-eighth of the cultivated area is mortgaged.

In Amritsar there was an all-round increase in alienations which affected 2·2 per cent. of the cultivation, against 1·8 per cent. last year—however over half the transfers were old. The mortgaged area is 14 per cent. or nearly one-seventh.

In Gurdáspur the mortgaged and sold area increased, while redemptions fell off. 2·3 per cent. of the cultivated area changed hands, but here, too, nearly half the transfers took place in previous years—19·1 per cent. or nearly one-fifth is now under mortgage. For the whole Lahore Division the mortgaged area decreased, and the redeemed area increased slightly, while the area sold increased by over 25 per cent. The net result was an increase of 1·6 per cent. in the area alienated, against 1·7 last year, and 14 per cent. of the cultivated area is now under mortgage.

In Siálkot the mortgaged area increased, while redemptions and sales fell off slightly. The net result was 1·6 alienated, of which about two-thirds represent old transfers attested during the year, against 1·5 last year, but 22 per cent. of the cultivated area is under mortgages. In Gujrát, though the year was a very bad one for agriculture, the percentage of area alienated fell from 1·5 last year to 0·9, and two-thirds of this was on account of old transfers. In Gujránwála there was a substantial decrease all round, and only 1 per cent. was alienated—of which one-third represents old transfers, against 1·5 last year. 10·1 per cent. of the cultivated area is under mortgage. In Shahpur the net area alienated was 1·3 as last year, and 45 per cent. was on account of old transfers, 14·6 of the total is now mortgaged.

Jhelum shows an increase under all transactions—possibly owing to work being brought more up to date at settlement. 1·4 per cent. was the net area alienated against 1·1 last year and one-third of this represents old transfers. In this insecure district the area under mortgage is low, only 6·7 per cent. In Ráwalpindi, too, there was an increase under all heads, but the area transferred was only 0·8 of the whole, against 0·7 last year, and one-third was on account of old transfers. One-eighth of the cultivated area is under mortgage. In the whole Ráwalpindi Division mortgages decreased slightly, sales and redemptions remained almost stationary, 1·1 per cent. of the cultivated area changed hands and 12·8 per cent. or a little over one-eighth is now under mortgage. The extent and causes of the expropriation of the old owners in certain tracts of the Ráwalpindi Division—which were selected as typical ones—have been the subject of special enquiry during the year by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, the Commissioner, and his report on the subject—in which remedies for the evil have also been suggested—is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. In Házara the mortgaged area rose considerably, but the redeemed area increased fourfold and exceeded the mortgaged. Sales increased slightly. The net result is that there was no increase in the area alienated. In Pesháwar, too, there was an enormous decrease under all heads, as compared with last year, when, owing to settlement, mutation work was very active—and only 1 per cent. of the area, of which over half is on account of old transfers, was affected, against 2·9 last year. 10·2 of the area is shown as under mortgage.

In Kohát there is an all-round increase owing, no doubt, to the inclusion of the statistics of the Khattak ilaka. 2·7 per cent. of the cultivation was alienated this year, against 2·3 last year, but two-thirds of the alienations were old, and 21·1 per cent. is now under mortgage, which is very high for a frontier district. For the whole Pesháwar Division the mortgaged, and sold area fell off considerably, redemptions increased, and only 1 per cent. of the total cultivation was alienated, while last year it was 2·4 per cent. (12 per cent. is now shown under mortgage).

In Bannu transfers though still very high decreased largely, and 2 per cent. of the cultivation was affected, against 2 9 last year ; two-thirds of the transactions were old transfers. The area shown in the return as under mortgage is 273,084 acres and comes to 32·6 or nearly one-third of the whole. Last year the mortgaged area was shown as only 179,997, but the figures now given for the present year have been verified through the Deputy Commissioner. In Dera Ismail Khan, the area alienated increased under all heads and came to 2·1 per cent of the whole, against 1·9 last year, but more than half the areas is accounted for by old transfers. One-sixth of the cultivated area is covered by mortgages. In Dera Gházi Khan the area mortgaged and redeemed more than doubled, while the area sold is more than treble last year's. The increase is due to greater activity in attesting old transfers at settlement, and 55 per cent. of the area is on account of transactions of former years. 4·6 per cent. of the area was transferred against 1·7 per cent. last year, and 15·1 per cent. is now under mortgage.

In Muzaffargarh mortgages and sales fell off considerably, while redemptions increased, and the proportion transferred was only 1·2 per cent., against 2·2 per cent. last year. Both as regards the rapidity or the extent of alienations the Deraját Division is by far the worst. 2 8 per cent. of the cultivation was alienated—about half the transfers occurring within the year, and 20·6 of the cultivated area, or over one-fifth, is now mortgaged.

The districts in which the proportion of the cultivated area under mortgage is highest are :—

Gurgáon	13·5
Umballa	13·8
Kángra	12·9
Hoshiárpur	13·2
Mooltan	13·4
Jhang	13·2
Amritsar	14
Gurdáspur	19·1
Siálkot	22
Shahpur	14·6
Kohát	21·1
Bannu	32 6
Dera Ismail Khan	16·6
Dera Gházi Khan	15·1
Muzaffargarh	16·5

And these are also the districts in which the rate of transfers appears to be most rapid.

The proportion under mortgage in the frontier districts of the Deraját and in Kohát is unexpectdly high. Transfer of land to a considerable extent in these districts appear to have been later in showing itself than in the Punjab proper, but has progressed at so rapid a rate, that they are now among the most deeply involved in the Province. One explanation suggested is that according to the tribal system of land tenure a man frequently holds shares often extremely minute in area in a number of villages—and for convenience of agriculture usually mortgages their petty areas to the adjacent owners, he himself taking similar areas on mortgage in the village in which he resides. This might explain mortgages, but would hardly explain sales which are more numerous in the districts than in others, except Ferozepore and Mooltan. It is a remarkable, but at the same time perfectly intelligible fact, that sales are most numerous in these districts where the organisation of the village community is loosest, or non-existent. It has also to be noted that in these frontier districts the proportion of the area which has passed to new agriculturists is extremely small.

8. *Cultivating occupancy.*—The total area shown in this statement as cultivated by owners and tenants is 26,792,131 acres. The proportions held by owners and tenants are as follows:

Statement XII.

Owners.	Tenants.		Total.
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	
50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3

The proportion of area worked by tenants is now 49·3 per cent., or nearly half. It is increasing steadily, though slowly. Last year it was 49 0 per cent. and in the previous year 48·7, while 5 years ago it was only 45·6 per cent. Of the area cultivated by tenants, 20·4, or almost exactly one-fifth, is held by occupancy-tenants and the rest by tenants-at-will. The area under occupancy-tenants which was 20·3 per cent. last year, and 5 years ago was 23 per cent. is steadily though very slowly decreasing, owing to lapses to owners in the absence of heirs, buying out of occupancy rights by owners, &c. While under the present law it is extremey difficult for a tenant to prove a claim to occupancy-rights. Of the area held by occupancy-tenants, 25·7 per cent. pays rent in kind, 20·5 per cent. a lump cash rent, and 53·8 per cent. a cash rent at revenue rates with or without an addition as *málikána*. These figures show little variation from last year's. Of the area held by tenants-at-will 66·2 per cent. pays rent in kind and 33·8 per cent. in cash. The average cash rent on 2,686,900 acres, or about one-tenth of the cultivated area, of which very nearly one-fourth is irrigated, comes to Rs. 3-2-3 per acre for the whole Province, while the average incidence of the land-revenue for the whole area of the Province, of which ·32 per cent is irrigated, is almost exactly Re. 1 per acre. The cash rents, as shown in the statement are, however, rather below the mark, for the figures frequently include lands out of a common holding cultivated by one only shareholder, who is recorded as a tenant-at-will paying a cash rent equal to the revenue demand, as well as many other cases of non-competitive rents, *e.g.*, lands leased to village menials in consideration of their services at favourable rates. These factors are, however, probably fairly constant, and the statement though by no means a certain guide, except in a few districts, to the average incidence of cash rents, is a pretty sure indication of their tendency to rise and fall. Going back 4 years to 1891-92 the average cash rent in that year on 2,591,573 acres was Rs. 2-14-9 per acre, so that in the interval the average has risen 0-3-6 annas per acre or about 7 per cent. The incidence of the revenue in that year for the Province was Re. 1 per acre as now. Of the land held on kind rents 0·5 per cent. pays *zabti* rents, 38·5 per cent. pays half produce or more, 7·8 per cent. two-fifths and less than one-half, 27·6 per cent. one-third and less than two-fifths, 22·2 per cent. one-fourth and less than one-third, and 3·4 per cent. a fixed amount of the produce. The rate varies from 75 per cent. on canal-irrigated lands in Bannu to 20 per cent. on dry lands in that district and Kohát. On certain well lands in Ferozepore, Montgomery and Lahore, as well as on canal lands in the latter districts, and on certain alluvial lands in Montgomery, the rate is shown running as low as 20 per cent. With these exceptions, the kind rent does not appear ever to fall short of one-fourth. The average rate for the Province is about 40 per cent. or two-fifths of the crop. Cash rents, according to Statement XIII, range from Rs. 36-12-0 and Rs. 24-13-0 per acre for canal-irrigated lands in Peshawar and Bannu, respectively, and Rs. 26-14-0 and 21-5-0 for well lands in Hoshiarpur and Jullundar, respectively, to 8 annas per acre for canal lands in Bannu, 12 annas per acre for well lands in Dera Ismail Khan and 3½ annas an acre for *bárani* lands in Peshawar.

These figures are, however, only approximations or rough estimates. A more accurate idea of the average cash rents can be formed from Statement XII, the last two stages of which show the total irrigated and unirrigated areas paying cash rents, and the total cash rents paid on each kind. Even these figures probably understate the average cash rent, both for the reasons already stated, as well as the more general one that owners, at least of the zamíndár class, usually keep the best land in their own hands and let out the inferior land to tenants. Taking only the district

in which cash rents are paid on a considerable area, the average rate on irrigated and unirrigated lands works out as follows :—

	Average cash rent per acre		
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Incidence of assesment for cultivated area
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hissár	2 14 0	0 13 0	0 5 0
Rohták	4 6 0	2 2 0	1 0 0
Gurgáon	4 10 0	2 11 0	1 4 0
Delhi	7 2 0	4 6 0	1 9 0
Karnál	4 8 0	1 14 0	0 15 0
Hoshiárpur	7 1 0	8 1 0	2 0 0
Jullundur	15 15 0	4 5 0	2 2 0
Ludhiána	11 10 0	7 0 0	1 7 0
Ferozepore	2 9 0	2 8 0	0 8 0
Lahore	3 1 0	2 10 0	0 12 0
Amritsar	6 12 0	4 1 0	1 10 0
Gurdáspur	7 4 0	5 2 0	1 13 0
Siálkot	5 2 0	2 10 0	1 9 0
Gujránwála	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 4 0
Ráwalpandi	18 1 0	2 1 0	0 12 0
Pesháwar	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 4 0
Dera Gházi Khan	3 6 0	0 15 0	0 7 0

Statement XIV.

9. *Agricultural stock*—The figures showing agricultural stock are up to date only for estates specially attested during the year and are from one to three years out of date for the rest. The results, therefore, of the year's drought which told very heavily on the cattle in some districts will only be partly apparent from the Statement.

The total figures for agricultural stock of all classes have increased by 142,316, or about 1·1 per cent. The increase is, however, more apparent than real, for in the single district of Gujrát, which suffered severely from the drought and where 18,000 head of cattle are reported to have died of disease and starvation, an increase of 246,044 head, or about 58 per cent., is shown as compared with last year's figures. There is a decrease all over the Delhi Division except Simla—which appear to have been partly due to emigration to more favoured tracts in search of fodder—partly to starvation or neglect. All districts in the Jullundur Division show a small increase. In Jhang there has been a very large decrease of nearly 14 per cent. The only other large decreases are in Gujránwála and Shahpur, while there have been large increases in Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan, probably owing to immigration of cattle from Cis-Indus districts.

The figures in Statement XIV, never very reliable, are a very uncertain guide (as between districts) in a year of drought when cattle move about freely in search of pasture. The districts in which the mortality from disease or starvation appears to have been highest are Hissár, Gurgáon, Umballa, Ludhiána, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Bannu.

Serious as are the effects of a fodder famine if of long duration, they can easily be exaggerated in the earlier stages if regard is not paid to the fact that in, at least, the Hindu districts, the mortality from starvation largely represents old and worn-out cattle, useless for agriculture or food, which have been allowed to drag on a miserable existence on the margin of subsistence even in good years, and fall a ready prey to the first pinch of famine in bad.

Looking to the Provincial figures there has been little change in the figures for "bulls and bullocks" and "cows." Male buffaloes show an increase of about 34,000. Cow buffaloes a falling off of 27,000. Young stock have increased by 71,000, sheep by 75,000, goats by 121,000, horses and ponies by 10,000, mules and donkeys by 19,000, while the number of camels is stationary. Ploughs have decreased by 23,000, carts and boats show no variation worth mentioning.

The effects of the drought on live-stock will probably be more marked in next year's figures. They would have been much more severe had not the forest areas in the plain districts been freely thrown open for grazing, a privilege which was generally taken advantage of by graziers.

Division.	District.	Total of agricultural stock for 1895.	Total of agricultural stock for 1896.	Difference + or —
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi.	Hissár	569,022	549,598	— 19,424
	Rohtak	478,318	473,012	— 5,306
	Gurgáon	561,111	552,640	— 8,471
	Delhi	338,831	328,920	— 9,911
	Karnál	627,042	596,256	— 30,786
	Umballa	661,484	651,722	— 9,762
	Simla	16,708	16,709	+ 1
Jullundur.	Kángra	673,417	679,491	+ 6,074
	Hoshiárpur	556,580	556,790	+ 210
	Jullundur	429,224	434,886	+ 5,662
	Ludhiána	366,949	368,623	+ 1,674
	Ferozepore	554,541	559,727	+ 5,186
Lahore.	Mooltan	535,585	537,557	+ 1,972
	Jhang	413,145	353,582	— 59,563
	Montgomery	349,217	349,217	...
	Lahore	645,028	628,322	— 16,706
	Amritsar	471,311	475,691	+ 4,380
	Gurdáspur	592,776	580,519	— 12,257
Ráwalpindi.	Siálkot	593,652	593,860	+ 208
	Gujrát	426,781	672,825	+ 246,044
	Gujránwála	512,455	496,441	— 16,014
	Shahpur	344,144	328,470	— 15,674
	Jhelum	341,032	332,504	— 8,528
	Ráwalpindi	498,234	497,235	— 999
Peshawar.	Hazára	324,015	334,689	+ 10,674
	Pesháwar...	319,080	343,571	+ 24,491
	Kohát	95,753	119,536	+ 23,783
Derajat.	Bannu	221,678	219,484	— 2,194
	Dera Ismail Khan	291,302	296,865	+ 5,563
	Dera Gházi Khan	270,762	289,236	+ 18,474
	Muzaffargarh	343,274	346,789	+ 3,515
	Total	13,422,451	13,564,767	+ 142,316

10. *Patwári Fund.*—At the close of last year the balance in the Patwári Fund was Rs. 9,74,407-9-2 (the difference between this and the sum stated as closing balance in last year's report, Rs. 9,75,105 is due to an error of Rs. 747 in the Jhang and of Rs. 501 in the Kángra figures last year). The income of the year was Rs. 13,01,559-8-4, against Rs. 13,05,961 last year, the decrease being due to suspensions of revenue and cesses, and the expenditure Rs. 13,64,768-4-10, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,11,198-12-8. So that expenditure exceeded income by nearly Rs. 64,000. From the closing balance Rs. 2,92,919-1-6 was due for outstanding liabilities (pay of patwárís for quarter ending 30th September, &c.). Thus the effective balance is Rs. 6,18,279-11-2, against Rs. 6,80,901 last year—a decrease of over Rs. 62,000. The effective balance has been steadily reduced since 1893-94 when it stood as high as Rs. 7,85,145, the main cause being the annual contribution of Rs 70,810 since 1894-95 towards the pay of the Kánúngo establishment. Of the expenditure Rs. 11,60,771-12-0 was on account of the pay of patwárís which now averages Rs. 11-5-0 per mensem, against Rs. 10-12-0 four years ago—the improvement being due to the measures taken to reorganise the establishment in districts under settlement. Rs. 6,782-14-0 was spent in gratuities to patwárís retired on account of old age after a long period of approved service.

Statement XVII.

The net balance exceeds a year's income in Mooltan and Shahpur and approaches it in Amritsar and Muzaffargarh.

In Ferozepore it falls short of the 20 per cent. of the income which is supposed to be maintained as the minimum reserve; while in Simla, Lahore and Dera Gházi Khan, though there were funds to the credit of the account at the end of September, they were insufficient to meet the outstanding liabilities. The Dera Gházi Khan fund has for years been in this unsatisfactory condition, and opportunity will be taken at the re-settlement now in progress to put things on a better footing. In Lahore the insolvency is only temporary, being due to the suspensions of revenue and consequently of cesses, but in Simla the arrangements appear to require revision.

The scheme for provincialising the account by funding the receipts and expenditure of the various districts for which a recent amendment of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1896, has paved the way is now under consideration, meantime the contribution for Kánúngo establishment has been raised to Rs. 96,380 for the three years 1897-98 to 1899-1900.

11. *Other matters.*—Locusts appeared in July 1896 in several districts, but no damage was caused by them except in Lahore and Shahpur, and in these it was only slight.

12. *Fuel and fodder reserves.*—The Conservator of Forests reports that no further progress has been made during the year in establishing fuel and fodder reserves.

12 *(a)*. The subjects of cattle disease, cattle breeding and horse and mule breeding are now dealt with in other reports, and remarks on agricultural experiments appear in the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

PART II.

SECTION III.—FISCAL.

13. *Fixed land revenue.*—The initial demand on account of fixed land revenue continued to increase in the year including Kharíf 1895 and Rabi 1896, as will be seen from the following figures which compare the most important statistics of demand and collection for the past four years, *viz.* :— Statement No. XVIII A.

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balances.		
					Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	2,12,44,893	2,10,77,628	2,17,101	2,12,94,729	1,67,265	3,26,848	4,94,113
1893-94 ...	2,17,93,516	2,16,20,836	1,22,323	2,17,43,159	1,72,680	2,24,607	3,97,287
1894-95 ...	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427
1895-96 ...	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
Increase or decrease ...	+90,933	−3,37,949	+421	−3,37,528	+4,28,882	+23,687	+4,52,569

96·7 per cent. of the total demand of the year was collected, as compared with 98·6 and 99·2 in the two previous years. Excluding Simla, where the demand which is small in amount, was collected in full, the percentages were lower than those of last year in all districts of the Delhi Division. The highest was 98·1 per cent. in Gurgáon and the two lowest 95·2 per cent. in Delhi and 93·7 per cent. in Umballa. In the Jullundur Division collections exceeded 99·5 per cent of the demand, except in Ferozepore (98 per cent.) and Kángra (92·5 per cent.). The districts of Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Jhelum, all show percentages of over 98, but the remaining districts in the Ráwalpindi Division collected less than the Provincial average, *viz*, Gujránwála 94·4 per cent., Gujrát 92·1 per cent, and Shahpur 90·3 per cent. Collections in the Pesháwar Division exceeded 99 per cent. of the demand, except in Kohát (92·1 per cent.). Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan both have better percentages than in 1894-95, but Bannu (95 per cent.) and Dera Gházi Khan (93·1 per cent.) have worse. Except in Lahore and Kohát little greater difficulty was felt in collecting the revenue than in ordinary years. It is satisfactory to note that collections were easy in the Delhi Division, except in Jagádhri, where the Tahsíldár was remiss. The Deputy Commissioners of Mooltan and Siálkot mention the difficulty they have experienced in getting large and well-to-do absentee landlords in making payments which they can make with ease.

14. *Causes of increase or decrease in fixed land revenue roll.*—Column 3 of Statement No. XIX for 1895-96 does not agree as it should with column 24 of the same statement for 1894-95, as Rs. 4 in excess of that year's demand which had been erroneously shown in the 1894-95 returns for Simla have now to be excluded. As noted in column 2 of the statement in the preceding paragraph, the total demand for the Province was Rs. 90,933 more than the demand of the previous year. The total additions to the rent roll during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,05,344, of which the principal items were— Statement No. XIX.

	Rs.
Increase by lapses and resumptions of revenue-free lands ...	22,383
Increase by revision of assessment of which Rs. 1,32,586 occurred in Siálkot	1,34,501
Increase by alluvion	19,231
Increase in miscellaneous items chiefly due to the crediting of *málikána* on the Sidhnai Canal to fixed land revenue instead of as formerly to miscellaneous land revenue ...	22,645

The total decreases from the rent roll for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 1,14,411, of which a decrease of Rs. 1,01,156 was due to diluvion. The general results of alluvion and diluvion in 1894-95, which, as finally ascertained, have been brought on to the fixed land revenue roll of 1895-96 as shown above, were noted in paragraph 19 of last year's report. Owing to certain corrections made in two or three districts the net loss amounted actually to Rs. 81,925 A reduction of Rs. 3,888 was made in Delhi on account of the revision of assessment of the distressed Khádir villages of that district.

Statements Nos. XVIII A and XVIII B.

15. *Suspensions and remissions on account of calamity of season.*—Figures for the last three years are as under :—

		On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions ...	1893-94	25,929	29,465
	1894-95	70,822	20,183
	1895-96	27,416	8,797
Suspensions ...	1893-94	26,194	26,867
	1894-95	43,152	153
	1895-96	3,83,925	8,736

The character of the harvests of the year has been noticed in the first part of this report. The necessity for suspensions arose from the poorness of the kharíf of 1895 and particularly from the partial failure of the rabi of 1896. In a year with such harvests large suspensions were to be expected. Remissions have, for the present, not been generally necessary, as the relief required by revenue-payers has been afforded by suspensions, and the question of remitting part of the suspended revenue can best be considered hereafter when the full effect of the succession of bad seasons now being experienced can be gauged. Except in Lahore and Gujrát the remissions made have been of small amount and were due to the special circumstances of isolated villages or groups of villages. But in Lahore and Gujrát scarcity declared itself to such an extent that relief works had to be opened in the Sharakpur and Phália tahsíls, and Rs. 20,953 and Rs. 2,320 were remitted in these two districts respectively, in addition to very large suspensions amounting to Rs. 76,779 in Lahore and Rs. 34,124 in Gujrát. In Shahpur the sum that had to be suspended out of the year's demand on account of the drought was Rs. 40,137. But though the largest suspensions were made in the three districts already named, the failure of the rains and the consequent necessity for leniency in revenue collections affected the most extensive area in the Province in the plains districts of the Delhi Division. In Hissár Rs. 17,223 were suspended, and the suspensions in all the other plains districts exceeded this amount, being over Rs. 30,000 in Umballa and over Rs 32,000 in Delhi, where the Ballabgarh tahsíl suffered from both drought and hail. In Gurgáon the suspensions include Rs. 3,145 on account of the Khádir villages, and this will be remitted when orders are passed on the proposals lately received for revising the assessment of these villages. In Montgomery damage by hail was the cause of the suspension of Rs. 1,106, but failure of *sailáb* in the riverain tracts and want of rain in the Bár resulted in a poor crop, so that the total amount suspended on account of calamity of season came to Rs. 12,120. The failure of the crops necessitated suspensions in Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Kohát, and in addition to this general cause the special causes noted in last year's report, and detailed in the extract from the district report printed in the Appendix, necessitated the suspension of Rs. 16,285 in Dera Ismail Khan. As was to be expected, suspensions were not required in the Jullundur or

Pesháwar Divisions, except in Kohát, or in Mooltan, Jhang or Amritsar, which are canal-irrigated and in which canal irrigation is extending.

16. *Balances of fixed land revenue.*—The total amount uncollected on 30th September 1896 out of the demand of the year was Rs. 7,17,648. The nature of this balance is indicated by the following details, in which a comparison is made with the corresponding figures for 1894-95 :—

Statement No. XVIII A.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remitted during the year on account of calamity of season	70,822	27,416
2. Irrecoverable	1,15,344	68,299
3. Undetermined	30,011	67,035
4. Recoverable—		
Under suspensions	37,118	4,24,871
Not under suspension	35,471	1,30,027
Total	2,88,766	7,17,648

The great increase is in the recoverable balance, suspended and not suspended. It has naturally been more difficult than usual to make prompt collections. In some cases collections have been delayed pending a final decision as to suspensions. Rupees 21,408 were outstanding for this reason in Sharakpur, which will be collected. A part of the recoverable balance not under suspension had in fact been collected in most districts before the revenue report was written, but having been collected after the close of the revenue year it does not appear in the accounts as collected. The undetermined and irrecoverable balances include sums which will be struck off on account of diluvion and the revenue of lands taken up for Government purposes, as well as nominal balances which will be remitted under special rules, such as those relating to canal revenues, to disused wells in Montgomery and to villages liable to water-logging in Gurgáon and Ludhiána. These balances also include Rs. 28,885 in Montgomery and Rs. 4,567 in Pesháwar, which remain uncollected owing to reduction of assessments at the revision of settlement, the results of which have not yet been brought on to the revenue roll. An item of Rs. 32,000 is also included in them which had been recommended for remission on account of the failure of crops in Lahore, and regarding which orders had not been received at the close of the year.

16 (*a*). *Balances of previous years.*—The recoverable balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,43,452, and by the end of the year this had been reduced to Rs. 94,415. Rupees 42,839 were collected and the rest remitted. Of the closing balance all but Rs. 6,988 is under suspension. The greater part, Rs. 62,041, is due in Dera Gházi Khan; this and all the other districts of the Deraját have balances of past years, but recoveries are being made in them steadily. The largest collection on account of past years was made in Gurdáspur where Rs. 16,559 were realised, special attention being paid in this district to the matter. On the whole, considering the character of the year, collections were satisfactory.

17. *Fluctuating land revenue.*—The income from fluctuating land revenue continued to decline in the year under report. The details given in all the columns of Statement No. XX do not agree for 1894-95 with those given in the statement for that year, though there is no change in the total amount of fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue. The reason is that certain items have been re-classified, chiefly by

Statements Nos. XX and XX A.

transfer from miscellaneous to fluctuating of the *málikána* realised on the Chenáb Canal. As now shown the total amount of the fluctuating revenue collections was Rs. 15,13,506 in 1894-95, and the corresponding collections in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 14,57,140, or Rs. 56,366 less. The differences in the items classified under this head are shown in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	29,573	25,420	28,073	+ 2,653
Re-assessments	1,69,843	1,68,014	1,97 353	+29,339
Alluvial assessments	24,474	23,448	20,669	— 2,779
Estates under direct management...	17,995	21,691	32,076	+10,385
Fluctuating assessment. { (a) Canal tracts	3,70,183	4,41,825	4,55,167	+13,342
{ (b) Other tracts	8,72,151	8,21,969	7,01,497	—1,20,472
Other items and rents from waste lands	18,962	11,139	22,305	+13,829
Total	15,03,181	15,13,506	14,57,140	—56,366

Collections an account of lapsed revenue holdings-free decreased largely in Ferozepore, Pesháwar, Gurgáon and Umballa, but the decreases were more than balanced by the increases, of which the most important took place in Siálkot (+ Rs. 3,634), Ráwalpindi (+ Rs. 2,294) and Gujrát.

In Montgomery the revision of assessment has resulted in a large decrease in fixed land revenue by an extension of the system of the fluctuating assessments. Siálkot now shows no income under this head, as the result of re-assessment has been brought on to the fixed land revenue roll. The income in Shahpur is due to the operation of Mr. Wilson's deferred assessments. The enhancement due to the re-settlement in Pesháwar was this year realised as fluctuating revenue preparatory to being incorporated in the revenue roll.

The whole of the income derived from estates under direct management was realised in Dera Ismail Khan. The increase is from Rs. 21,637 in this district last year to Rs. 32,076 this year. It is due to good torrent irrigation and the absence of damage to the bands by which it is assisted, and to the rise in price of the Government share of the produce which is sold to the zamíndárs, after it has been ascertained, at the current rates.

17 (*a*). *Fluctuating assessments of canal-irrigated lands.*—The districts from which revenue classified under this head is mainly derived and the realisations during the year under report and in previous years are shown below :—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Montgomery	1,72,874	1,51,495	1,07,738
Mooltan	81,132	84,820	48,522
Ferozepore	41,606	31,072	12,601
Lahore	28,904	25,790	17,603
Shahpur	8,610	27,962	34,259
Chenáb Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	22,034	1,04,030	2,16,499

The decrease of revenue in Montgomery, Ferozepore and Mooltan is in every case primarily due to the scantiness of the rains and the consequent lowness of water in inundation canals. In Ferozepore there is also an additional reason for decrease, *viz.*, that care is being taken, consequent on a recent consideration of the irrigation system of the district, to restrict involuntary irrigation and give water only to those who require it. In Shahpur canal irrigation is extending and developing, hence that district shows an increased revenue under this head. The figures for the Chenáb Canal are taken from the Jhang and Gujránwála district returns. In neither of these districts had *málikána* in 1894-95 been credited to fluctuating land revenue. It has now been so credited, instead of being included in "Other items" of miscellaneous land revenue. The figures now given include *málikána* collections as follows, *viz.*, in Jhang Rs. 18,376 in 1894-95 and Rs. 56,813 in 1895-96, and in Gujránwála Rs. 21,320 in 1894-95 and Rs. 34,783 in 1895-96. The increased income on account of the Chenáb Canal is Rs. 1,12,469, and of this increase Rs. 51,900 is due to *málikána*, leaving Rs. 60,569 due to fluctuating assessments, of which just over Rs. 18,000 accrued in Gujránwála, and the rest in Jhang. The increase is due to the extension of the colony and to the expiration of the terms of exemption from assessment granted to colonists on their first taking up land.

17 (*b*). *Fluctuating assessments in other tracts.*—Lahore alone shows any noticeable increase, but this is due to collections of the river spill rate on account of the previous year. As a matter of fact, the demand for the year under report was less than the demand for 1894-95. Lahore, like every other district which has tracts under fluctuating assessment, has lost revenue under this head on account of decreased cultivation due to the absence of rain and the poorness of the *sailáb*. Great care has also been taken to make full allowances for *kharába*. The Najafgarh jhíl in Gurgáon and Delhi yielded a slightly increased income as the local rainfall was favourable, and there was an absence of water-logging; the revenue collected in Gurgáon, on account of the Najafgarh jhíl, is not shown in the revenue returns but credited to the Canal Department, but it is now under consideration whether it shall not in future be credited to land revenue. In Gurdáspur *chhamb* lands last year were damaged by excess of water, but in the present year they were left so hard and dry that the zamíndárs were unable to cultivate them. Similar remarks apply to lands in the Kotla jhíl of Gurgáon, where there was a decrease in collections. The bad working of the canals in Mooltan and Montgomery accounts for the large falling off in these districts, and the decision to forego the extra *dofasli* half rates originally sanctioned has also added to the decrease in Montgomery. In Bannu the set of the river to the west, and the bad working of the channels in the Miánwáli Kachi, for reasons explained in an extract from the district report printed below, account for a decrease. The decrease in Dera Ismail Khan is due to failure of the Indus *sailáb*, there having been an increase in the realisations from lands under fluctuating assessment in the Dáman tract, which, like the increase from lands under direct management in that district, was due to good torrent irrigation and the absence of damage to the bands. The decrease in Muzaffargarh is due to low floods and want of irrigation.

17 (*c*). *Systems of fluctuating assessments.*—The failure of rain and *sailáb* has indeed been a misfortune to the zamíndárs whom it has affected, but it has brought home to their minds the advantages of the fluctuating systems of assessment in the tracts to which such systems have been applied. Where full allowances are made for *kharábá* such systems are popular, but as has been remarked in the report for Montgomery and in other reports they require very careful watching and a strong staff to supervise them in order to secure sufficient *kharába* allowances. During the year under report they appear to have been in all cases judiciously and satisfactorily worked. Three Naili villages in Karnál, as noted in last year's report, were brought under fluctuating assessment during the year, and the Mooltan system has been extended to the lands irrigated by the Barkat Ali Khan Canal. There have been no other changes to notice here. The river spill rates lately sanctioned for Lahore on the whole worked fairly well, though, as explained by the Deputy Commissioner in the extract from his report printed below, there was some dissatisfaction on the part of certain villages

which previously paid no extra assessment on account of the benefits they enjoy from river spills alone.

Mr. Rose calls attention to a hardship which is felt by the working of the present rules in the Ludhiána Bet. It appears that after new alluvial land has once been brought under assessment, the assessment is automatically advanced up to the full rates without any reference to the continuance or the abandonment of the cultivation of the land assessed. Any alteration of the rules which may be suggested should be submitted separately for consideration.

18. *Miscellaneous land revenue.*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 12,03,432 as compared with Rs. 5,95,787 which is the total for 1894-95 corrected by re-classification. The re-classification chiefly affects the head "Other items" under which only Rs. 42,745 are shown as compared with Rs. 76,583 in the previous year. The figures under the main heads of income for the past three years are as follows:—

Statement No. XX.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Detail.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	88,832	51,444	6,54,705	+6,03,361
2	Jágírdárs' contribution to cost of settlement.	53,975	4,608	13,845	+ 9,237
3	Sale-proceeds of wood and grass	35,741	31,460	60,711	+ 29,251
4	Recoveries on account of canal, survey and demarcation.	29,788	6,316	2,808	— 3,508
5	Tirni	3,14,646	3,20,517	2,90,504	— 30,013
6	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year.	26,314	35,915	37,281	+ 1,366
7	Sajji	21,458	10,837	9,967	— 870

In addition to the heads noted in this statement the head "Sale of Government estates" shows a considerable increase this year, from Rs. 6,303 to Rs. 44,285. Of this Rs. 34,360 were collected in Jhang on account of building sites chiefly on account of the foundation of the town of Lyallpur in the Chenáb Colony, and Rs. 8,000 were paid in Amritsar by Rái Gágar Mal for the purchase of Rakh Shikárgah.

Of the total income from sale of waste lands Rs. 5,42,277 were realised in Lahore. This was due to the special sales in March of certain rakhs noted in the extract from Deputy Commissioner's report printed in the Appendix. Mooltan also shows an increase on account of sales of waste lands, and this is due to the purchase by settlers on the Sidhnai Canal of proprietary rights in their holdings.

The sum recovered from assignees on account of cost of settlement was Rs. 13,845 as compared with Rs. 4,608 in 1894-95. Rupees 7,670 were realised in Kohát on account of the Teri iláka; in Siálkot where collections on this account have begun Rs 2,992 were credited, while the Dera Gházi Khan district accounts for Rs. 2,952.

The income from the sale of trees, grass, &c., rose from Rs. 31,460 to Rs. 60,711. Muzaffargarh shows a considerable falling off under this head, but this is because the income of 1894-95 was exceptionally large as wood damaged by a big fire was sold. The increase in the total income for 1895-96 is chiefly due to Jhang, Montgomery, and Gujránwála, and was caused by a brisk demand for fuel for bricks on the Gugera Branch of the Chenáb Canal, and an increased demand by the Railway, as well as to the clearing up of timber and scrub on colonisation areas. The income in Dera Gházi Khan was about the same as last year.

18 (*a*). *Tirni.*—The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the chief grazing districts with the collections of previous years:—

1 District.	2 1893-94.	3 1894-95.	4 1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	52,862	51,330	55,047
Jhang	61,584	73,272	76,190
Montgomery	93,439	91,331	61,439
Shahpur	20,044	19,331	17,956
Kohát	6,352	5,866	743
Dera Ismail Khan	39,817	40,814	43,771
Dera Gházi Khan	9,836	9,099	7,942
Muzaffargarh	16,318	16,718	16,260

The total income for the Province has fallen from Rs. 3,20,517 to Rs. 2,90,504; considering the character of the year this decrease is not remarkable. The increase in Jhang is accounted for by the revision of the quinquennial village assessments, and that in Dera Ismail Khan is due to the large number of Powindah camels that were brought to graze in the district, for reasons discussed, in the extracts printed in the Appendix, by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. In Montgomery great difficulty was experienced in making collections, as cattle owners left for places where pasture was better and more plentiful, and a considerable part of the demand is still uncollected. Rupees 4,917 are also outstanding in Shahpur for similar reasons. In Dera Gházi Khan certain rakhs on which *tirni* had previously been realised were handed over to the Forest Department. In Kohát the lease for collection of *tirni* from Ghilzais was auctioned for Rs. 8,000, but as the rates were enhanced very few cattle were brought to graze, and as only Rs. 171 were realised on account of them the lease had to be cancelled.

18 (*b*). *Kásht báráni leases.*—The income under this head shows an increase, having risen from Rs. 35,955 to Rs. 37,281. This increase of Rs. 1,326 was chiefly due to the fact that a large increase in Mooltan was set off against decreases in most other districts. The increase in Mooltan amounted to Rs. 4,440 and was due to the large area taken up for cultivation in the Mooltan and Mailsi tahsíls, the imposition of a small charge on land taken up and afterwards not cultivated, and possibly to the stricter supervision exercised over this source of income. Since the close of the year orders have been issued for the restriction of *kásht báráni* cultivation in tracts likely to be shortly brought under canal irrigation.

18 (*c*). *Sajji.*—Income on account of *sajji* is derived from four districts only. There was a falling off in Mooltan, because it was settled that except in the Kábírwála tahsíl *tirni guzár* cattle were not to be excluded from *sajji* producing areas. In Jhang the *sajji* crop is said to have been a better one than in the previous year.

19. *Alluvion and diluvion.*—This year's figures again show a net loss of revenue on account of river action, but the total loss, Rs. 30,365, is very much less than that recorded last year. The area newly assessed exceeded that removed from assessment by 43,302 acres, and the area re-assessed at enhanced rates was 18,815 acres more than that re-assessed at reduced rates. There have been no violent floods, and the water in the rivers has, on account of the scanty rainfall, not been high. On the Chenáb it is said that the new canal works by diminishing the volume of

Statement No. XXIII.

water in the river and its breadth have caused much alluvial land to be thrown up. For all these reasons diluvion was less than usual, and there was more alluvion. But in some cases the alluvial lands newly formed, as well as those previously assessed, did not do so well as they might have done, because of the want of *sailáb* and rain, and they could therefore bear only a very light assessment. Moreover, as has been noticed before, and as is pointed out in some of the district reports, the rivers of the Punjab have acquired a set to the westward, and the Jumna, the Sutlej, the Jhelum and the Chenáb are affecting lands that have been hitherto regarded as secure from river action. Thus diluvion is carrying away land of very much better quality than that given back by alluvion, and a net loss of revenue occurs. Dera Gházi Khan (—Rs. 10,335), Gurdáspur (—Rs. 6,125), Hoshiárpur (—Rs. 4,460), Umballa (—Rs. 2,969), Jullundur (—Rs. 2,094), Gujrát (—Rs. 1,555) and Lahore (—Rs. 1,092) have suffered most in revenue, and only six districts show any gain, of which the largest is only Rs. 460 in Montgomery. The loss in Umballa is partly due to the special application of diluvion rules to certain villages damaged by water-logging from the Western Jumna Canal. The loss in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur is greater than it would ordinarily have been, because, as is explained in the extract from the Hoshiárpur report printed in the Appendix, a change has been made in the rules under which the action of the *chos* is dealt with, whereby the zamíndárs obtain more liberal treatment than hitherto. The special report called for regarding these *chos* is still under preparation. New rules for alluvion and diluvion have been framed in Pesháwar, and are under preparation in Montgomery. Captain Davies, in the extract printed in the Appendix from his report, points out that the Delhi rules are not working well, and his proposals for their amendment are awaited.

The question of a fixed boundary between estates on opposite sides of a river is discussed by several Deputy Commissioners in their reports. This matter has been under the special consideration of Government during the year, but nothing can be done to secure general fixed boundaries without legislation.

20. *Land revenue assignments.*—The total assigned revenue of the Province now amounts to Rs. 30,66,794 as compared with Rs. 31,15,161 in the year 1894-95. In other words such revenue is now Rs. 58,367 less than in the year before last. The decrease which is distributed over a large number of districts is considerable in Umballa (Rs. 5,783), Ferozepore (Rs. 3,720), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 6,048), Kohát (Rs. 3,854), Bannu (Rs. 6,587) and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 5,284). On the other hand, the assigned revenue of Pesháwar has risen by Rs. 2,580, owing to the revision of assessment. The more noticeable lapses which occurred in the past year are the following:—In the Gurgáon district two assignments, one of Rs. 600 in the village of Jítpura and another of Rs. 301 in the village of Hadal, were resumed under the terms of the grants. Effect was given during the year to the orders regarding the resumption of the Kharindwa *jágír* in the Umballa district alluded to in paragraph 20 of the last Revenue Report. A *jágír* of Rs. 643 held by the minor Sardár Bhagwán Singh of Kang Khurd in the Jullundur district lapsed to Government owing to the death of the minor without lineal male heirs. Life *jágírs* of Rs. 1,653 and Rs. 103 in the Lahore and Amritsar districts, respectively, enjoyed by the late Bhái Nand Gopál of Lahore, were resumed at his death. The village of Chak Jagne in the Gujránwála district, valued at Rs. 607 per annum, which was held for life by one Diwán Singh, also lapsed at his death. In Shahpur, Malik Fateh Sher Khan, Tiwána's *máfis*, aggregating Rs. 1,619 were assessed at his death to land revenue. Lastly, life grants of Rs. 1,590 held by the late Sardár Ghulám Muhammad Khan, Gheba, of Kot, in the Ráwalpindi district, were resumed.

Statement No. XXV.

During the year under report two new grants of land revenue, each amounting to Rs. 450, were made in the Ráwalpindi district to pensioned Subadár-Major Sardár Gokal Singh and Subadár Sardár Rattan Singh. Another matter of importance was the renewal of part of a grant (of Rs. 2,000) held by the Jogís of Tilla in the Jhelum district, which had been confiscated over forty years ago, owing to the misconduct of the *Mahant* then presiding over the Tilla shrine. At the death of that *Mahant* the question was taken up in 1893, whether or not a portion of the assignment should be re-granted in consideration

of the undoubted antiquity of the shrine and the widespread feelings of respect with which it is regarded throughout, and even beyond, the Punjab. In the correspondence ending with Punjab Government endorsement No. 135, dated 25th October 1895, an assignment of the revenue of village Naugaráon (Rs. 913) was sanctioned in favour of the Tilla monastery during the pleasure of Government. Effect was also given in the year under report to the orders of Government regarding the re-grant to the Khan of Teri (in the Kohát district), for the time being, of the remission of Rs. 2,000 per annum in the amount of annual quit rent which had originally been sanctioned for the life of the late Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., for services during the late Afghán war, and which had lapsed at his death in 1889. It may be observed here that the Akor Khel *máfis* and salt *ináms* regarding which there has been so much correspondence in the past year do not come within the purview of this report. In connection with the increase of assigned revenue may be mentioned the fact that under the orders contained in Punjab Government letter No. 50, dated the 14th March 1895, Rs. 795 have been added to the revenue of Wazíri Rúpi (in the Kángra district) recoverable by the Rai of that place, in lieu of the abolition of *begár* in his *jágír*.

In his district report the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra makes the following remarks regarding the statement of *máfis*. "The statement is not very correct. I have been trying since I came to the district to get the *máfis* right, but each year seems as bad as its predecessor. The total assigned revenue must be fairly correct, but the distribution into villages and plots and again into assignments with and without conditions, and so on, is not to be depended upon." The columns "at pleasure of Government" are always a difficulty and are not understood." The Financial Commissioner understands Mr. Anderson to refer to the *máfi* registers and is glad to see that the subject is in hand, and is sure that if Mr. Anderson is in Kángra long enough, he will get the records into a proper condition, if that can be done by any one without special establishment.

The general revision of petty assignments in the Pesháwar district was almost completed during the year, and the compilation of the new *máfi* registers finished, except for the details of measurement and assessment which were not yet available. Besides the prescribed *máfi* registers a special register of pluralist máfidárs has been opened which will show the total number and situation of the grants held by each pluralist. The frontier family remissions in Yusafzai were re-adjusted during the year under the orders of Government, and the similar remissions in the Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsíls reported on.

Below is printed an extract from the Ludhiána report containing a suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioner that mutation of *máfi* cases should be attested by Tahsíldárs within certain limits. These remarks of Mr. Rose deserve attention, and the Financial Commissioner will await with interest the report on the subject for which Colonel Massy has called. In an extract from the Umballa report, also printed below under the head "Land Revenue Assignments," the Deputy Commissioner has brought to notice the difficulties experienced in the administration of *jágírs* in that district. The excessive and irksome labour of distributing to the numerous jágírdárs in petty sums the *jágír* revenue which is collected in the tahsíls and the risk of fraud by the tahsíl *jágír* moharrirs are adduced by him as arguments for the buying out of the more petty *jágír* rights. This would remove the difficulty and the Commissioner's report on this question has been received. But it may be some years before anything effective is done in the way of buying out *jágír* rights. In the meantime Mr. Clarke was asked whether he would like to relieve the tahsíl establishments of part of their burden. But his reply shows that he does not at present advocate a change in the system. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa further remarks, in the report, on the difficulty caused by the long absence of petty jágírdárs on service or otherwise when it becomes very hard to ascertain whether they are dead or alive. Mr. Clarke truly observes that the whole system in Umballa is an anomaly. It is a curious and embarrassing legacy from a time of the most minute partition of political authority that Mr. Tupper has ever heard of.

A very important question regarding the extension of the Law of Primogeniture to certain *jágírs* granted before 1859 is pending decision. A note on the subject prepared by Mr. Ogilvie, late Officiating Financial Commissioner, was submitted to Government with this office letter No. 176 C., dated the 19th July 1894. In Mr. Douie's reply, No. 652, dated the 18th September 1894, the Financial Commissioner was asked to submit a statement of all *jágírs* in the Province of a value of not less than Rs. 500, released in perpetuity before 25th November 1859. The information has been received from almost all districts and the Provincial Statement is now under preparation.

SECTION IV.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

21. *General re-assessments.*—The districts under settlement during the year were Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan, Montgomery and Jhelum. Certain questions connected with *tirni* and other matters brought forward in the recent re-settlement of Kohát were under consideration, and a temporary establishment was maintained in Kángra to complete the settlement records.

Statements Nos. XXXIII A and XXXIV.

21 (*a*). The settlement of Pesháwar was practically brought to a close during the year by Mr. L. W. Dane, and almost the whole of the establishment was transferred to other districts. The cost of the operations has amounted to Rs. 3,12,069, and the new assessments, which have been announced, will result in an enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,04,578 immediately, and, including deferred assessments, to Rs. 2,44,036 ultimately. The enhancement expected to take effect on the fixed land revenue roll during 1895-96 was Rs. 89,288, but effect was given to an enhancement of Rs. 51,396 only, because orders on the assessment reports were received at a later date than was expected.

21 (*b*). Assessment reports for all the tahsíls of Dera Gházi Khan were submitted during the year. Orders were passed regarding the Sanghar tahsíl, but the other reports had not been disposed of at the end of the year. The extract from Mr. Diack's report printed in the Appendix gives details of the work of the year.

21 (*c*). The extract from Mr. Fagan's report printed in the Appendix shows what has been done during the year in Montgomery. Extra patwáris have been sanctioned for the Sutlej tahsíls, and the Settlement Officer trusts that he will be able to submit his last assessment report during the cold weather of 1897-98. The financial results of the re-settlement cannot be fairly judged by the figures given by Mr. Fagan for the Bet circles of the Rávi tahsíls for the year under report, as that year was an exceptionally bad one for the realisation of fluctuating land revenue.

21 (*d*). The Settlement Collector of Jhelum was engaged during the year in the preliminary operations of settlement, and has made satisfactory progress in village re-measurements. Orders have been passed on the preliminary report regarding assessment circles and soils. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 61,676, no expenditure having been incurred previously. An extract from Mr. Talbot's report is printed in the Appendix.

21 (*e*). The anticipated enhancements of revenue and the actual enhancements realised during 1895-96 in Siálkot, Gujránwála and Shahpur on account of revision of assessments were :—

District.	Enhancement expected.	Enhancement actually realised.
	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot	47,204	66,293
Gujránwála	400	50,042
Shahpur	4,000	9,000

The increase in actual, as compared with estimated, realisations in Siálkot and Gujránwála is merely due to a delay having occurred in bringing

the enhancements on the fixed land revenue roll. In Shahpur the increase is due to certain progressive assessments having been introduced earlier than was expected.

21 (*f*). The re-settlement of Mooltan has been commenced under the charge of Mr. Maclagan. Preliminary forecast reports have been received from Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh and are being dealt with. The forecast report for Jhang was received after the close of the year.

22. *Surveys and boundary demarcations.*—Several long standing boundary disputes between districts and Native States were settled during the year. The decision of the Financial Commissioner in the Chak Andar boundary dispute is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. An old case between Umballa and Náhan, and four old cases between Umballa and Nálagarh, were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa and the State officials, a fifth Nálagarh case having been decided by the Superintendent, Hill States. A dispute between Muzaffargarh and the Baháwalpur State, that had been pending for some time, was settled. It was decided to depute an Assistant Commissioner to enquire into the Dera Gházi Khan-Baháwalpur boundary dispute during the cold weather of 1896-97.

In consequence of extension of cultivation and other changes due to the development of the tract and the introduction of irrigation from the Sirhind Canal, it was found that a considerable number of maps in the villages of the Fázilka tahsíl of Ferozepore had become obsolete. A re-measurement of some of the worst villages was therefore sanctioned some time ago, and it has lately been decided to re-measure the whole tahsíl. The work is proceeding satisfactorily and will considerably facilitate the re-settlement of the tahsíl which will probably be commenced in 1900.

The rakhs in the Chúnián tahsíl of Lahore, which it was decided to dispose of, were demarcated, as well as the blocks into which they were divided. The rakhs in Shahpur have been properly demarcated, though the demarcation of lands let in that district on long leases is still pending. The Khwárra Tappa was surveyed by a new triangulation, and the boundary between it and the Hassan Khel Afrídís was laid out.

An account of the operations of the Himalaya Imperial Survey Party will be found in Appendix B.

23. *Processes for collection of land revenue.*—The following table exhibits statistics relating to processes issued during the last three years:—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of talabana	
			Paid to peons.	Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	29,329	12,162	8,307	22,256
1894-95	29,459	14,813	9,737	22,287
1895-96	27,949	13,775	8,719	22,400

In a year like that under report a large increase of writs and warrants would have occurred, had not the collection of land revenue and other demands been judiciously dealt with. There has been an actual decrease in the number of processes issued which is very satisfactory, and at the same time by good management the surplus credited to Government after the payment of peons' wages has increased. It is clear that due regard has been had to leniency, and that suspensions were timely and well judged. Many to whom suspensions were not granted doubtless delayed payment in the hope of getting suspensions, and they, as well as those who are bad revenue payers in the best of years, had to be forced. But in the year under report, no more than in former years, action beyond the mere issue of a writ or warrant was, as a rule, unnecessary. The persons from whom payment was insisted on were able to pay and did so simply on the issue of process. This being so, Mr. Thorburn, Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, is inclined to question whether there was absolute necessity for all the processes

issued, and they might perhaps have been slightly reduced in number. Colonel Hutchinson, Commissioner of Lahore, and Colonel Massy, Commissioner of Jullundur, again express the different views regarding the best way of dealing with processes, which were noticed in last year's report. Colonel Hutchinson thinks that process should issue directly a demand is overdue, and that if grace is given to defaulters revenue payers generally become dilatory. Colonel Massy, on the contrary, would not issue process as a rule without giving a little time to the defaulter and seeing whether the influence of the Tahsíldár or zaildár was unable to secure payment without process, and he also points out that Tahsíldárs are sometimes apt to issue unnecessary processes in order to find employment for their *protégés*. He issued directions accordingly in the Jullundur Division, and considerable attention was paid by Deputy Commissioners to the issue of processes; the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána in particular scrutinising applications for writs and warrants made by lambardárs, which were not granted unless the applicant could show that every reasonable means of obtaining payment had failed, and there was no fear that the process was saked for with the view of harassing some one obnoxious to the applicant. As a result there has been a decrease in the number of processes in all districts of the Division except Ferozepore, where there is a slight increase, and for the Division as a whole this year's figures show the issue of only 2,941 writs and 1,548 warrants, as against 5,134 writs and 1,638 warrants issued in 1894-95. The people have thus been saved a good deal of inconvenience and unnecessary expense with no loss to the efficiency of revenue collections. The decrease in Kulu, however, is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that "the Tahsíldár has given his assistance when he should not have done so," and the Deputy Commissioner, Gujránwála, like the Deputy Commissioner, Kángra, reports that Tahsíldárs in his district have issued *hukmnámás* which were practically writs, though not shown as such. But such irregular practices on the part of Tahsíldárs can be checked without difficulty. In the Lahore Division 12,935 writs and 8,046 warrants were issued in 1895-96, as compared with 12,328 writs and 9,685 warrants in the previous year. The number in Gurdáspur and Amritsar appears to be largely swelled by processes issued on the application of lambardárs. In the former district the number—6,435 writs and 3,138 warrants—though 800 below the total number for 1894-95, is still large. In the latter district 3,575 processes were issued, which is a decrease of about 1,800 from the previous year. In Montgomery an increase is attributed to the bad harvests, and particularly to a large increase in processes for the collection of *tirni*. "The scarcity of fodder drove the cattle owners to good pasture grounds, and such of them as were left in the district did not remain in their homes: hence it became necessary to issue so many writs of demand." In Mooltan, where 2,694 writs and 1,494 warrants were issued, as compared with 1,600 writs and 1,333 warrants in the year before, the number of processes necessary is said in a great measure to be due to delay on the part of the Canal authorities in submitting *zar-i-nágha* demand statements. The demand is not made at the usual time for the payment of revenue, and as the zamíndárs are unprepared to meet it when it is made, coercive processes have to issue to secure payment.

Eleven processes were issued in Ludhiána for the collection of the Government share of copying fees due on account of copies supplied through the Copying Agency. The fees were apparently due in cases where the applicant for the copy had refused to make payment by the value-payable system. Colonel Massy doubts whether such fees can be properly collected by process. It is not necessary to say more on this matter at present, as it will doubtless be dealt with in the consideration of the method of dealing with cases in which value-payable parcels are refused, mentioned in paragraph 12 of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1894-95.

24. *Revenue record-rooms.*—The work of destruction of useless records has continued to be vigorously pushed on during the past year. In Ferozepore the arrears have been reduced from 10 to 6 lakhs of files, and in Lahore from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The only other districts in which this work is somewhat heavy are Jullundur, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi, with 120,000, 90,000, and 90,900 files respectively, remaining to be dealt with. In all other districts the work is completely or practically up to date. The Vernacular Political records of the Simla district

were re-arranged during the year of report under the orders of Government, and the Financial Commissioner is glad to hear the work is practically finished. It much required to be done. The revenue and Judicial records of the Simla district have also been separated during the year.

Complaints of want of accommodation in record-rooms are still very frequent, but the projects have to be put aside for the time owing to the difficulty of providing the money. The new record-room at Gujránwála was completed during the year and the records were transferred to it by the regular establishment without any extra assistance. The copying agency system for the supply of records by value payable post is gaining popularity almost everywhere. In paragraph 24 of the last annual report it was noticed as in force in 13 districts. In the Dera Gházi Khan district it is said to be still in its infancy, but in all other districts, where it has been introduced, it has already proved a success. In the past year the system was introduced in Karnál, and copying agencies are also being started at Ferozepore and Kángra. An agency was established in Jhang some time ago but perished for want of support. It has, however, again been started now; and a trial of about four months has shown that the system can there be worked successfully. The Financial Commissioner is glad to notice that the Postmaster-General is doing his best to make the copying agency system a success. In the Umballa district he has opened a branch Post Office in the Kutchery compound to facilitate the issue of value-payable parcels, and it is hoped that a Telegraph Office will also be opened there.

25. *Other matters.*—During the year the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, was amended by the enactment of Act XVII of 1896. The amending Act was passed in order (*i*) to permit of the pending of the *zaildári* cess with a view to regrading and equalising the emoluments and duties of zaildárs, (*ii*) to provincialize the Patwár Fund and (*iii*) to remove certain difficulties in the matter of the recovery of village cesses.

Proposals for the revision of assessment in the Khádir villages of Gurgáon were under preparation, and an enquiry was begun into the condition of the whole Jumna Khádir and the necessity for giving it relief by revision of assessment.

Government revenue continues to be remitted by Money Order in most districts, but the total amount remitted is in no case large, and has generally decreased since last year. Revenue payers are, as a rule, said to find that their expenses in attending at a treasury amount to less than the commission charged on a Money Order; and, moreover, lambardárs are said to prefer personal visits to the tahsíls because their expenses are paid out of the *malba*, and they can after attending to the business of the village attend to their own. The system, however, is a convenience to those who have small payments to make and have to travel far or over difficult roads to make them. In so far it has served its purpose, and the disinclination to adopt it generally is not to be regretted as it obviates difficulties which the Post Office would otherwise have to deal with in regard to the custody and transmission of treasure, and because it shows that the trouble and petty exactions which zamíndárs have to submit to at our treasuries cannot be very considerable.

The system of paying land revenue without pre-audit has, on the whole, worked well, where introduced. In Siálkot only is it said to be a complete failure: numerous mistakes in the preparation of *arz-irsáls* and complaints of exactions by patwárís have there led to its abandonment. It was, however, noticed last year that complaints against the system emanate from tahsíl officials whose exactions it is designed to stop, and it is remarkable that no other district has had the same experience as Siálkot. Mistakes in *arz-irsáls*, such as those noticed in the printed extract from the Lahore report, are naturally to be expected, but can be obviated by giving patwárís timely notice of changes in the demand. In consequence of doubts on the subject the Financial Commissioners have decided that the system is applicable to payments at head-quarter tahsíls as well as at outlying tahsíls.

SECTION V.—TENANCY ACT.

26. *Enhancement of rent.*—In the majority of districts suits for enhancement of rents were as usual few. The total for the Province has, however, risen from 686 suits resulting in 542 decrees in 1894-95 to 870 suits, of which 749 were successful. Decreases occurred in Delhi, Amritsar and other districts which call for no special remarks, but the decrease in Gujrát from 121 to 60 suits is noticeable and shows that the effect of the resettlement of the district on such suits has now abated. Besides inconsiderable increases in Jullundur and a few other districts, there were large increases in Gurgáon and Siálkot which are the chief features of the figures for 1895-96 and are due to special causes. In Gurgáon 103 suits resulting in 98 decrees for enhancement were dealt with, but of these 87 were instituted by the landlords of a single village Rundhi, where tenants had previously been paying very low rents. In Siálkot there were 91 suits in 1894-95 and 331 suits in the year under report, enhancement being decreed in 320 cases. The Settlement Collector's anticipations have thus proved correct that a considerable number of suits would as usual follow the resettlement. There was generally no dispute about the status of tenants which had been carefully recorded at settlement. The chief objection to the payment of enhanced rents was based by tenants on claims to compensation for improvements. But they have now perceived that such claims cannot ordinarily succeed on account of the long time during which the benefits of the improvements have been enjoyed, and it is reported that a large number of cases has been settled out of Court by agreements to pay enhanced rents at the rates usually decreed by the Courts. Lahore with 8 unsuccessful cases and Kohát with 5 cases, in only one of which the plaintiff obtained a decree, contributed the majority of the suits in which a reduction of rent was asked for. The total number of such suits rose to 22.

Statement No. XXX.

27 (*a*). *Ejectment of occupancy-tenants.*—Decrees for the ejectment of occupancy-tenants, under Section 39 of the Tenancy Act, were granted in 15 cases only, as compared with 39 cases in the previous year. The number of cases fell in Hissár from 30 to 5, and the decrease is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the way in which the drought generally restricted cultivation. Five cases occurred in Mooltan, 3 in Kángra, and 2 in Umballa.

Statement No. XXXI.

Under Sections 43 and 42 (*a*) of the Tenancy Act 81 applications were made by landlords for the ejectment of occupancy-tenants, against whom decrees for rent had been passed. One hundred and twelve notices were served by Revenue Officers on such applications, but only 16 ejectments were ordered, under Section 44 (2), for non-payment of arrears due. Ejectments were actually made in 26 cases in all, in which the occupancy holdings affected comprised 305 acres. The number of ejectments was one less than in 1894-95, but the average size of the holdings was greater, as 27 tenants were ejected from 165 acres only in 1894-95.

There are ordinarily very few cases in which landlords object to the transfer of hereditary rights when tenants wish to make such transfers, and even the few cases instituted are likely to decrease when landlords learn that a decree in their favor does not extinguish the hereditary rights of their tenants. In some cases, too, mutation is refused by subordinate Revenue Officers on the objection of the landlord at the time of attestation, and the transfer is then generally not proceeded with further; though this procedure may not be strictly correct it keeps cases, in which the landlord would otherwise file a suit, out of Court.

27 (*b*). A table similar to that given in last year's Report exhibits below the chief figures relating to ejectment proceedings against tenants who have no right of occupancy, *viz.*:—

Statement No. XXXI.

1	2		3		4	5
Year.	Number of ejectments		Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court.		Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
	Decreed under Sections 40 and 45 (6).	Ordered under Section 45 (5).	Number of cases.	Area in acres.		
1892-93	1,268	4,824	5,163	48,074	15,484	1,028
1893-94	1,505	5,358	5,106	36,673	18,825	866
1894-95	1,590	4,718	4,518	54,190	16,115	1,015
1895-96	1,820	5,626	5,573	56,896	20,546	1,378

It is to be again noticed that proceedings for the ejectment of tenants-at-will are hardly ever taken in Montgomery and Jhang, as the difficulty there is to find tenants. The Commissioner of Jullundur thinks that the emigration of tenants to the Chenáb Colony is also a check on their ejectment in districts from which they are drawn, particularly Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. But these two districts show an increase in ejectment proceedings, and it is evident that tenants are not yet so scarce there that landlords hesitate about ejecting them. In several districts the increase of ejectments is accounted for by the bad harvests and the consequent inability of tenants to pay their rents. But in Siálkot, Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and the Fázilka tahsíl of Ferozepore increases are chiefly due to revisions of settlement. In a large part of Siálkot the new assessments were announced in 1894-95 and landlords were then in a position to decide to what degree they should enhance their rents; tenants who refused to accept the enhancements were proceeded against in the year under report. The same thing took place, though the ejectments were very much fewer, in Pesháwar. In Fázilka relations between landlords and tenants have for some time been strained, and the causes recorded last year by Mr. Francis continue to keep up the number of cases: in 674 cases in Ferozepore suits to contest liability to ejectment were instituted, and the fact that tenants were successful in 537 cases indicates that landlords are resorting too freely and injudiciously to ejectment proceedings. In Dera Gházi Khan a certain number of tenants of long standing have been ejected for reasons similar to those noticed in Fázilka: the landlords are afraid lest their tenants should acquire too strong a position and secure the entry in the settlement records of rights which they do not possess. Relations, however, in Dera Gházi Khan between landlords and tenants generally are not likely to become strained; in only 12 cases was liability to ejectment contested, and in all unsuccessfully.

In Shahpur and Gujránwála the especial attention which is said to have been given to the award of full compensation for improvements is said to have checked ejectments. The matter is not specially mentioned in other reports, but it is believed that due regard is had to the provisions of the law regarding compensation.

Among the extracts from the district reports will be found remarks by Captain Parsons on cases due to the assertion of rights of ownership or occupancy in *shámilát* lands or other property by tenants who have had long possession, and on the relations of mortgagor tenants and money-lending mortgagees. It was brought to notice last year by Mr. Drummond that money-lenders in Gujránwála occasionally advanced money on mortgage to landowners who were left in possession as tenants, and under the mistaken impression that their tenancy would not be disturbed. The money-lender, however, has no intention of letting the mortgagor keep the land, and he waits his opportunity and ultimately has him ejected, as no agreement to the effect that the tenancy is not a tenancy-at-will can be proved. This practice has this year been observed in several districts and is noticed in the reports for Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Gujrát. This method adopted by money-lenders for ousting zamíndárs from their holdings seems to be sufficiently widespread to require careful

watching by Collectors, but there appear to be no means by which it can be checked unless zamíndárs look after their own interests and see that the tenancy rights which they imagine to have been conceded to them are properly secured and recorded. Captain Inglis, in the extract from his report printed in the Appendix, suggests that all cultivating mortgagors should be regarded as tenants for a fixed term, and should be dealt with under Section 41 of the Tenancy Act, but the legality of presuming that the conditions noted in Section 41 exist in every case is doubtful, and each case must be dealt with according to its individual circumstances.

Tenants successfully contested their liability to ejectment in 45 per cent. of the cases instituted by them. Of the total of 1,378 successful cases, 537 as noted above were dealt with in Ferozepore, 102 were reported in Siálkot and 141 in Jhelum. There were altogether 379 contested cases in Jhelum, and this large number is not explained in the district report, but is probably due to the commencement of settlement operations.

SECTION VI.—OTHER ACTS.

28. *Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.*—The large increase that took place during the year in irrigation from Government, District and private canals has been noticed elsewhere. The occupier's rate was raised on the Western Jumna Canal, and the effect of this is noticed in the extract from the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi's, report. An extract from the Dera Gházi Khan report shows the new arrangements made regarding canal charges in that district. It is not necessary to say more here concerning canals managed by the Canal Department, except with reference to the Chenáb, the Sidhnai and the Lower Sohág and Pára Canals, which are connected with Colonisation Schemes. The Shahnahr, the inundation canals of Ferozepore, the canals in Pesháwar and the Barkat Ali Khan Canal in Mooltan which are not managed by the Canal Department are briefly noticed below.

28 (*a*). *Chenáb Canal.*—The report of the Colonization Officer printed in the Appendix affords a record of the work done during 1895-96 in the Chenáb Colony on the areas commanded by the Rakh and Mianali and the Jhang Branches. The harvests of the year were excellent, showing not only an increase of area cropped but also a decrease of area failed: canal water has thus been more economically used than in the previous year. The total harvested area was 290,111 acres as compared with 231,612 acres in the previous year, and, as Captain Popham Young remarks, the high prices ruling during the year have enabled the colonists to dispose of their produce on extremely favourable terms. The demand on account of Government revenue increased from Rs. 6,41,130 in 1894-95 to Rs. 12,85,022 in the year under report, but it was realised without difficulty. The increase is due to the increase in cultivation just noticed and to the fact that more cultivation is year by year coming under full assessment on the expiry of periods of exemption There were allotted during the year 13,522 acres on the Rakh and Mianali Branches and 82,655 acres on the Jhang Branch: these allotments include 5,139 and 14,404 acres allotted to Bar nomads. On account of the initial demand due from settlers for *nazrána*, cost of survey and water courses and price of wood Rs. 38,348-7-6 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,083-15-0. Considerable attention is now being paid to the preparation of correct records for the new villages, to the laying out of roads, the formation of markets on the railway, and the building of villages and towns. The Colonization Officer has submitted a detailed report upon the work done on the Canal since colonisation operations commenced, and this is at present under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

28 (*b*). *Sidhnai Canal.*—A good deal of work was done in connection with the Sidhnai colonies during the year. The importance of the construction of wells was kept in view and every effort was made to induce colonists to make them in their allotments; *takávi* was freely granted for this purpose. Well-sinking will doubtless be promoted by the fact, that in future no remissions will be given for failure of the spring crops

on lands not protected by wells. Efforts have been made, though without much success, to induce colonists to divide their holdings into one *bigha* compartments: the object of this is to control the supply of water as well as to facilitate survey operations. The area irrigated by the Sidhnai was 103,290 acres, or 34,780 less than in the previous year, but the irrigation from the subsidiary canals, the Koranga Fázil Shah and Abdul Hakím, increased by 6,801 acres to 116,417. The decrease in the Sidhnai is due to the lowness of the *Rávi*: the increase in the subsidiary canals is due to their having been thoroughly cleared of silt.

28 (*c*). *Sohág-Pára.*—This canal, on account of the opening of a new head, did very well in spite of the low water in the river which greatly decreased the area irrigated by the other Government and District Board Canals in Montgomery. It remained open for a much longer period than usual, and irrigated 69,987 acres as against 68,779 in 1894-95.

28 (*d*). *The Shahnahr Canal* in the Hoshiárpur District irrigated 8,252 acres as against 7,252 in the previous year. The scanty rains, as elsewhere, led to an increased demand and the supply was good. The management of the canal continued to be satisfactory, and exclusive of the part of the occupiers' rates paid to the original sharers in the canal, in accordance with the conditions on which it was taken over by Government, and of the proportion taken by the Manager, the Government income was Rs. 17,145, while the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 5,169.

28 (*e*). *Ferozepore Canals.*—Though the canal-irrigated area in Ferozepore increased by about 166,800 acres as compared with 1895-96, this was entirely due to extended irrigation from the Sirhind Canal. The area irrigated by the inundation canals is the lowest on record, being 44,639 acres only as compared with 109,885 acres in the previous year. The decrease is due to the low level of the river and the absence of floods in the Sutlej, and more particularly to the refusal of water by the *abnoshes* of the Zíra tahsíl. In December 1895 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor while on tour in the district considered the numerous complaints that had been made against the canals, and decided that arrangements should be made to check 'involuntary irrigation' and to give water only to those who asked for it. The system of regulators which were intended to control the canals worked well, but the *abnoshes* seem to have anticipated their failure and to have expected that water could not be kept off their lands, and that the only effect of refusing it would be that their irrigation would be treated as 'involuntary,' and thus escape charges. They were disappointed in their expectations. No water was allowed into the Daulatwah Canal during the year, and the supply in the Bacherawah was strictly limited to those who asked for it. Now that the *abnoshes* have seen what can really be done, they have begun to realise that they must ask for water if they want it, and irrigation in 1896-97 will probably resume its normal area; in fact an increase is expected. Various improvements, particularly in the neighbourhood of Jalálabad, were carried out, and the canals are now in good working order.

28 (*f*). *Michni-Nowshera Canal.*—The present state of affairs on the Kábul River (Michni-Nowshera), the Michni Dalazak, and the Doába Feeder Canals will appear from the extracts printed in the Appendix from a report submitted by Mr. L. W. Dane, Settlement Officer, Pesháwar, to whom and to Sheikh Sher Muhammad, Khan Bahádur, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have been conveyed for the excellent work done on these canals. On the Michni-Nowshera Canal improvements have been made in roads and buildings, and additional drains, regulators, and escapes have been constructed. The area irrigated in 1895-96 continued to increase and amounted to 22,716 acres. The income from mills was Rs. 13,135 and this will be increased in 1896-97, for which year the mills have been leased for Rs. 22,000. The expenses of repairs and management in 1895-96 were Rs. 23,123, and it is expected that the income from mills alone will in future pay the whole cost of maintenance. The expenditure noted above includes Rs. 1,200 on account of the pay and allowances of the Officer in charge which will be debited to the District Fund, but the accounts as they stand show a net profit of 8·7 per cent. on the capital, Rs. 4,47,697, expended up to date. Effect was not given during the year to the alteration of water-rates on which a larger

net profit was estimated, but the new rates proposed by the Settlement Officer in connection with the recent re-assessment of the Peshâwar tahsîl have now been sanctioned. These will come into force in Rabi 1897, and will, it is expected, yield a net profit of at least 17 per cent.

The Michni and Dalazak Canal and the Doâba Feeder Canal were newly opened in the year under report. The latter was damaged by floods, but the former on its first crop has already yielded a return of 11·2 per cent. on Rs. 25,000, the capital expended on it.

28 (*g*). *Barkat Ali Khan Canal.*—This canal was made over during the year to the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan and irrigated 180 acres in Kharîf 1895 and Rabi 1896.

29. *Land Acquisition Act.*—During the year under report 3,455 acres of land were acquired permanently for canals and 2,261 acres for railways. The land acquired for other purposes was comparatively small. On the whole, 6,027 acres were taken permanently on payment of compensation aggregating Rs. 2,77,270, *viz.*, at an average rate of Rs. 46 per acre; and 255 acres were obtained temporarily at a total compensation of Rs. 4,284 (or about Rs. 17 per acre). The largest acquisitions were the following :—

Statement No. XXIV.

	Acres.
Gujránwála district; for the Chenáb Canal	1,536
Rohtak district; for Bhalot and Bhiwáni Rájbahás ...	804
For Southern Punjab Railway; Hissár district ...	606
Ditto, Ferozepore district ...	1,164

The disposal of land acquisition cases has been receiving much attention and it will be observed that, putting aside the Dera Ghâzi Khan district, there are only two districts in which the oldest case bears so old a date as September or November 1894. In eight districts the oldest pending cases were instituted in 1895; while in all other districts the cases are not dated earlier than March 1896. As to the Dera Ghâzi Khan district, there is one case which dates from December 1892. It has been delayed owing to the award of compensation having been made in the form of land. The Deputy Commissioner's explanation is published among the extracts and it appears that the delay of late was beyond his control. The case will, however, it is believed, be now finally decided.

In the Umballa district the Registers of lands in possession of Railways were revised and brought into the form prescribed in Appendix VIII, to the Punjab Revenue Circular No. 54.

The Financial Commissioner has noticed that in the Muzaffargarh district, 106 acres of land were given by the zamíndárs to the Canal Department free of cost. This was done in cases where the zamíndárs were anxious to have the canals extended in order to be able to irrigate their lands from them.

The question of payment by money order, of petty sums on account of compensation for land acquired for public purposes, referred to in paragraph 14 of the Government review of the last Revenue Report is under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

30. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts (XIX of* 1883 *and XII of* 1884).—The exceptional character of the past agricultural year led to a considerable increase in agricultural advances. Towards the close of the year there was a great demand for advances for the purchase of seed and for the replacement of cattle that had died of starvation and overwork; and it was chiefly for these purposes that loans were made. In the financial year 1895-96, which covered half the agricultural year under report, a total allotment of Rs. 3,60,000 was placed at the disposal of the Financial Commissioner for advances under both the Loans Acts, and this proved more than enough for the requirements of the Province. Indeed, the actual amount advanced under both the Loans Acts during that financial year was only slightly over Rs. 2,84,000. For the current financial year, *i. e.*, 1896-97, a grant of Rs. 3,60,000 was repeated for advances under the two Loans Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884). The Financial Commissioner distributed the grant among

Commissioners of Divisions as usual, keeping a reserve of Rs. 90,700. But by the 10th of August 1896 he had to allot all but Rs. 700 of this reserve to meet urgent calls which were so numerous that an application for an extra grant of Rs. 50,000 had to be made to Government. This was sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 789 S., dated the 1st September 1896, and by the 12th idem the Financial Commissioner had only Rs. 7,000 left out of this second grant. Thus over four lakhs of rupees were placed in the hands of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners during the latter half of the past agricultural year. A large extra grant was subsequently obtained from Government, but this was after the close of the year under report.

The advances actually made during the agricultural year 1895-96, under both the Loans Acts, aggregated Rs. 4,07,957 as against Rs. 1,91,248 in the preceding year.

The usual comparison of the accounts of the Revenue Department with those of the Accountant-General has been made and the discrepancies are being reconciled.

The opening balance shown in Statement No. XXVI appended to this report will, on comparison with the closing balance indicated in the corresponding statement for the previous year, appear to be Rs. 48 less under the Land Improvement Loans Act, but Rs. 50 greater under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The difference of Rs. 48 under each of the Acts is due to a misclassification in the accounts of the year before last, which was rectified after its close, and the remaining excess of Rs. 2 under Act XII of 1884 is the result of taking as whole rupees certain fractions of rupees which were inadvertently omitted from the accounts of the same year in two districts.

31 (*a*). *Land Improvement Loans Act* (*XIX of* 1883).—Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act alone amounted in the past year to Rs. 1,89,706, while those in the preceding year were only Rs. 1,28,529.

Statements Nos. XXVI and XXVII.

In the districts noted below the amount advanced last year was large:—

	Rs.
Gurgáon	10,491
Jullundur	29,400
Ferozepore	23,060
Mooltan	21,140
Montgomery	8,400
Lahore	7,590
Siálkot	16,990
Gujrát	8,945
Shahpur	5,810
Peshawar	12,704
Dera Ismail Khan	7,020
Muzaffargarh	5,700

In the Jullundur district 84 new wells were constructed and 13 old ones repaired during the past year with *takávi* advances. The Commissioner, Colonel Massy, observes (*vide* extracts printed below) "that in no district in the Punjab have the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act been worked with greater success than in Jullundur." This remark seems amply justified by the statistics. The number of wells constructed with the help of *takávi* was 27 in Gurgáon, 10 in Ferozepore, 33 in Mooltan, 42 in Lahore, 48 in Siálkot, 15 in Gujrát, 10 in Shahpur, and 15 in Ráwalpindi. In other districts the number of such wells was very small.

From the extracts of district reports printed below it will be seen that *takávi* advances are, with the exception of a few districts, gaining popularity everywhere. At all events they were popular during the past year. The cause of this was probably twofold. First that the drought and scarcity awakened the inhabitants of *bárani* tracts to the necessity of having permanent means of irrigation, and secondly that owing to loss of credit it became very difficult for the zamíndár to obtain loans from the *bania*.

It is satisfactory that in the Jullundur district which showed large arrears in 1894-95 there were only Rs. 179 overdue at the close of the past year. The arrears of repayments of loans in the Jhang and Siálkot districts are also less than before, being Rs. 1,032 and Rs. 1,781 respectively, now against Rs. 2,228 and Rs. 2,445 in the year before last. The only other districts with considerable arrears are: Ferozepore (Rs. 1,800) and Lahore (Rs. 4,315). The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore says by way of explanation that "owing to the great distress prevailing it has been difficult for cultivators to make payments," while in the Lahore report it is stated that a large portion of the arrears "will probably have to be suspended owing to the depressed condition of the people caused by the drought."

During the year under report 314 wells were built and 22 repaired from *takávi* advances, while 1,659 were constructed and 949 put into order at private expense. The number of protective *pattás* granted during the year is 1,645.

31 (*b*). *Agriculturists Loans Act* (*XII of* 1884).—During the past year advances under Act XII of 1884 were much sought after. As much as Rs. 2,18,251 were advanced during the year under this Act, as compared with Rs. 62,719 disbursed in the preceding year. The following are the districts where advances were more freely made:—

Statement No. XXVI.

	Rs.
Hissár	6,224
Karnál	16,590
Umballa	19,692
Lahore	57,292
Gurdáspur	5,345
Siálkot	16,920
Gujrát	39,860
Shahpur	5,245
Jhelum	17,492

The general causes of the increased demand for these loans were: (1) the loss of cattle due to want of fodder or rinderpest, and (2) the inability of the zamíndárs to procure seed in the prevailing scarcity. In Hissár advances were made at the sowing of Kharíf 1896 in order to replace plough bullocks, but the cessation of the rains destroyed all hope of a successful kharíf, and accordingly further help was withheld. The case of Karnál was also similar. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa sent his Revenue Assistant in camp to deal with applications for advances on the spot with instructions to pay the money there and then (subject to the formal sanction of the Deputy Commissioner). To this procedure the large increase in the advances made in his district is said to be due. In the Lahore district loans were advanced for the purchase of bullocks chiefly in the Sharakpur tahsíl. The Commissioner, Colonel Hutchinson, remarks that these advances were made rather incautiously for the purchase of cattle at a time when there was very little fodder for them to eat. The result was that the cattle were in many cases not bought and the money was misapplied. It will be observed that the amount advanced in Gurdáspur last year is (Rs. 14,840—5,345)=Rs. 9,495 less than in the preceding year. Apparently the need here for such advances was not so great in the past year. In Siálkot help had to be given chiefly for the purchase of seed, in consequence of the reluctance of the *baniás* to advance money or grain for the purpose. In Gujrát, Shahpur and Jhelum the advances were made principally for the purchase of bullocks who had died of rinderpest or starvation. In Jhelum advances for the purchase of seed grain were also large. Among the extracts printed further on will be found some interesting remarks regarding the purposes to which the loans under this Act are sometimes applied. The only two districts in which the amount of arrears overdue was large, are Lahore (Rs. 3,360) and Ferozepore (Rs. 910). The cause of the slackness in the repayment of the loans in these districts has been explained in the preceding paragraph.

With reference to paragraphs 71 and 72 of his Report on Peasant Indebtedness and Land Alienations to Money-lenders in parts of the Ráwalpindi Division, Mr. Thorburn suggested some relaxation of the rules under the Agriculturists Loans Act. These suggestions were circulated for opinion to all other Commissioners, with this office Circular Letter No. 235 C., dated the 26th

August 1896. The replies have now come in and the matter will shortly be considered by the Financial Commissioner. Before this the Financial Commissioner had called for opinions on various points connected with the working of the two Acts with a view to the simplification of procedure, limiting the number of times of attendance by applicants, and generally popularising the loans. Several circulars have been issued on the subject of *takávi* since the 30th September last. But the particulars of these will be noticed next year.

32. *Indian Forest Act* (*VII of* 1878).—The settlement of the forests in Kulu was finally completed and sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. Anderson's services in connection with this protracted and complicated matter being acknowledged by the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor. The completion of the Kángra forest settlement has now been taken in hand. Mr. Wilson brought the Shahpur forest settlement to a conclusion, and the settlement of the Jabba jhíl in Pesháwar was effected. Attention has been paid to the reservation of grass rakhs for cavalry regiments at Mooltan and Pesháwar. The Khwárra forest was transferred during the year, and the Zíra forest shortly after the year closed, from Kohát to Pesháwar, and a report regarding their management is under consideration. Reserves in Lahore, Gujrát, Shahpur and elsewhere had, on account of drought and the consequent scarcity of fodder, to be opened for grazing to zamíndárs either free or at reduced rates. The question of forest fires continues to give much trouble, and fires occurred during the year in Hazára and Montgomery. Suitable measures to punish those who were responsible were taken, and the Financial Commissioner now has under his consideration reports in which the causes of forest fires and the measures necessary to check them are discussed in detail.

33. *Business Returns.*—The number of cases disposed of by Revenue Officers during the last three years was as follows:—

Statement No. XXVIII A, B and C.

Year.	Civil and criminal cases.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total.
1893-94	130,733	34,644	146,176	311,353
1894-95	140,428	34,083	135 994	310,505
1895-96	141,484	37,819	152,467	328,576

There has been a large increase in case work this year on the figures of previous years, and the increase appears in all classes of work. Disposals however are said to have kept fair pace with increased institutions, and no large increase is reported in the pending file, which, besides income-tax objections, consists chiefly of partition, *lambardári* and *zaildári* cases, and, in certain districts, of special classes of cases like that relating to leases of waste lands in Mooltan; in all such cases local enquiry is necessary and the proceedings are lengthy. The total of cases disposed of increased generally in all districts, except Kángra and the Deraját. But in Gurdáspur, the large increase was due chiefly to civil work, and it was due entirely to civil and criminal cases in Siálkot where the revenue work decreased. The most important increases in revenue work appear in Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Gujrát, Jhelum and Pesháwar. The variations due to ejectment and other cases between landlords and tenants and to coercive processes for revenue collections are noticed elsewhere. In Kángra the decrease occurred chiefly in civil and criminal work: Revenue Court cases were about as numerous as in the previous year, but a decline in the number of processes and alluvion and other cases has led to a decrease in the total of Revenue Officers' cases. The revision of settlement operations accounts to a great extent for the increase in Revenue Officers' cases in Montgomery, Jhelum and Pesháwar, and the conclusion of settlement operations was the cause of a decrease of such cases in Siálkot and Kohát. In Jhang the revision of the quinquennial *tirni* assessment and *kásht-bárani* leases gave rise to much work, while in Lahore and Gujrát, in addition to other causes, the number of *takávi*

cases and cases relating to suspensions and remissions was a cause of increase. The question of reducing the period of limitation to one year for claims of arrears of produce rents is again discussed this year by several Officers.

33 (*a*). *Appellate work.*—The appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years compares as under :—

Year.	Revenue judicial appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1893-94	3,174	1,457	4,631
1894-95	2,916	1,485	4,401
1895-96	3,117	1,503	4,620

In only six districts did the number of revenue judicial appeals exceed 150, *viz.*, Ferozepore (455), Hoshiárpur (219), Siálkot (204), Jhelum (158), Gurgáon (157), and Hissár (156) The increase appears to be partly due to proceedings in ejectment cases in which the tenant disputed his liability to be ejected. The average number of successful appeals was 23 per cent., but in Jullundur and Gurdáspur 46 and 40 per cent. of appeals succeeded.

Revenue executive appeals again exceeded 100 in Umballa (131) and in Ráwalpindi (119), and they rose from 89 in 1894-95 to 132 in Jhelum. About 39 per cent. of all the appeals instituted succeeded.

The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

Year.	Revenue Court appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1893-94	810	2,532	3,342
1894-95	737	2,685	3,422
1895-96	462	2,874	3,336

Of the Revenue Court appeals 157 were decided in Jullundur, 109 in Ráwalpindi and 101 in Delhi : of the Revenue executive appeals the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi decided 931, the Commissioner of Jullundur 775 and the Commissioner of Lahore 539. Thirty-one per cent. of Revenue Court appeals and 22 per cent. of Revenue executive appeals were on the average successful.

The statement below gives figures relating to the appellate work of the Financial Commissioners for the last three years :—

Year.	Revenue Court cases.		Revenue Officers' cases.	
	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
1893-94	29	562	134	324
1894-95	70	593	113	324
1895-96	22	575	90	306

The appellant succeeded in only one Revenue Court appeal and eight appeals in Revenue Officers' cases. Under 4 per cent. of revisions in Revenue Court cases and under 5 per cent. in Revenue Officers' cases were decided in favor of the applicant for revision.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Local rate.*—The balance due on account of the year 1894-95 and former years was stated in last year's report to be Rs. 56,804. But this figure has had to be corrected, the true balance being Rs. 65,618. Rupees 8, which were erroneously left out of account in Amritsar, have been added, together with Rs. 8,808, at the rate of Rs. 4,404 per annum from Kharíf 1893 in Kohát, on account of the re-settlement of the Khattak iláka. Out of the demand of Rs. 65,618, Rs. 13,241 were collected during 1895-96 and Rs. 23,430 were remitted.

Statement No. XXI.

The total demand on account of local rate was Rs. 30,14,409, out of which Rs. 28,66,259 were collected. The total remissions amounted to Rs. 26,383, and the year closed with a recoverable balance of Rs. 95,347. The greater part of this was under suspension, in consequence of the suspension of the land revenue as a percentage of which the rate is assessed, and the reasons given for differences in the district land revenue demands as compared with last year, and for suspensions and remissions of land revenue, explain differences and suspensions and remissions on account of local rate.

35. *Government litigation.*—From Statement No. XXXVI it will be observed that the total number of civil cases in the past year to which Government was a party amounted to 59. Of these 26 were decided in favour of Government, 2 were compromised, 6 went against Government, 3 were withdrawn by the opposite parties and 22 were pending at the close of the year. Of the total number 40 were original suits, the rest being appeals or revisions. The extent of litigation conducted by the Government Advocate and his Junior is shown in the report printed as Appendix A. They had 23 original and 16 appeal and revision cases in their hands. The conduct of original suits was particularly successful, for 9 of them resulted in success for Government, 1 was compromised and 1 decided by arbitration. The remaining 12 were pending. The result of the appeal and revision cases was, however, not so favourable. Out of 5 cases decided during the year, 3 were against and 2 only partly in favour of Government. In the past year 353 references were made to the Government Advocate for opinion, by the different heads of departments. This work was lighter than in the two preceding years. The office of Government Advocate was held by Mr. E. P. Henderson, C. S., from 1st October 1895 to 2nd March 1896, then from 31st March to 10th May 1896, and again from 28th May to 9th of July last. Mr. Sinclair, Junior Government Advocate, officiated in the appointment during the different periods of Mr. Henderson's absence, and Mr. S. M. Robinson acted as Junior Government Advocate.

36. *Tours of Commissioners.*—Mr. Clarke held charge of the Delhi Division during the whole year, and visited every district in his Division on tour. Including halts at Simla and Kasauli, he was on tour for 221 days.

Colonel Massy remained in charge of the Jullundur Division, except for the period from 15th April to 9th July, during which Mr. M. L. Dames officiated for him. Colonel Massy was on tour 150 days and Mr. Dames for 37 days. Every head-quarters office and treasury and every tahsíl office in the Division was inspected, and the Commissioner also visited the Native States which are under his control.

Colonel Hutchinson, who was Commissioner of the Lahore Division during the whole year, spent 137 days on tour. He inspected the head-quarters offices of all districts except Lahore, and most of the tahsíl offices, and also visited the Chamba State.

Mr. M. L. Dames officiated as Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division for 17 days in September, but for the rest of the year Mr. Thorburn held charge. Mr. Thorburn was 65 days on tour in all the districts of his Division. His

enquiry into agricultural indebtedness was the chief object of his tour, and the preparation of the report on the subject, which has been submitted to Government, prevented him from touring more than he did.

Mr. Merk held charge of the Pesháwar Division except for about five months at the beginning of the year, when Messrs. Cunningham and King officiated. The officers in charge of the Division spent 179 days on tour in the three districts of the Division.

Mr. Bruce was in charge of the Deraját from 21st November 1895 until his retirement from the service on 27th April 1896. For the rest of the year Mr. H. A. Anderson officiated as Commissioner. During the period for which he was in charge Mr. Bruce toured for 76 days, and Mr. Anderson spent 51 days on tour. In October and November 1895 Mr. Anderson was on special duty in connection with operations in Wazíristan and remained in the Tochi under the orders of Government: Mr. Bruce also was occupied during his tours in political work. All head-quarters offices, except Dera Ismail Khan, were inspected, as well as tahsíl offices in all the districts of the Division.

37. *District Reports.*—The more important passages of the District Reports have been extracted and printed in the Appendix. The Financial Commissioner does not think it necessary to submit any report specially for the perusal of Government, but desires to mention as having been best and most carefully prepared, the reports by Mr. Conolly, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Karnál, Captain Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, Mr. Rose, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána, and Mr. Homan, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

PART I.

RAINFALL AND HARVEST.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G., *Deputy Commissioner*).

In the month of June the monsoon rains began, and in July there was also some scanty rainfall. Sowing operations commenced early in June, but the rainfall of August was quite insufficient to invigorate the young crops, and they began to wither. Rain ceased entirely in September and October, and the kharíf harvest proved almost a failure. The months of November, December and January were quite rainless, and rabi harvest also failed. The total rainfall of the year amounted to 71·19, as compared with 128·63 in the previous year, and this scanty rainfall was even not well distributed in all parts of the district.

The water-supply in canal was insufficient, and the Ghaggar floods were also unfavorable. The result was that the canal and *sailába* crops yielded outturn of an average character.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

* * * * * *

Both harvests, as might be expected, suffered for want of rain at the certain times of sowing and ripening. The kharíf harvest was not good and unequal, the unirrigated area showing a decrease of 208,448 acres, the deficiency being chiefly in the Rohtak tahsíl. The quality of the harvest varied from 2 annas in parts of Rohtak to an average of 14 annas in Jhajjar. The irrigated crop was average.

The Rabi 1896 crop was very poor on *bárání* land, 2-anna crop only, for want of rain at the sowing season. The canal-irrigated crop was a 16-anna one.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(COLONEL A. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

* * * * * *

There was little or no rain in the beginning of July, therefore the season was especially unfavorable for cotton, *til* and indigo, and the kharíf sowings were not commenced till the end of the month. The monsoon set in on the 25th July, giving good and well distributed rain throughout the district up to the 20th August, when there was a slight break till the 29th, when for two days there was general rain all over the district, followed by a complete failure of rain which damaged the standing crop considerably, and the outturn of the kharíf was, in consequence, a great deal below average.

The well distributed rain on the 29th and 30th August enabled the rabi sowings to be commenced earlier than usual, but the failure of rain in September, October and November stopped the sowings and damaged the rising crops. The area sown was 32·6 per cent. less than that of 1894-95, and the *kharába* increased by 432·3 per cent.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total rainfall of the year under review was of a very exceptional nature, and has not been experienced for years past. All over the district it was much below the average and, compared with the figures of the previous year, given below, very scanty indeed :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
Sadr	39·43	16·09	—23·34
Sonepat	44·86	19·85	—25·01
Ballabgarh...	47·45	19·43	—28·02
Mehrauli	34·07	18·11	—15·96

The kharíf season, however, opened very favorably, as the rains broke early in June, and each of the tahsíls received a sufficiency, enabling sowings to be fully and freely commenced; and as there was rain in July and the beginning of August, the outlook for a good harvest was promising. This state of things was, unfortunately, not destined to continue, the rains died away after the middle of August, leaving September practically rainless. As a natural result, the crops that were in fine condition began to wither for lack of moisture, and, when harvested, were below the average in yield. The rainfall at sadr from June to September was 13 inches as compared with 28 inches of the previous year, but its distribution during the first three months was good. There was no heavy rainfall to raise the average, but the early period of the rains may be described as a succession of slight showers, sufficient for agricultural purposes.

The prospects for the rabi were just the reverse of the kharíf, for, from the onset, the rain persistently held off. In November Delhi alone received 2 cents., and in December and January all three tahsíls had less than an inch. In February the rainfall was sufficient, but hail also came in the same month, inflicting damage to the Delhi and Sonepat tahsíls to a small extent, but in Ballabgarh no less than 75 per cent. of the villages received injury. In March the rainfall amounted to only a few cents., and April was rainless, so that the conditions of the rabi season were poor. The outturn was below the average and even less than the kharíf.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONOLLY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The monsoon set in with an unusually heavy rainfall throughout the district, and the following fall was recorded in June at the several rain-gauge stations :—

	Karnál.	Pánipat.	Kaithal.	Rajaundh.	Guhla.
1895	11·62	10·48	6·18	6·79	8·21
1894	6·88	2·21	6·19	4·30	9·02
Average of past years ...	4·11	2·47	3·21	...	...

In July, however, the rainfall was everywhere less than the normal, especially in the Kaithal tahsíl, where the fall in that month was only about a third of the average.

In August the fall of rain was again above the average and generally heavier than in the same month of the previous year, but at the end of that month the rain altogether ceased, and, while no fall was recorded in the critical month of September in the tahsíl of Kaithal (the most dependent on rain), the fall at Karnal and Pánipat

was greatly below the average, being only 0·85 and 2·40 as against 9·54 and 12·81 in the previous year. The months of October, November and December were rainless, and the period, January to May, was also very dry throughout the district.

2. The heavy fall of rain in June was very favourable for early kharíf sowings, but its scantiness in July caused a great contraction of those sowings, while its absence in September and October very seriously affected the outturn of the harvest, which was therefore considerably below the average, being estimated only a 12-anna crop.

3. The rabi harvest was still worse than the kharíf. There was practically no rain at the sowing time, and only a very small amount of *bárání* land could therefore be put under crop. The sowings on canal-irrigated lands, however, showed an enormous increase, and this compensated to a large extent for the smallness of the *bárání* sowings.

The outturn of both irrigated and unirrigated crops was greatly injured by the subsequent failure of rain. When they did come, the winter rains were quite insufficient, although they were of some benefit to the withering crops. The *kharába* area was therefore considerable, and the rabi crop was not more than an 8-anna one.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This is an admirable report, to which it is hardly necessary for me to add anything by way of comment. There is the same tale of prospects blighted by the early cessation of the rains that has been told from every district.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total rainfall was below average, which may be taken as 35 inches. Jagádhri certainly had 44 inches, but only 2 other tahsíls reached 30, Kharar having as low a record as 20.

Rain was fair in June in four tahsíls and short in two; it was heavy in August all round, but altogether deficient in September.

There were practically no winter rains, an unbroken spell of fine weather extending from a very early date in September till the second fortnight in June 1896.

As a consequence, though there was a tolerable kharíf, there was, except in the Rupar sub-division, a bad rabi failure.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This is an excellent report, which shows that it was written by the Deputy Commissioner himself.

I have written a few marginal notes, but Captain Parsons left little to be said.

SIMLA DISTRICT.

(H. B. BECKETT, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

In the kharíf season of 1895 there was too much rain in June, and this interfered with sowings. But thereafter the rains were good and seasonable, and the harvest varied from average to good.

The rabi season of 1895-96 was a bad one. There was a great deficiency of rain in October and November. Much land remained unsown, and much seed that was sown failed to germinate.

In the latter half of January and in February there was good rain, and this improved the condition of affairs, especially on irrigated land. But, in spite of this, the harvest was eventually both small in area and bad in quality.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total rainfall from June to September was 25·41 inches against 43·57 last year.

Thus it will be seen that the rainfall, though moderate, was seasonable and well distributed. All the crops, but mostly the maize crops, were benefited, while they had been damaged by excessive rainfall in the former year. On the whole, Kharíf 1895 was an excellent kharíf.

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The total rainfall from January to May was 3·83 inches; 10·03 inches last year.

Owing to the early and abrupt close of the monsoon, there was a falling off of 19 per cent. in rabi sowings. *Dofasli* crops could not be sown, and all the principal crops suffered more or less for want of rain, as they had done last year from an excess of it. On the whole, the Rabi 1896 was below the average, but dividing the district into different tracts, the crop was excellent for Dasúya and Garhshankar Bets, ordinary for Sirwál, rather bad for *báráni* lands and very bad for the hills.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This bears out what I recorded in my reviews of Jullundur and Ferozepore, namely, that, with a very moderate amount of winter rain coming late in the season, we may always anticipate a fair yield *on the sown area*.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. RENOUF, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall of the district during the year under report was very low, being only 17·01 inches. This is 61·77 per cent. less than that measured in the previous year. According to the Settlement Report the average rainfall of the Jullundur district is 28 or 29 inches, so the fall for the year ending September 1896 is between 11 and 12 inches less than the average.

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The entire absence of rain during the four months from September to December 1895 resulted in a considerable falling off in the area sown on *báráni* lands, the sowings in Rabi 1896 in such lands being about one-half of what it was in the rabi for 1895.

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The kharíf was described as a good crop by Mr. Douie, my predecessor. The sugarcane and cotton were particularly successful crops, as good prices prevailed. In the rabi, the area under well lands was greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. But the unirrigated area fell off by more than one-half. It was a poor fodder crop, but the grain was abundant and healthy. On the whole the crop was a little below average, and, seeing how late the winter rains were, it was astonishing that the harvest did not suffer more.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall of the year under report was much below the normal.

Tahsíl.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Average.
Samrála	52·27	18·86	27·27
Ludhiána	38·55	19·07	26·60
Jagráon	43·12	1724	19·35

But with regard to the kharíf crops of the Bet, the scanty rainfall, following, as it did, the excessive rainfall of the last year, helped the people of that tract to sow a larger area, and the area cropped was also considerably more.

The rainfall return shows that practically not a drop fell from September to December, naturally the rabi crop was a poor one, the effect of want of moisture was even felt in the Bet lands.

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The outturn was, however, fairly good on the light cool soils of the Dhaia. This sandy loose soil is not as strong in wet years as the *dallar*, but a crop will grow in it when the stiff clays produce nothing.

On the whole, then, the year under report was an unfavorable one from an agricultural point of view.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall throughout the year was very scanty, and it may be said that there was really no rainy season at all.

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The result was that the harvests were very poor. All unirrigated kharíf crops largely failed, especially in the Fázilka tahsíl. The inundation canals in Zíra were partially stopped, and owing to the low state of the river there was generally not water enough for cultivation.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The mischief was caused by an entire absence of rain after August 1895. The *bárani* kharíf of that year was poor in consequence, the yield on cropped areas being very small both in grain and fodder. Between August and 17th January there was an entire stoppage of rain. Rabi sowings on the hard soils were impossible, but the light sandy areas were freely sown and gave a very fair yield in grain, with a deficiency of straw. In all January the rainfall was only half an inch and for the whole winter only about two inches.

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MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall in all the tahsíls was heavier than during the preceding year. The most abundant rainfall was in August, when the falls varied from 6·82 inches recorded at Mooltan to 1·35 inches recorded at Lodhrán. The rain ceased early, there being practically no rain in September. The winter rain began late in January, but the rainfall was favorable in the three months of January, February and March. On the whole, except for the early cessation of the autumnal rain, the year was a good year as regards rainfall.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total rainfall exceeded that of the past year, and was about the same as that of 1893-94. The average for the last three years being as follows :—

1893-94	12·7
1894-95	9 4
1895-96	12·3

The regular district average is 11 inches. * * *

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The rains were, however, irregularly distributed in the interior of the district both as to time and place.

Kharíf crops were excellent on the Chenáb Canal, but indifferent elsewhere. * * *

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In August the rains were abundant and timely for rabi ploughings and gave promise of a good harvest, but from September to the end of January there was no rain. Failure of December rains elsewhere is generally disastrous to agricultural prospects, but here timely rain in February and even up to March suffices to save the crops. In one of the best years ever known no rain fell between September and March.

During the year under review rain fell in February, and the results were fair both as to quality and quantity of produce.

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MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

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Calculating on the statistics of the preceding four years, the annual average rainfall of the district comes to 10·52. The average rainfall of the whole district for the present year, *viz.*, 1st June 1895 to 31st May 1896, calculating on the data given by the rain-gauges at the four tahsíls' head-quarters, comes to 9·25 which is only slightly below the average.

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The distribution over summer and winter months has been very good for Montgomery, whilst in all other tahsíls, and notably in Dipálpur, the winter rains have failed considerably.

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(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

The Settlement Officer has very carefully analyzed the rainfall, and shows that there was generally throughout the district a falling-off in the amount that fell and consequently a considerable contraction in the area sown.

In this district the harvests depend on *sailáb*, canal irrigation and wells, but all kinds of cultivation require moderate rain in addition, and if this is not received at the proper season, cultivation must suffer. During 1895-96 floods were very deficient in the Rávi.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The average rainfall of the four tahsíls during the year under report is 8·40, against 19·17 in 1894-95 and 24·75 in 1893-94.

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The rainfall in June, July and August was generally very much less than last year, but, however, it was favorable for sowings. A considerable area was sown, in three out of the four tahsíls, with the kharíf crops, while in Tahsíl Sharakpur, where the rain was very scanty, such area was 37 per cent. less than that of the previous year, but the sudden cessation of the rains early in September caused considerable failure throughout the district. Notwithstanding the want of timely rain, the cotton and rice crops on the canal-irrigated area were the best that had occurred for several years.

The second period of the year under report was quite dry, and hence a decrease of 28 per cent. has occurred in the area put under rabi crops. This decrease has risen to 33 per cent. in the Sharakpur tahsíl, where 17 per cent. of the crops sown failed to mature. The percentage of such failure varies from 10 to 14 in the other three tahsíls. The decrease of area under crop and its failure are due to the present continued drought which has very seriously affected the Sharakpur tahsíl, where not only has a large amount of land revenue been remitted or suspended, but large sums, aggregating Rs. 43,255, have been spent on various relief works. The outturn of the canal-irrigated crops has been very good indeed, and the quality of grain and *bhúsa* is also excellent, but the villages with no canal irrigation have suffered a great deal. Most of them have applied for remission of revenue on the ground that their kharíf crops had mostly failed and the rabi crop was not sown for want of rain, while a large number of owners and cultivators left for other places where cattle fodder was available.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. M. DALLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The fall at the end of June was about 2 inches and was in time for sowing kharíf crops, but it was insufficient. The fall at the end of August 1895 was 9·20, of great benefit to the standing kharíf crops and was sufficient for the rabi ploughings, but the rain from September to December was only nominal, and consequently less area was sown and the standing crop suffered.

The winter rains also were somewhat less than half those of the previous year and hardly did any good to the rabi crops.

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GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(R. LOVE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The rainfall as compared with 1894 was scanty and late. The crops on low-lying lands did better than last year, but the crops on the higher lands in the district except tahsíl Gurdáspur suffered considerably. Sugarcane was an excellent crop almost everywhere; the yield of maize was above the average. The outturn of the rabi crops was much below the average. Wheat as regards area decreased by 7·6, barley by 44, grain by 50, and the total of all crops by 19 per cent. Generally speaking, excepting sugarcane, cotton and maize, both harvests were very poor. The total irrigated area is larger than last year, but the unirrigated area shrank considerably owing to insufficiency of rain.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The average rainfall of five tahsíls of the district was only 23·22 inches, which compares with the same figures of the previous years as follows:—

Years.	*Average rainfall.*
1892-93	45·52
1893-94	46·53
1894-95	37·09
1895-96	23·22

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The fall of the year is compared with that of the last three years in the different periods in the following table:—

PERIOD.	RAINFALL.			
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
June to September	24·52	37·39	46·58	34·66
October to December	·35	·91	·34	2·64
January to May	3·39	6·63	11·07	16·21

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The rains began this year rather early, and there were on the whole sufficient rains in June and July. This was favorable to all kharíf crops, but their failure in September and October was most prejudicial to the rice crops, hence there was a falling-off of 33 per cent. under rice, and the yield was decidedly below average. As the ains were

favorable for these crops, the maize, cotton and *másh* crops have been a success. The cane crop was also a good one.

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Rabi crop.—The monsoon rains of 1895 were insufficient. The amount of rain that fell in August was almost sufficient, but there was practically none in September, and October. November and December were almost dry months. The amount of rainfall in the last two months was ·62 and ·28 respectively. The rainfall in January, February and March, though insufficient, was useful to the rabi crops, but it did not save the *bárání* crops already dried up. A great deal of the wheat crop was injured by drought in the *bárání* tracts of Zafarwál, Siálkot and Daska tahsíls, and a remission of Rs. 1,936 was recommended and finally sanctioned by the Punjab Government in 103 villages. On account of insufficient rain there was a falling-off of 12 per cent. in the areas under rabi crops when compared with the preceding year. * * * *

The yield of grains was, on the whole, good, but the produce of straw was decidedly small and far below the average. The rabi crop may be classed as an average one.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

As a whole the year has been a decidedly unfavorable one, though it began not badly. It has passed from fickle, untimely rain to a season of drought which has brought the pinch of agricultural distress almost to the verge of famine. The cattle seem to be the greatest sufferers owing to scarcity of fodder. The people have consequently been compelled to use the more valuable crops for the support of their animals.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The rainfall for the year was as follows :—

	June to September.	October to December.	January to May.	Total.	Average for district.
Gujrát	·17·58 **16·4**	... **1·4**	1·62 **6·1**	19·20	16·75
Khárián	16·60 **19·7**	0·3 **1·5**	3·06 **7·3**	19·69	
Phália	8·79 **14·2**	·60 **1·2**	1·98 **5·7**	11·37	

From these figures it will be seen that through the year the rainfall was much below the average. During the first period the rainfall was fairly general, but during the other two periods the figures can be taken as correct only for the recording stations. As the fall varied in a most marked degree some villages remaining almost without rain for the whole of these periods. As regards rainfall the natural divisions of the district are :—

(1). The north-eastern portion of the district or the sub-montane region extending roughly to the Grand Trunk Road.

(2). The central region from the Grand Trunk Road extending west into Phália and including one-third of that tahsíl.

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The sowings for the kharíf were about average, but owing to light rain in July the kharíf sowings were late. Then the cessation of the rain in September considerably diminished the outturn. The *kharába* which had to be allowed was large, especially on the late sowings. After September the rains practically ceased and the result was most unfavorable for the rabi sowings. The area put under crop was under average.

The crop very largely failed through regions (2) and (3), such wheat as there was, however, had full weight.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The period which embraces the kharíf of 1895 and the rabi of 1896 was one of insufficient, and in part unsuitable rainfall. The average rainfall of the district based on the existing statistical information compares with the recorded fall for the period in question thus :—

	Inches.
Average	23·29
1895-96	17·98
Deficiency in 1895-96	=5·34

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The autumn harvest, taking the whole district, was below average; in the Bár circle and the circle adjoining Bár of the Khángah Dográn tahsíl crops were generally short, and in particular estates seriously deficient. The spring harvest was a poor one, taking it all round; in parts of the Khángah Dográn tahsíl, and a strip of Gujránwála (circle Adjoining Bár), sowings were confined to wells, and in the tract south and west of Shekhupura, there was in a certain number of estates practically no spring crop whatever.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(A. BRIDGES, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The rainfall was everywhere below the average except at Miáni and Khusháb where it was above the average. On the whole the average rainfall of the district for the year under report was less than the average rainfall of the preceding ten years. The rains of June and July were everywhere enough for the kharíf sowings, and consequently a large area was sown for that harvest, but the rains failed in October and November which caused damage to both the kharíf and the rabi (following).

The rabi harvest of 1896 was below the average of the last year and the area under cultivation was 28 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, Esquire, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

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The rainfall, though deficient as a whole, does not seem to have effected the kharíf harvest much since there was an increase in this harvest of 7,500 acres. Cereals and pulses show a decrease of 12,500 acres, chiefly under *moth* and *bájra*; but cotton shows an extraordinary increase of over 50 per cent., namely, by over 25,000 acres. The rabi harvest, however, showed a very great falling off, the shrinkage amounting to 68,000 acres, or 22 per cent. The largest share of this decrease was under wheat which fell from 236,368 acres to 176,599 acres, a fall of 59,769 acres, = 25 per cent. Gram also fell off very considerably.

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As a whole the year was an unfortunate one, the misfortunes of the year being concentrated apparently in the rabi.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, Esquire, *Settlement Officer*).

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In the case of Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan the total rainfall was only about half that received during the previous year, but taking the district as a whole, the kharíf rainfall, except in parts of Pind Dádan Khan, was fairly good and was well distributed.

The deficiency was greatest in the four months, September to December, and the rabi sowings were consequently unfavorable; practically no rain was received until the last days of January and the beginning of February when a fairly heavy and a general fall occurred, and this was just in time to save the crop. But the winter rains were throughout insufficient and ill distributed, and the rabi harvest was therefore very poor. The tracts which suffered most were the Thal of Pind Dádan Khan and the western portion of the Jhelum Pabbi, with the adjacent villages of Chakwál, and in these tracts some suspensions were granted. Wherever the spring crop came to maturity, the outturn was above the average, but straw was everywhere short and considerable scarcity of fodder has since prevailed.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The effect of the deficient rainfall was that the cropped area shrank from 80 per cent. to 61 per cent. of the cultivated area. The shrinkage was all in unirrigated lands and was naturally greatest in the rabi where it amounted to 188,000 acres, or 33 per cent., compared with the previous year's figures, the reduction in kharíf having been nearly 25,000 acres, or 7 per cent. The total shrinkage was 212,000 acres, or a reduction of 23 per cent., compared with the previous year's cropped area The expansion in irrigated cultivation was, as might have been expected in a district where 97 per cent. of the cultivation is *bárání*, very trifling.

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Going by seasons the kharíf seems to have been not very unfavorable. The largest decrease occurred under *mung* (which, however, represents less than 5 per cent. of the total cultivation of the year) where it amounted to 51 per cent., compared with the previous year's figures. In the rabi the shrinkage naturally occurred under wheat, which represents half the total cultivation of the year. Here the area cropped was only two-thirds of that of the previous year. The decrease under gram and oilseeds was also very marked. Notwithstanding the decrease in cultivation, however actual famine, has not yet appeared in the district.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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In Kharíf 1895 the rainfall at sowing time was favorable and the area sown was up to the average of the five previous years, but the early cessation of the monsoon rains caused 19 per cent. of the area sown to fail (against the average 16 per cent.), and thus the area harvested was somewhat below the average. The outturn of the harvested area was also below average, especially in the case of *bájra* which was estimated as a 10-anna crop, and altogether the kharíf crop of 1895 was little more than three-fourths of an average kharíf in gross outturn.

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Owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains of 1895 the area sown for the Rabi 1896 was 17 per cent. below the average of the past five years, and, as the winter was an exceptionally dry one, the area of crop that failed amounted to 26 per cent. of the area sown (against the average 18 per cent.), and thus the area returned as cropped was equal to only 75 per cent. of the average cropped area of the past five years. The decrease was chiefly under the head of oilseeds which showed a falling off of 77 per cent., while the area under wheat decreased only by 10 per cent. The yield was much below the average and the last rabi harvest must be classed as a very poor one, the total produce being probably little more than half that of an average *rabi*, though fortunately the deficiency in the wheat crop was not so serious as the deficiency in the oilseeds.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

It is said that in the rabi the percentage of decrease under oilseeds exceeded that under wheat. This may be true, but as wheat covers roughly half the area cultivated during the year, the actual loss to the cultivator and the consuming public was far greater on that grain than on the oil-seeds. The loss on wheat representing, as far as I can make out, a quarter, not a tenth of the crop, must have been very serious.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The rainfall was untimely, irregular and short. It affected injuriously the food crops of the Kharíf 1895 and the rabi of 1896, but except in isolated tracts, not to such an extent as to reduce the outturn below "average" for Kharíf 1895. "Average" in the Abbottabad and Mansehra tahsíls, and "bad" in the Haripur tahsíl for Rabi 1896.

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The wheat crop of Rabi 1896 was poor on the whole owing to abnormally late and short rainfall during the winter months.

Rain held off so long that sowings were made on dry lands which did fairly as an average crop on the higher and cooler levels, but, as a rule, did not germinate on dry plain tracts. Where the seed did germinate in the dry plain tracts the tender crops suffered so much that the cattle were grazed on the fields, and the crops were so poor as to reduce the average of the otherwise average crops of the higher and cooler regions to "poor" on the outturn of the whole district.

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. P. P. LEIGH, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The kharíf harvest of 1895 was a good one, and the rainfall preceding it ordinary in the Mardán and Sawábi tahsíls where rain is of most importance. The area cropped was of average extent but the proportion of irrigated cultivation was higher than usual.

The rabi of 1896 was a poor harvest, almost no winter rain fell until January, and though a fair quantity was registered in the first three months of 1896, it came too late to be of much use.

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The rainfall for the whole year was nearly normal in Mardán and Sawábi, but in Nowshera only about two-thirds and in Pesháwar and Chársadda not much more than half of the accustomed quantity fell.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. B. RAWLINSON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Kharif 1895.—There was a little rain in June and July 1895, but it was not sufficient for any extensive sowings on unirrigated lands especially in the Kohát tahsíl. There was good rain in August, but the rain again failed from the beginning of September 1895, in consequence of which the standing crops on unirrigated lands mostly failed.

Rabi 1896.—There was no rain from September to the end of December 1895, and consequently the area of unirrigated lands sown with rabi crops was very limited, while that of irrigated lands was also smaller than in the corresponding harvest of the previous year. Some rain fell in January, February and March 1896, which benefited the withering crops, otherwise they would have entirely failed in some villages in the Kohát and Teri tahsíl, while in the Hangu tahsíl the people were able to make larger sowings than in the Rabi 1895 owing to a fall of rain in the month of January 1896. There was no rain in April 1896. The result was that most of the crops on unirrigated lands failed and some on irrigated lands owing to the Toi running dry.

The crops on irrigated lands were about average and those on unirrigated lands much below the average.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The rainfall was generally fairly distributed in the district, and the rains of June, July and August 1895 were very opportune for kharíf sowings, and there was a substantial increase in the area cultivated. The area sown with kharíf crop compared with preceding year as follows :—

	Acres.
Kharíf 1894	264,217
„ 1895	267,024

The untimely cessation of rain in September however did much damage to the standing crops.

October was as usual dry, and there was no rain in November and December to speak of.

This failure of autumn rains, coupled with deficient inundation from the river Indus, resulted in considerable curtailment of the rabi sowings in Thal and Kachi tracts.

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The rains of January and February 1896, though very late and moderate, were however beneficial to the young growing crops.

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MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN F. E. BRADSHAW, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There has only been a slight increase in the amount of rainfall, but the Sanáwán tahsíl, where it is most wanted, received less than it did last year.

There was less rain than last year while the rabi crops were ripening and when it was needed. Most of the rain fell in the autumn when, as the canals were running, there was less need of it.

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In the tahsíls of Muzaffargarh and Sanáwán the kharíf crops were of an average quality. The outturn of the rabi crops of the district for the year under report was about half of that for the last year owing to a considerable decrease in the area watered by inundations and to the want of timely rain.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

Owing to insufficient floods in the Indus and Chenáb the Kachi tracts of Muzaffargarh subject to river inundation suffered in irrigation. The Deputy Commissioner's remark, however, as to the large decrease in the area inundated and the consequent decrease of one-half in the outturn of the rabi is not borne out by the figures. There is a decrease of 13 per cent. in the cultivated *sailáb* area for both kharíf and rabi and of 6·3 per cent in the cropped area of the rabi.

CALAMITIES OF SEASON.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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In March 1896 the scarcity of fodder reached such an extent that in some parts of the district fodder was almost unobtainable. The cattle subsisted on cropped foliage and young shoots of trees, and the estimated mortalities among cattle caused by starvation is not less than 20,000.

In the tanks of *báráni* villages, drinking water was quite insufficient and so was the case in most of the irrigated villages owing to the insufficiency of water supply in canal.

The people had to procure water from distant villages and suffered a good deal in this respect. Every effort was made, with the help of the Canal authorities, to supply water, but, owing to the insufficiency of water in canal itself, it was with utmost difficulty that water distress in villages was alleviated to some extent.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The failure of the rabi in Umballa proper caused extreme scarcity involving marked distress. Prices ran high and the improvident Rájpúts and Gujars who form 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the rural population of the tract felt the pinch extremely. They borrowed and mortgaged freely. This pinch occurred just before the break of the monsoon of 1896. Test relief works were tried, but hard up as they were the zamíndárs would not dig. The rain in June made them light-hearted again but the poorer classes had been reduced to all sorts of shifts. Mango-stones were ground down to mix with other flour.

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HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There was a good deal of forest burning. The effects were confined to Una tahsíl only.

The *chíl* tree-reserves on the hills caught fire and were in flames for several days. This fire extended over a large area of this district and of the adjoining States. Efforts were made to put it down and shorten its progress. Little harm was done to village *abádís*. Not much harm was done to the trees in the forest area burnt—many scorched and some few burnt.

There have been an abnormal number of fires in villages in the Una tahsíl owing to the thatches being dry and in an inflammable condition due to drought and heat. In a few villages lives were lost.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The floods in the Chenáb, Rávi and Degh were not at all heavy this year, and there was no hail. The year was exceptionally favorable to the low-lying lands.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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From September 1895 may be dated the beginning of the fodder famine, and from the month of January that of the grain famine which is at present prevailing.

Famine conditions are worst in the Phália tahsíl, and may also be said to exist in the whole of the second region outside that tahsíl. To understand the present conditions it will be necessary to review briefly the past history of the tract. In 1895 the rabi started with excellent prospects, but the heavy rains of January, February and March seriously damaged the wheat crop. What was left was attacked by *lakh* and *kungi*. The resulting crop was probably 25 to 50 per cent. below average. The grain taken in was small and light, and the outturn of *bhúsa* under average. The rains practically closed in September, fodder grew scarce, and large quantities of the kharíf crops were used up in this way. The fodder famine continued to increase with the want of rain and the comparative failure of the rabi crops intensified these conditions. Prices rose and relief had to be given to the people by way of suspensions, *takávi* loans and the starting of famine relief works.

Trial relief works were opened for the Phália tahsíl in the summer and regular works under the Famine Code were opened in August. * * * *

In addition all the Government rakhs have been opened for grazing on reduced fees. In spite of the liberal aid the Government have and are giving, there is still reason for considerable anxiety.

(Remarks by S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division).*

The above is a brief and excellent description of the state of things in the Gujrát district during the past year. The first signs of scarcity began to appear after the Kharíf 1895, commencing with a fodder famine, and these gradually became more marked until actual famine showed itself and the people of the poorest classes were, to some extent, forced to subsist on *pilu* berries and forest produce. When scarcity became very marked relief works were begun and have since been kept up, the average number of persons helped being from 1,800 in the beginning to near 5,000 at the present time. The *kamíns* of the villages are those who mostly resort to the relief works, but owing to continued drought members of the zamíndár class have begun to come in also, mostly women.

Large suspensions were granted in the rabi, and further relief measures of the same nature are in contemplation for the kharíf harvest also.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The mortality among cattle owing to starvation or diseases arising from insufficient and unwholesome diet was considerable; the recorded statistics are as shown below: but it is peculiarly difficult to obtain accurate information on this subject :—

Period.	Died of disease.	Died of starvation.	Total.
From 1st March to 7th August 1896 ...	2,294	1,927	4,221

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Notwithstanding all that has been stated above the year was on the whole not a bad one.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

In the autumn of 1895 a large area of valuable land near the city of Dera Gházi Khan was cut away by the Indus. The stone band constructed by Government for the defence of the city and cantonments was in consequence extended northwards during the cold weather of 1895-96 and erosion in this neighbourhood has been checked.

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MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(CAPTIAN F. E. BRADSHAW, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Hail fell in 9 villages of the Alipur tahsíl on the 23rd March 1896 and damaged the standing wheat crops.

Seven hundred and twenty-three acres of crops on lands under fluctuating assessment were spoilt, and a decrease of Rs. 699 of revenue occurred in consequence.

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INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CULTIVATION.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total area actually sown was 506,981 acres as compared with 1,636,758, showing a decrease of 1,129,777.

The area sown by classes is given below—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	*Difference.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bárani	1,492,730	374,638	—1,118,092
Canal	77,785	100,606	+22,821
Sailáb	64,443	29,476	—34,967
Wells	1,800	2,261	+461

The area which bore crops is—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	*Difference.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Báráni	1,496,045	332,795	—1,163,250
Canal	102,626	163,527	+60,901
Sailáb	60,697	27,012	—33,685
Wells	1,298	5,108	+3,810
Total	1,660,666	528,442	—1,132,224

The decrease in *báráni* and *sailába* area sown is abnormal, and it is entirely due to the scanty rainfall and insufficient Ghaggar floods.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The area of crops shows a decrease, 498,884 acres, as compared with last year. The *nahri* area has increased by 82,538 acres as might be expected from recent canal extension. The *cháhi* area of crops has also increased by 8,474 acres. The decrease in *bárani* is, therefore, 589,906 acres, chiefly in the rabi harvest. The principal cause for this increase in irrigated area and decrease in unirrigated area is of course failure of the rains.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(COLONEL A. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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I append the Tables B. and C. regarding the irrigated area of the district. They show that owing to the dry weather which prevailed this year, agriculturists largely resorted to irrigation. Fifty-four new wells were built and the number of existing wells taken into use increased by 71, raising the number of wells from 8,241 to 8,391; the area irrigated by wells being 38·1 per cent. more than that of 1894-95. In kharíf the canal irrigation contracted by 6,878 acres, as the Agra Canal was under silt clearance, and water was not available when required. The falling off was more than sufficiently balanced in rabi when the area increased by 22,513 acres or 132·01 per cent. There is a falling off of 16,708 acres in *ábi* lands as owing to the failure of rains the *bands* were almost dry and could not supply water for irrigation purposes.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The double-cropped area decreased considerably, amounting to as many as 157,697 acres. This is due to the insufficiency of rain in September, and the areas from which *jowár* and *bájra* had been reaped for fodder purposes had not as usual been sown with gram.

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The irrigated area has increased by 83,973 acres due to an indifferent rainy season. Irrigation by wells was largely resorted to, and 202 of these were newly made or brought into use as against only 76 in the preceding year.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There was an enormous increase of 333,793 acres or 264 per cent. in the area which bore no crop, while the area which bore a crop this year was 57 per cent. of the similar area last year and the area of crops actually grown (according to *jinswár* returns) was only 53 per cent. of last year's area.

The above results are shown in detail in the statement given below :—

YEAR.	Total area.	*Cultivated area.*		*Current fallow.*		*Cropped area.*		*Percentage of area cropped to total cultivation.*		*Area of crops harvested.*		Percentage of area of crops harvested to area cropped.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
1894-95	1,655,799	252,488	649,397	10,254	115,955	242,234	533,442	96	82	91,368	317,269	117
1895-96	1,658,829	268,773	631,331	40,517	419,490	228,256	211,841	*86	*33	225,864	260,197	110
Difference + or − ...	+3,030	+16,285	−18,066	+30,263	+303,535	−13,978	−321,601	−10	−49	+134,496	−557,072	−7
		−1,781		+333,798		−335,579		1894-95=86 %		−422,576		
								1895-96=49 %				
								Difference=37%				

*Thus it will appear that on irrigated lands it was only 14 per cent. of the cultivation that was left uncropped during the year but that on unirrigated lands the percentage was no less than 67.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total area of crops by *jinswár* return was 755,600, as compared with 1,041,600. These figures show, by the decrease of nearly 300,000, how serious was the failure of rabi sowings as well as croppings. The villagers could not get their rabi seed in even in many tracts.

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As might be expected the irrigated area was abnormal, nearly 50,000 acres of irrigated crop being saved as against about 22,000 the year before. Tanks were largely resorted to and make-shift arrangements. The actual number of wells has increased, very little since settlement, but 766 ephemeral *kachcha* wells were sunk to serve the rabi in the year under report.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This is most interesting. I have just placed Rs. 5,000 at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal as *takávi* for *kachcha* wells, this year. I am sorry I had no more at my disposal.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Total area of crops by *jinswár* returns during the year under report is 769,536 acres, against 816,599 acres last year—a decrease of 47,063 acres.

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The area under kharif crops was 370,316 acres, against 324,602 acres last year—an increase of 45,714 acres. But the area under rabi crops was 399,220 acres, against 491,997 acres last year—a decrease of 92,777 acres.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The falling off is, not serious under the circumstances of a poor winter rainfall.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. RENOUF, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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During the year under report there has been an increase of 192 wells in the district. The increase since settlement is 4,478 wells. The increase of 192 wells has caused an increase in land under well-irrigation of 929 acres, such lands have increased since settlement by 60,791 acres.

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LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The following statement shows the cultivated area and the cropped area in rabi and kharif for the present year and the preceding five years:—

1 Year.	2 Total cultivated area.	3 Area harvested in kharif.	4 Area harvested in rabi.	5 REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1890-91	762,470	325,319	479,161	
1891-92	765,674	316,102	476,174	
1892-93	766,453	336,058	484,583	
1893-94	767,345	324,502	499,945	
1894-95	765,202	315,894	482,868	
1895-96	762,665	321,831	391,833	

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The Canal Department has done much good by increased irrigation in this year of drought, but it cannot be denied that much more canal water could be utilized if it could be made available.

The Sirhind Canal now takes the whole of the Sutlej in the dry seasons, but I understand from the Executive Engineer that much yet remains to be done on this, a comparatively young canal, to perfect the system of distribution and irrigate as much land as the amount of water now obtained ought to irrigate. It is clear that this district will get no more water, but it is equally clear that much more land could be irrigated with the amount now given.

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FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(TAHSIL MUKTSAR).

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The kharíf shrinkage is 270,000 acres of crops and the rabi 334,000 acres, as against the figures of the previous year. But the kharíf irrigation doubled and the rabi irrigation increased by about one-fourth. The yield on wet lands was generally satisfactory. As regards the *bárání*, the kharíf yield was bad and the rabi yield fair except in fodder. The want of *bhúsa* has been severely felt, necessitating imports on a large scale at ruinous rates from Amritsar, Jullundur, Kapurthala and Ferozepore.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There is a decrease of 93,122 acres in the area "actually cropped." The decrease is spread over all the tahsils of the district, the largest decrease being in Tahsíl Mailsi, and the next in Kabírwála. In the former it is attributed to the bad working of the canals which ceased flowing before the usual date, and consequently the rabi cultivation could not be done with canal irrigation; in the latter it is due to the Sidhnai Canal and the subsidiary canals drying up.

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JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Total.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894-95 ...	428,388	117,249	545,637
1895-96 ...	456,830	98,858	555,688
Difference +or—	+28,442	−18,391 ...	+10,051

The total area under cultivation in the year under review was 555,688 acres which is the largest area on record within the last 12 years. It is 37 per cent. over the area cultivated in 1884-85, and 2 per cent. over that of the year preceding that under report.

This increase in irrigated lands is due to the extension of the Chenáb colony. In 1894-95 the increase amounted to 88,678 acres, during the year under review to 28,442 acres, or 117,120 in two years—nearly all on lands previously uncultivated.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

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The total cultivated area of the district has fallen from 516,497 acres in 1894-95 to 388,333 acres in the year under report, a decrease of nearly 25 per cent.; the failed area, on the other hand, has risen from 34,366 acres to 39,224 acres. The area cropped, *i.e.*, the area in which the crops were successfully harvested, has fallen from 482,131 acres to 349,109 acres, a decrease of 28 per cent. Briefly put, the result is that far less land was brought under the plough in the year under report than in the previous year, and that the crop results showed an even greater proportionate decrease. The marked decrease in cultivated

area is due, not so much to the character of the rainfall which was on the whole below average, more especially in the winter months, as to the failure of *sailáb* on both rivers, and to a great contraction in the area of canal irrigation. The following are comparative figures for cultivated area for the two years:—

	Canal irrigated.	*Sailáb.*
	Acres.	Acres.
1894-95	212,562	149,925
1895-96	162,855	51,356

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In the year under report, on the Sutlej Inundation Canals, the irrigation supply in the Upper Sohág failed early, the Khanwah did somewhat better, and the Lower Sohág still more so.

The Rávi Inundation Canals generally failed, and, on the whole, the canal supply was generally not favorable for rabi canal-irrigated cultivation, and the rainfall was not properly distributed for rabi tillage. These facts explain the decrease in the canal-irrigated area of the year.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The great want of rain made the people exert themselves in working their wells and spreading the canal water over as much area as possible.

A very remarkable decrease of 77 per cent. has consequently occurred in the crops grown on the *bárání* land.

None of the rivers and streams over flowed, and hence a decrease of 51 per cent. and 54 per cent. is to be seen in the crops grown on the *sailáb* and *ábi* lands.

Five hundred and twenty-nine wells are shown as newly made or brought into use during the year, and this is due to the fact that zamíndárs tried their best to sink as many new wells as possible during the present continued drought.

There is a decrease of 162 in *kachcha* wells of the Sharakpur tahsíl which, under the well assessment rules sanctioned by Government for that particular tahsíl, have been freed from *ábiána* put on them in settlement.

Besides these, numerous *pakka* wells, shown in column 15 of Statement III as fit for use, have been wholly or partially released from assessment because they have either fallen out of use or their specific shares have been abandoned owing to the reduced circumstances of the people or to the loss of cattle.

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AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(Captain C. M. DALLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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In the cropped area there has been a decrease of 76,283 acres. Eighty-two per cent. of the total cultivated area was cropped during the year, as against 91 per cent. in the previous year.

The decrease of 9 per cent. is due to the failure of rains in the months of October to January.

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GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(R. LOVE, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There is a decrease of 63,237 acres in the area actually cropped. Last year the area was 728,130 acres. This year it is 664,893 acres. The decrease is due to scarcity of rain.

The area irrigated by wells during the year was 120,472 acres, against 59,746 acres in the preceding year; the total area irrigated being 190,040 acres against 122,094 acres in 1895. Owing to scarcity of rain the zamíndárs had to resort largely to wells, *jhalárs* and *dhenklís*; hence the marked increase recorded above.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The area cropped shows a considerable decrease, when compared with that of the previous three years. There is a decrease of 7·7, 13·5 and 13 per cent., when compared with the figures of 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95.

The same is the case in the comparison of the area of crops by *jinswár*. There is a decrease of 6·8, 12·7, and 14·3, when compared with the figures of 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95.

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The area irrigated by wells is 434,033 acres, or 47·8 per cent. of the area of crops by *jinswár* ; there is an increase of 77,760 acres when compared with the similar figures of the previous year. In the area irrigated by other sources there is a decrease of 22,731 acres ; on the whole the total area irrigated by wells and other sources is 55,030 acres in excess, when compared with the figures of the previous year.

This is all due to the nature of the season. Both in rabi and kharíf, almost all the wells which could be utilised were brought into use on account of drought.

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The average area irrigated by each well is 21 acres against 13 acres, in the previous year. It is very difficult to irrigate 21 acres by a single well, but the peasants made every endeavour to irrigate their crops, especially, I must say, the rice crops in the Kálar and Dokándi circles of Pasrúr and Raya, without any regard to what the condition of their cattle was.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K. B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The area sown was 54,546 acres, or 6 per cent. less than last year, and the cropped area 130,753 acres, or 17 per cent. less than in that year. Of the 106,916 acres *kharába* allowed, not less than 63,932 acres were given in the rabi.

The irrigated area sown shows an increase of 25,840 acres, or 14 per cent. in excess, and the cropped area an increase of 4 per cent. over the figures for last year. This increase is confined to the tahsíls of Gujrát and Khárián. In Phália, where the drought has been most severe, the area has largely diminished. This bears out the view generally held, that the well area contracts with a diminished rainfall.

The increase in wells during the year was 33, but, owing to excessive mortality, amongst cattle, over 150 wells have been out of work the greater portion of the year.

There are no canals in the district.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The cultivated area of the year amounted to 431,129 acres as against 429,904 acres last year and 429,477 acres in the previous year, but the area actually cropped was 366,201 acres, as compared with 378,729 acres last year and 381,730 acres in the previous year.

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. P. P. LEIGH, C.I.E., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The large increase of area in Nowshera is due to the inclusion of the Khwárra and Niláb tappás, transferred from the Kohát district. There is little change in the cultivated area, but in the present year a much larger area has lain fallow than in the preceding, on account of the scanty rainfall.

The irrigation from the Michni-Nowshera Canal shows an increase of about 1,200 acres over last year.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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While the decrease in the total area cultivated amounted to 10,067 acres, or a little over one per cent., that in the area cropped rose to 44,332 acres, or 8 per cent. The proportion of cropped area to cultivated area is lowest in Marwat where the people seem to have lost their seed and labor in nearly one-half the tract ploughed by them. Lands in Marwat mostly grow but one crop (*rabi*) in the year, and there being practically no rains from September to December, a better result could hardly be expected.

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The decrease in the irrigated area occurred to a great extent in the villages which depend for their irrigation on the Tochi stream. The villagers themselves say that, in consequence of the opening up and pacification of the Tochi valley, more water is now used up by the Dauris and less is left to run down to the district. I am not satisfied that this is the true explanation. The Political Officer informed me, last spring that he had not been able to ascertain that there had been any substantial increase in cultivation in Dawar, and I do not think that it is yet proved that the low water in the Tochi is due to anything but the want of rain during the last four months of 1895 in the area drained by the Tochi.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

The same is commonly said with reference to the waters of the Gumal and Tank streams in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and the zamíndárs of the Tánk and Kuláchi tahsíls certainly believe it. As regards the Tochi, I concur with the Deputy Commissioner that the statement of the villagers is very doubtful. I do not think that there has been so great an increase of cultivation dependent on Tochi water in Dawar as would materially reduce the volume of Tochi water reaching the Bannu district.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total area under cultivation during the year was 669,761 acres as against 712,635 acres in the previous year.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, Esquire, *Settlement Officer*).

The cultivated area of the district this year, 1,024,518 acres, is the area ascertained by the settlement field survey which was completed during the year. Last year the area was returned as 962,531 acres on the basis of the figures of last settlement. The difference of 61,987 acres is due entirely to reclassification of soils, but in future the figures in Statement III should bring out any increase or decrease that may occur in cultivation. At regular settlement the cultivated area was estimated at 672,063 acres, so that the apparent increase during the last 20 years has been 352,455 acres. This also is, for the most part, fallacious and due to the difference in the methods of soil-classification followed in 1872 and now. Out of the apparent increase, 191,000 acres are in *rodkohi* and *báráni* soils—the soils, that is, of the Pachád tract where nearly all the land embanked for cultivation was already so embanked at the time of the regular settlement. *Sailáb* and *cháhi sailáb* cultivation would appear to have increased by 55,000 acres; but, though there has been an increase in those classes of soil owing to the erosion of more valuable land by the river, it has not been nearly so great as these figures would indicate.

In the tract irrigated by canals and wells intermediate between the Pachád and the riverain land, it has been ascertained that the increase in cultivation has been about 20 per cent. in the sadr and the Jámpur tahsíls which contain the greater part of this tract, while, owing to the sinking of new wells, a considerable area of *nahri* land has been converted into *cháhi nahri*, estimated at 6 per cent. of the present total *cháhi nahri* cultivation.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN F. E. BRADSHAW, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There was a decrease of 20,399 acres, or 4·6 per cent. in the cultivated area of the district this year, as compared with the same area last year; but there was an increase of 14·8 per cent., or 6,185 acres, in the area under double crops, and of 5·6 per cent., or 7,294 acres, in the area under kharíf crops.

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Rabi crop cultivation.—There is a decrease of 21,911 acres, or 6·3 per cent. in the area of rabi crops. The decrease is mainly in the *sailába* lands, because the supplies of flood water from the Indus and Chenáb rivers were scanty this year, there being a decrease of 15,854 acres, or 13·11 per cent. under this head.

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CROPS AND PRODUCE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G., *Deputy Commissioner*).

Kharíf 1895.—The area actually cropped this year on unirrigated land, including *sailába*, was 251,614 acres as against 933,800 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 682,186 acres.

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Rabi.—The area actually cropped on unirrigated land, including *sailába*, was 108,193 acres as compared with 622,942 acres, showing an abnormal decrease of 514,749 acres.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This shows what a bad year it was.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Unirrigated crops show a decrease in all four tahsíls owing to drought, the total decrease amounting to the large figure of 208,448 acres, or by tahsíls—

	Decrease. Acres.
Rohtak	115,034
Sámpla	30,942
Gohána	26,489
Jhajjar	35,983
Total decrease	208,448

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The quality of the kharíf crops on unirrigated land was for the whole district as follows:—

	Annas.
Jowár	6
Bájra	8
Mung and másh, &c.	6
Cotton	6

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The unirrigated area shows a decrease of 381,458 acres compared with last year, and the outturn was very bad, a 2-anna crop only.

The irrigated area, however, shows an increase of 89,833 acres and the quality of outturn annas 16 or average.

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The chief differences are a decrease of 267,640 acres in unirrigated gram=85 per cent.; a decrease of 71,000 acres in unirrigated wheat=89 per cent.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(COLONEL A. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The detailed reports for kharíf and rabi harvests were submitted in December 1895 and June 1896 to the Director of Land Records, but I herewith append Tables A and B giving the increase and decrease of the total area harvested in each tahsíl, as compared with the figures of 1894-95. Table A shows that the kharíf area was 15·5 per cent. below that of last year. It is observable that the kharíf of 1894 in Rewári and Palwal tahsíls was 6·9 and 2·3 per cent., respectively, less than that of 1893. This year it has further diminished by 25·7 and 4·8 per cent. Table B.—The irrigated area for rabi was 27·9 per cent. more than that of 1894-95, but on rain lands it was 52·1 per cent. less, or a net falling off of 35·5 per cent.

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On the whole the kharíf crop was below average, annas 12, and that of rabi indifferent, annas 10.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

The district lost the crops of a quarter of a million of acres—about, say, 90,000 tons.

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DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total area under kharíf was 235,064 acres, as compared with 254,468 acres in the preceding, or a decrease of 19,404 acres, and under rabi 226,569 acres as compared with 364,862 acres, a decrease of 138,293 acres.

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Last year 97 per cent. of crops were recorded unirrigated: this year only 55 per cent. are so recorded. The unirrigated area has fallen by 64 per cent. as compared with last year, and the irrigated area has increased by 770 per cent.

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KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total area of crops sown for the kharíf was 368,246 acres, or 66,612 acres less than the area of crops sown last year. But the area of crops harvested was only 262,035 acres which was 133,643 acres (or 34 per cent.) less than the area of the previous kharíf, and 101,158 acres (or 28 per cent.) less than the average of the past five years.

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The results in rabi were, however, still worse owing to the almost entire absence of rain at the time of its sowing and a continued drought during the period of its maturing, and, in canal lands, consequent short supplies of canal water. The total area of crops sown for that harvest was only 284,766 acres, being 252,464 acres, or 47 per cent. less than the area of crops sown last year. Of this small area, 60,740 acres failed to mature, the failure on irrigated lands being 9,135 acres, but that on unirrigated lands no less than 51,605 acres, or about 50 per cent. of the area sown. Thus the area of crops reaped was only 224,026 acres, being 288,933 acres (or 56 per cent.) less than the area of the previous rabi, and 195,634 acres (or 47 per cent.) less than the average area of the past five years.

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UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Kharíf.—The area cropped in kharíf was 457,000 acres as compared with 476,000 acres, difference being 19,000 acres less.

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Rabi.—The rabi area cropped was 298,600 acres as compared with 565,800 acres, difference being 267,200 acres less. The wretched nature of this harvest can be imagined. It was a 5 or 6-anna one. Produce was small in ear and poor; straw poor. Principal decreases were under wheat (136,200), gram (75,000), barley (19,000), rape (10,000). Gram wants early sowing which was impossible.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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From the figures given above it is seen that there was a marked increase of 10 per cent. in the total area cropped in the kharíf of 1895, but an enormous decrease in the unirrigated area cropped in the rabi of 1896. The feature of the year in this district was the excellent kharíf (or rather Indian-corn) crop and the failure of the rabi on all unirrigated land.

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The average area cropped in rabi is given by the Director of Land Records at 235,944 acres. The area cropped in 1896 was 209,522 acres, and after 1887 there have been only two years in which matters have been so bad. The worst rabi there has been in this district in recent times was in 1892, when the area cropped was only 158,451 acres. I attach a statement showing by tahsíls the areas cropped in rabi 1892 and rabi 1896, and excluding Kulu, where the crop was good and as to which there is no cause whatsoever for anxiety, it will be seen that the area cropped in 1896 was in each case better than in 1892. The point where the comparison of 1892 and 1896 shows the latter to disadvantage is that, while the kharíf of 1892 was a bumper crop, that of 1896 is well below the average, and, further, the scarcity in 1896 is much more widespread than in 1892, and this is of much importance in this district which never grows enough of food for its own consumption and depends on importation.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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On the whole the Rabi 1896 was excellent for the Bets, ordinary for the Sirwál, rather bad for the *bárání* land and very bad for the hills.

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LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The wheat area has remained stationary, but one important point deserves to be noticed. The irrigated area under that crop has risen to 89,657 acres from 44,181 acres, or, in other words, has more than doubled, while the unirrigated area has been reduced to 112,281 acres from 176,636 acres, or almost to two-thirds of what it was last year.

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FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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In the kharíf crop there is a decrease under every head, except maize, chillies and sugarcane. The harvest taken all round was an 8-anna crop.

The rabi crop also was a poor one; fodder crops, carrots and turnips alone show an increase. The percentage of wheat as compared with the whole crop was 37 as against 42 in the preceding year, and of gram 44 as against 38.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Generally the harvest of the year may be characterised as average.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(Captain M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There has been a rise in cropped areas in both harvests, [illegible]; of 14,264 acres in the former and 3,575 acres in the latter. The increase is shared by all the tahsíls. In the irrigated area there has been increase and in unirrigated a falling off.

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MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire, *Settlement Officer*).

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The area of kharíf crops was somewhat below that of the previous year and 18 per cent. below that of the ten years' average.

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Rabi harvest.—The area under rabi crops was about 124,000 acres less than in 1894-95, and about 19 per cent. below the average of the ten years ending 1895-96. The main reasons for this decrease, *viz.*, failure of *sailáb* and a contraction of the area of canal-irrigation, have already been noticed.

The decrease is most noticeable in the unirrigated area which was less than one-third of the corresponding area in 1894-95 * * *

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The winter rains held off and at one time an extensive failure of crops was imminent, but a fairly good fall was obtained in the early days of February, and this helped to bring the crops to maturity. The yield of the rabi harvest, especially in the case of irrigated crops, was generally up to average, the deficiency was chiefly in the area sown.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total area of crops grown in the year under report was 783,617 acres. This shows a large decrease of 278,311 acres, or 26 per cent. on the figures of last year.

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AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(Captain C. M. DALLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total area under crops in kharíf was 5 per cent. more than that of the previous year's kharíf, and the increase in the irrigated and the falling-off in the unirrigated crops are due to the fact that the fall of rain in June and July was insufficient, and the only good fall on the 29th, 30th and 31st August was late for the kharíf crops.

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The general condition of the crops was average in Amritsar and Ajnála and good in Tarn Táran

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The cause of decrease, which was chiefly in unirrigated crops, has been explained already. The condition of the unirrigated crops was below the average and that of the irrigated crops was average. The outturn was good.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The Deputy Commissioner has very fully described all the changes of the year in the memoranda attached to Statements VI A and B. There was a large falling-off in rice, wheat and barley which between them represent nearly two-thirds of the entire cultivation, but an increase under maize, sugar, *jowár* and cotton, amounting in each case severally to 42 per cent., 17 per cent., 31 per cent. and 12 per cent. Under the first three, the increased area was apparently sown as a fodder crop.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The most important crop in the district is the wheat crop which shrunk in area cultivated by some 80,000 acres, or 24 per cent, compared with the cultivation of the previous year. This was the most serious loss the district sustained. * * *

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total for the district of all crops at the two harvests is compared with that of last year, and also with that of 1890-91 which may be taken as the settlement basis, in the following abstract, but as this includes the new colony, a separate calculation has been made, which shows that the falling-off from the previous year's area was as much as 25 per cent. for the rest of district:—

	Total of all Crops.		
	1890-91.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total of the District	627,162	770,417	614,922

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The most striking feature, as regards the year's crops (outside the failure of spring cereals in the precarious circles, and of fodder generally), was the excellence of the cotton crop in the colony at the kharíf, followed by a fine yield of wheat and of oilseeds on the canal in the Khángah Dográn and a part of Háfizabad.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

In the kharíf the crops that suffered most were *jowár* and *bájra*. The area under *bájra* fell from 72,318 acres to 6,436 acres. If there is not some clerical error here, the decrease is remarkable and equals 88 per cent. In the rabi wheat and gram show very large decreases, under the former of nearly 10 per cent. and under the latter of over 50 per cent.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(A. BRIDGES, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Kharíf.—The total cropped area irrigated and unirrigated was 10 per cent. above the average of the past five years, and there is an increase of 31 per cent. in the irrigated cropped area, as compared with the preceding year. But there is a decrease of 9 per cent. in the unirrigated cropped area during the year under report. The chief crops of the season are *bájra* and cotton. The *bájra* crop, this year, was not as good as the year before. But the cotton crop was 64·7 per cent. more in area than 1894, the area sown

being 85,500 acres, against 51,900 in the year 1894. The outturn of the crop was good. Owing to the failure of winter rains, the area under oil-seeds was 35 per cent. less than the preceding year, and the outturn was poor. This decrease was chiefly in Khushâb tahsîl. Fodder, on the whole, was scarce during the year, except in the Jhelum and Chenâb villages, and the want of fodder compelled the people of the Bâr and Thal circles to take their cattle to tracts watered by the Chenâb Canal.

Rabi.—The area under wheat was 34 per cent. less than the preceding year. The decrease was 12 per cent. on the irrigated land and 69 per cent. on the unirrigated land, owing to scanty rainfall. The year under report was not favourable to the wheat crop. The year was not favourable to rabi crops generally, and the area failed was 23,479 against 16,317 acres in 1894-95.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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First, as regards kharíf, the area covered by crops, both in irrigated and unirrigated lands, was a little short of that in the corresponding season of last year. There were sufficient rains in the beginning, and the crops promised to yield a full outturn, but the premature cessation of rains in September affected somewhat the result in the *baráni* lands.

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In rabi there were no rains at all at the sowing time, consequently less area was cultivated than in ordinary years; and as the drought continued till January, the produce was still more disappointing in *báráni* tracts. Wheat, which is the most important of rabi crops, covered an area of 240,811 acres only, as against 266,423 in Rabi 1895. The Thal lands, which depend solely on rain water, were mostly left uncultivated. In Marvat the produce was only 64 per cent., and nowhere in the district did it exceed the average.

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On the other hand the gram crop occupied a more extensive area than in the previous rabi, the figures for the two years being 82,393 and 78,668 acres, respectively. This increase is attributed to high prices offered for gram by the Commissariat, as supplies for the Tochi garrison are sent from this district.

D. I. KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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It will be observed that there is a decrease of 6,415 and 62,511 acres in the kharíf and rabi harvests cropped respectively. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the *kacha* tract which was due to the low and deficient inundations of the river Indus, the area cultivated in this tract being 30 per cent. below that of the last year. The total area cropped during the kharíf decreased by 3 per cent., as compared with the figures of the kharíf of previous year.

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As compared with the figures of Rabi 1895, there was a decrease of 14 per cent. in the area (both irrigated and unirrigated) under crop. On the whole, the outturn of khaíf was a little better than average, and that of rabi about average, or, perhaps, a little below it.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(Captain F. E. BRADSHAW, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There was a very good date crop. As in Mr. O'Brien's time, the poorer classes still subsist almost entirely on dates for two months in the year.

CATTLE.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Captain C. P. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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It is estimated that about 1,500 head died of starvation and thirst, notwithstanding that very large numbers were sent to other districts for grazing, and as many as possible were sold. In July there was some rain, and grass sprung up, and the tanks also were filled.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(COLONEL A. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The statistics specially kept up from April 1896 to the middle of July 1896, when he scarcity of fodder was severely felt, show the following deaths from starvation :—

	Gurgáon.	Rewári.	Núh.	Ferozepore.	Total.
April 1896	167	206	50	...	423
May 1896	236	292	...	12	540
June 1896	765	120	6	117	1,008
Part of July of 1896 ...	212	17	16	58	303
Total ...	1,380	635	72	187	2,274

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The decrease is most marked in the Kaithal Tahsíl, where the dearth of fodder was severest, particularly in the Nardak.

In Karnál and Pánipat tahsíls (especially in the Kadir and Banjar circles) the scarcity was not felt so keenly, because in several large villages there were large stocks of *bhusa* from the previous year's crop, which maintained the cattle for a considerable portion of the year, but these stocks, too, have now almost entirely been consumed, and the condition of cattle all over the district is becoming more distressed than ever : buffaloes that ordinarily cost from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 can be had for Rs. 25 or Rs. 30.

AMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There is no doubt that the district lost some cattle, but it could spare them : they were the old and infirm. The zamíndárs took good care to keep healthy young bullocks from ever getting badly reduced. They spent whole days foraging, having nothing to do in the farming line.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

I got permission to open the Kallesar reserve, but the permission was hedged round with difficult conditions, and it was found that the zamíndárs did not care to avail themselves of the privilege.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Rinderpest is always present in this district, and of late it has been doing much damage. There are Veterinary Assistants, but they are not of much use. The people do not care to take advantage of their services, and, I am afraid, that they are not quite honest in their dealings with the people. The Veterinary Department, so far as district work is concerned, and apart from horse breeding, is sadly in need of improvement. I think that at present the pay of the Veterinary Assistants and the cost of medicines are practically wasted. The District Board is willing to do all it can to make the Veterinary Assistants of real use to the people, but no workable system has been devised.

Cattle suffered in some places from want of fodder, and also from want of water. In the low, dry hilly part of the district cattle had to be driven for considerable distances to water, and in these places also every tree was lopped for fodder. Even roadside trees were not spared. Arrangements were made with the Forest Department to throw open

the *trihais* in the hot months and the cattle of the neighbouring hamlets were allowed to graze in them up to the rains. Rinderpest followed upon this, and has caused a large mortality, as cattle were not in a condition to resist its ravages. But, in spite of this mortality, there are more than enough plough bullocks even in the localities where rinderpest was worst.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

As regards Veterinary Assistants, it may be said that, taken at the worst, they are better than nothing, and they will probably improve with time. What we most require is some skilled supervision over their work. They are now taken on fresh from school and thrown into a district to behave, professionally, as they please. There is no one to find out whether they are really competent or useless; and so long as their personal characters pass muster the Deputy Commissioner is not in a position to gauge their professional qualification. As a rule, a zemíndár probably knows as much about the ordinary treatment of a sick bullock as a Veterinary Assistant. For rinderpest the only cure, I believe, is slaughter of the infected cattle. This in a Hindu district is out of the question; so the Assistants' functions end with a bare report of the existence of the disease. At present these officers are mainly useful for castrating horses and ponies. Later on the people may consult them about cattle diseases, but at present they have confidence in their own methods, and they regard the Assistant as merely an official who comes round to worry them about cleanliness, which they abhor.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There are 31 Hissár bulls in the district, and they are very popular.

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JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. RENOUF, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Fodder has been scarce owing to the deficient rainfall. The grass crop has been scanty. The stock of *bhusa* has fallen very low owing to exportation to Ferozepore. But those men who had *bhusa* to sell have made large profits.

The export of *bhusa* has only been from northern parts of the district. The cattle generally are in poor condition owing to insufficient feeding and to overwork.

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(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The cattle are *not* in poor condition as compared with other years. They are always in poor condition at this season owing to the hard work they have to do on the wells. Useless animals are taken to the fair and sold. The strong bullocks and good milch kine are always retained. The best proof that the cattle are not in this year generally pinched for food, is the fact that the zamíndárs have largely parted with their stores of *bhusa*, which they would never do unless they had more than they required.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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After the kharif of 1895 the people commenced selling off cattle, *i. e.*, letting those for sale go at a low price instead of "holding for a rise."

After the rabi, stock became still more expensive to keep and less valuable in sale; hence the people have sold off all they could, and have turned loose old and useless animals to shift for themselves.

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The Veterinary staff of the district was strengthened during the year by the addition of one more Veterinary Assistant while a Veterinary Hospital was opened that Ludhiána from 1st April. We have now a salutri in each tahsíl, and in order to give

each assistant a more systematic training in his work he is placed in turn in charge of the dispensary where he works under the direct supervision of the Civil Veterinary Department Zilladár. Eight hudred and eighty-six out-door and 59 in-door patients have been treated in the hospital, and the Civil Veterinary Department Officers seem to think this very satisfactory for a beginning.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

Mr. Rose has taken much trouble in placing the veterinary work of his district on a sound basis, and has started a satisfactory hospital in Ludhiána at very small cost. As to the use of Veterinary Assistants and their popularity see remarks under Kángra. The main want is that of higher professional supervision over the subordinates.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

This was a very bad year for cattle owing to scarcity of fodder. The cattle suffered very much from disease, and many died during the year. The diseases were foot and mouth disease and cow-pox.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I should say this is an exaggeration as regards disease: the main disease was hunger. The worthless animals went to the wall and were allowed to shift for themselves. The better bullocks and milch kine were well looked after. In August and September 1896 they were largly driven away for pasturage to Bikanir, but many have been brought back, as there are difficulties of watering in Bikanir, though the grazing is good in the low scrub jungle. I think the people will be able to hold out until the ordinary Xmas rains.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The number of camels has fallen to some extent owing to reduction of the grazing area by the extension of the Canal. Camels are gradually moving off to the Deraját.

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MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

There has been a good deal of mortality amongst cattle both by disease and by starvation. The principal diseases which raged during the year were cow-pox, foot and mouth disease and anthrax. The number of deaths officially recorded as due to these diseases was 1,286.

In April last orders were issued, under Punjab Government No. 53, dated 11th March 1896, to the Zilladárs and Patwáris of the district to report all deaths of cattle by starvation. 2,187 deaths were reported as being due to this cause.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total cattle destroyed by disease were registered 796 in different localities. A further decrease of 1,428 may be ascribed, chiefly to the mortality caused by hard work and insufficient fodder. The cattle destroyed by hard work and dying for want of fodder are never reported, and, according to our present system, no record is kept of them. The number of cattle destroyed this year by the above causes is really very large, and the cattle, especially those of well tracts, have suffered much for the want of green fodder.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

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In a separate report the Deputy Commissioner has said that the loss of cattle of all kinds is put at 3,756 (or, say, 4,000 roundly), of which some 2,038, or half, were well or plough cattle. Even these figures, which exceed those given above by Deputy Commissioner, show only a loss of one per cent. or less. How far this percentage would have been raised had all losses been reported it is difficult to say, but it would not probably have been doubled, and this loss would really be not worth considering were it not that stress of the times makes it more acutely felt than it would be in years of average.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K. B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

Scarcity of fodder began last kharif, and has continued growing in intensity throughout the year.

The excessive mortality this year has been due, first, to disease; second, to starvation probably, but I have no data to say definitely.

During the winter months there was a severe outbreak of rinderpest, and the loss due under that head alone amounts to 6,450 head of cattle. This figure represents the number given by owners when lists were prepared to check the applications for loans. Since then the loss has been still greater, though here due to want of fodder rather than to specific disease. From the applications for loans to supply lost cattle which have come in from the Phalia tahsil alone, the loss during the last six months must be over 8,000, and at a low estimate the total loss in cattle during the year under report will amount to 18,000 head, of which over half are plough animals. The returns for the last six months are under preparation. The scarcity still continues; the animals have been fed on *kikar* and *sharin* leaves, and are now being fed largely on sugarcane and the cotton plant. The north-eastern part of the district is still fairly well off. *Bhusa* continues to be imported in small quantities from the canal lands of the Gujránwála district; but the prices are high, from 1¼ maunds to 28 sérs per rupee, which is a prohibitive price. It is probable that much of the next kharif will have to be used up in fodder. The Forest Rakhs have been opened out on half fees, but little fodder has been found in them. The *belás* have been pretty well used up; so that the large cattle owners will, as many of them have already done, migrate into other and better irrigated districts in search of fodder.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The return gives no idea of the losses sustained under this head on account of dearth of fodder. The matter is separately reported on, and it seems unnecessary to say anything further here than that, though the losses of cattle owing to starvation have undoubtedly been greater than in ordinary years, and the loss thus occasioned has been aggravated by the deaths from disease, the total mortality (as estimated) is nothing alarmingly high, being less than 4 per cent. of the bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes alone. As stated in the Siálkot report, it is the pressure of famine that makes the loss more acutely felt.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Early steps were taken in conjunction with the Forest Department to utilise local reserves for the relief of cattle; but both public and private reserves had neither hay nor grazing worth a day's purchase left in them when the worst of the fodder scarcity was pressing, and a special scheme was devised accordingly, to which only partial effect was ultimately given, as it had to be applied before my return from leave.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

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Deputy Commissioner has already expended a quarter of a lakh of rupees in advances for purchase of cattle and more money may yet be spent on this account.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(A. BRIDGES, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The cattle were afflicted by scarcity of fodder and small-pox and rinderpest, which continued throughout the district for a great part of the year under report; hence thousands of cattle died, and those that survived became in poor condition.

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JHELUM DISTRICT.

(J. G. SILCOCK, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There has been an increasing scarcity of fodder during the year under report. Help was afforded to the people by the opening of some reserved forests to grazing or grass cutting. The fact is that the district contains more cattle than its grazing grounds can support unless the rainfall is good.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Cattle disease.—Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and sore throat prevailed to some extent in some parts of the district during the year and resulted in about 1,100 deaths. Owing to the continued drought a severe fodder famine now prevails, especially in the west of the district, and large numbers of cattle have been sold at less than half price, or driven across the Indus or into the Hazára hills in search of pasture. The mortality has not yet been very serious, but it is to be feared that as the winter advances a large proportion of the cattle in that part of the district will die. All available grass reserves have been thrown open, and arrangements are being made to allow lopping of trees suitable for fodder in Government Forests.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, Esquire, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*

From a statement recently received in connection with *takávi* advances for renewing animals lost by starvation and otherwise, it would seem that the Deputy Commissioner estimates the loss at something over 32,000 head.

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HAZARA DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Owing to drought, cattle from the plain dry tracts were brought to higher levels with more abundant water and pasturage, and chiefly disposed of there.

A Brittany bull has been kept for some years in this district as an experiment, but this breed is not likely to become popular locally.

His offspring was not appreciated, as they developed no hump, and were consequently considered unsuitable for the plough.

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The increase under carts is a special feature. In the year under report the number has increased by 71. These carts are not kept up by bullock train agencies, or by Khans and others, but merely by individual small owners, and the regular and recurring increase seems to show that cart owning pays.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. P. P. LEIGH, C. I. E., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The very large increase in camels, which are now placed at 5,278 instead of 2,553, is probably to some extent unreal, as, in Peshâwar at least, the camels of a large number of Kuchis, who happened to be stopping in the villages to the south and south-west of Peshâwar last spring, were counted in; but the almost equally surprising increase of carts from 934 to 1,779 is genuine, and is due to the impetus which the Chitral expedition gave to the building and use of carts in this district.

(*Remarks by* W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshâwar Division*).

This is a very satisfactory feature. Carts mean money and improved communication. As I said last year, an expedition is a gold mine to a frontier district.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The decrease under head young stock, calves and buffalo calves is remarkable, and is, I think, due to prevalence of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease in parts of the district in the months of December, January, February April, June and August. The epidemic carried off 2,652 cattle. Owing to the failure of crops fodder was scarce in the Thal tract for a few months, but there was no actual fodder famine.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajât Division*).

This terrible mortality of cattle is largely due, I imagine, to the neglect of the villagers to segregate diseased animals, in spite of the efforts made to teach them to do so.

PRICES.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G., *Deputy Commissioner*).

In the month of June 1895 the prices of the principal edible grains were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.		s. c.	
Wheat	1 15 4	per maund or	19 4	per rupee.
Bájra	1 10 4	„	24 8	„
Gram	1 2 9	„	31 8	„
Barley	0 15 8	„	32 0	„

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In September 1896 prices rose on a sudden exceedingly high, *viz.* :—

	Rs. a. p.		s. c.	
Wheat	4 13 3	per maund or	8 12	per rupee.
Bájra	4 11 3	„	8 12	„
Gram	4 1 10	„	10 0	„
Barley	4 1 10	„	10 0	„

These prices are nearly the same which prevailed in 1868-69, which was one of the severest famines in this part of the country.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The prices taken, as a whole, were much higher than in the past year, that of wheat, the principal of the food grains, rising from Rs. 2-1-8 to Rs. 2-12-0 per maund.

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Notwithstanding the local rise in prices owing to the reasons mentioned above, there was a considerable export throughout the year to Cawnpore and adjacent districts owing to the scarcity and high prices which prevailed there. In addition there was a limited export to Calcutta and Bombay, which helped to maintain prices to a high rate.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONOLLY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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During the second half of September 1895 wheat was selling at 17 sérs to the rupee, but in the first fortnight of October, when the prospects of rabi began to appear gloomy, it suddenly rose to 14 sérs which rate it particularly maintained up to the beginning of July, when it rose a sér higher. This rate of 13 sérs to the rupee continued up to the end of August, when in one month of September it went up by no less than 3 sérs, being quoted at 11 sérs to the rupee on the 15th of September and at 9¾ sérs on the 30th. The rise in the price of gram has been still more striking. At the end of September 1895 it was selling at 26 sérs to the rupee, but in October it rose to 20 sérs, in January 1896 to 19 sérs, and in April to 17 sérs, which rate it maintained up to the end of June 1896. In July and August it sold at the rate of 15 sérs to the rupee, but in the first half of September it went up to 13 sérs, and in the second half to 10 sérs to the rupee, being only a quarter of a sér cheaper than wheat.

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UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Staples sold at average prices as follows :—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Rice	5 0 0
Wheat	2 10 8
Maize	2 0 0
Gram	2 1 8

Cotton and *gúr* declined in price. Maize selling at 19 sérs the rupee was pretty bad. This is the staple food of the rural population, turn about with gram, which was not easily obtainable. Still the famine scale of wages with maize at Rs. 19 only allowed about one anna and six pies wage, and the zamíndárs would not look at it. Maize would have to sell at 15 sérs and less before the wage would be sufficient to tempt. It sells at that now in towns, but the zamíndárs fortunately have home stocks of it from the kharíf of 1896. If they had not they might be tempted to relief works now.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The importation from Kángra, Ludhiána and Ferozepore was also less. On the other hand, since September 1896, this district has been exporting in considerable quantities to other districts. Cart-loads of wheat and fodder were taken to Ferozepore. This has also caused a rise in prices.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. RENOUF, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The high prices are due partly to bad crops in this district and in the adjacent districts, but they are mainly due to the famine in Oudh and in the North-Western Provinces.

The exportations of wheat during September were very considerable, and still continue.

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(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The actual prices (early November) are:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½ sérs.
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½ „
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 „

I will not admit that the high rates are due to local crops failures. They are entirely based on outside demands. The prices all over this part of the Province are regulated by the Ferozepore market, where a "rising" has been found to keep them artificially high; that is, higher than is justified by the actual stocks in hand.

But, personally, I do not object to these high rates, as it stop exports on a large scale, and if we have a failure of the winter rains (which, however, I see no reason to anticipate) we shall want all our stocks for our own consumption. We should probably be justified at the present moment in selling wheat at 11 sérs. But did we do so, every maund would leave for Oudh and the North-Western Povinces within a fortnight, and then we should be in real straits, obliging us to send for some of it back at a much higher figure.

The present pinch is no doubt felt by petty owners whose lands are all *bárani*, and by the labouring classes, but it is nothing to what the pinch will be if prices were temporarily easier and exports set in on a large scale in consequence.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

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(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

Grain exports have been practically stopped on account of the high local prices. I am not inclined to regret this, as we shall have stocks in the country to meet a possible failure of the coming rabi.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There was a considerable rise in the prices of food grains, *viz.*, in wheat, barley, gram, bájra, jowár, maize, &c., due partly to the produce having been shorter than in the preceding year, and mainly to the great demand for food grains as a result of bad harvests in the North-West Provinces, which led to a heavy export in that direction, which export is still going on.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

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No doubt the total grain yield of the last rabi harvest was much below average, and the stock of grain in the district at the present time is certainly much below what it has been in recent years, but the depletion of stocks is not so great as of itself to justify or cause such a marked and severe rise of prices as shown above. In fact, I think that there is good reason to believe that not a few traders in the Sutlej tahsíls are at present holding up considerable stocks of grain in anticipation of a still further rise. The great rise noticed is, it is needless to add, due, not to mere local causes, but to the general scarcity and failure of crops over a large part of India.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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A new export market has sprung up for cereals and oil-seeds at Sangla, a railway station on the Wazírabad-Lyallpur branch of the North-Western Railway, which attracts a great traffic from the Chenáb colony; and Sangla prices,—which are regulated almost entirely by the leading market telegrams—principally it seemed the quotations at Delhi and Cawnpur,—ought properly to be reported to explain the district prices.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(A. BRIDGES, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Prices have risen to such a pitch that wheat and gram are now (in October 1896) sold at 64 and 56 annas per maund, respectively. The average price of wheat assumed for assessment purposes for this district was 25½ annas per maund, or 25 sérs per rupee.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The above analysis is instructive in more than one way. Firstly, it shows that the market is more in the hands of traders than of agriculturists. For instance, the rabi crops promised to be a poor one, yet prices were not raised till August, by which time the agriculturists had disposed of their produce to pay revenue and meet other liabilities. Secondly, when the prices of wheat rises that of inferior grains also goes up with it. In August, when the rise in prices took place, the maize, *bájra* and the *jowár* crops on the ground had not the slightest signs of failure, yet the wheat having gone up to 14½ sérs a rupee the other grains also followed. The crops during the year were, no doubt, poor, but the yield was by no means short of the district requirements. The export to Sindh and the Commissariat purchases keep the market light, and the district cannot go ahead of the rest of the Province, however good the crops may be.

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There has been a considerable rise in the price of Kohát salt, which is universally used, except in the Cis-Indus portion of the district. Since the duty was raised to Rs. 2 the Kohát maund, which is equivalent to Rs. 1-9⅗ the standard maund, traders can afford to put salt on the market at Edwardesabad at from 4 to 5 annas per maund above the duty, so that the price at Edwardesabad will eventually be about Re. 1-14-0 the maund. The price has not yet risen as high as this, as some of the traders (notably one from Kohát) had suspected, or more than suspected, the intention of Government to raise the duty, and had stored a very large quantity in the Edwardesabad bazar, and also very likely elsewhere. The stock is not yet exhausted, and competition keeps the price down actually below the present rate of duty.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

There is a report current in the Dera Ismail Khan district that the Amír of Kabul and the frontier tribes have strongly protested against the rise of salt duty, and it may probably be reduced. The continued maintenance of the customs establishment along the line of the Indus is given as a proof of the intention of Government to reduce the duty. The traders who have stores of salt are readily disposing of it, while some hesitation is felt in making bargains for the purchase of salt. These are generally made several months before the arrival of Powindahs. As soon as these doubts are removed and the old stores are exhausted, prices are sure to rise rapidly.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(Captain F. E. BRADSHAW, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The general rise in the prices of the principal articles of food does not, however, benefit the zamíndárs, most of whom part with the produce as soon as it is harvested; so the grain dealers get the whole of the profit. The rates of interest charged for loans of seed have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. There was enough fodder everywhere, except in the Thall, where the deficiency was due to the want of rain.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

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The petty zamíndárs do so generally, but the large zamíndárs will reap the benefit of the rise in prices.

PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The work and general efficiency of kánúngos and patwárís was, on the whole, satisfactory. All the patwárís can write Urdu, and the kánúngos are duly qualified. One kánúngo was suspended for three months for not supervising a partition case and reporting facts which were untrue, and four kánúngos were fined small amounts for careless work.

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GURGAON DISTRICT.

(COLONEL A. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Out of 310 patwárís in this district six are *Hindi-khwans*, who are getting beyond work, and whose retirement will be considered during the course of this year.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total number of candidates was 54, belonging to the following castes:—

Brahmin	21
Rájputs and Rathís	14
Girths	6
Muhammadans	3
Jat and Jewar	2
Kanar	2
Khatri	3
Mahájan	3

I may mention that Brahmins in this district are agriculturists, and except six all the candidates admitted into the school belonged to the agricultural comunity.

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HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The Hoshiárpur District Board, as a tentative measure, have sanctioned the appointment of an itinerant teacher, who goes about teaching in selected schools the elementary principles of patwárís papers. This will make the next generation of the agricultural classes more independent of the patwárís and enable them to understand the record work of their village.

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(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This is useful, provided the teacher does not lose too much time in itinerating, giving only elementary instructions everywhere. If funds are available more teachers might be employed working over small areas. I will consult the Deputy Commissioner.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The number of Hindi knowing patwáris has been still further reduced by 2, it being 13 against 15 last year.

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It was noticed in last year's report that the proportion of candidates drawn from the agriculturist class was very low. Steady efforts have been made to admit candidates of this class more freely, with the result that during the year under report all the candidates admitted belong to the zamíndár class, and all of them are middle passed men.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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All the patwáris have now settled with their families in their respective circles. The punishment of a deduction of Rs. 2 per mensem from their pay as fine for non-observance of the rule had a salutary effect in the matter.

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MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

The amount of *girdawari* inspection and checking done by the Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs is satisfactory. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Commissioner in training and myself were able to do a good deal in this way also. Defects, of course, come to light, but the general result is satisfactory. Inadequate entry of *khasra* continues to be a matter which has to be constantly attended to, and brought to the attention, not only of patwáris, but even of higher officials.

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AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. M. DALLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The Revenue records are kept separate from the general records, and are under the charge of the Sadr kánúngos. The work of the office is heavy, and the instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular 3 of 1892 are not fully carried out owing to want of sufficient establishment. The work of destruction of old records is complete as there are no *jamabandis* more than twelve years old in the office.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

Generally satisfactory. Deputy Commissioner might make a special reference regarding the large amount of judicial work cast on Tahsíldárs, if he thinks it should be and there are any means of reducing it. From my own knowledge, I can state with certainty that some of the Tahsíldárs are so over-worked that it is impossible for them to do their work properly, and they should have joint Tahsíldárs to help them.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The punishments seem to have been rather frequent, considering that the work of the Revenue Subordinate Establishment is considered to have been fair.

Degradation seems *primâ facie* a light punishment for a patwárí who falsifies his records.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, Esquire, *Settlement Collector*).

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On the whole the patwárí staff was found to be more efficient than had been expected, a certain number of incapable men having been weeded out; but the process is by no means complete as yet. Settlement operations having begun in October 1895, the winter months were occupied in training the patwárís, and the great majority have now a good practical knowledge of measurement work.

Newly appointed patwárís are almost always Middle passed men. A considerable number of men who have passed the Entrance Examination have accepted posts as patwárís or Amin, but most of them have done so in the hope of obtaining kánúngoships eventually. A very large proportion of the existing patwárí staff consists of Khatris, and the agricultural classes are not by any means so largely represented as might be desired. The fact is that as comparatively few men of these classes come forward for employment as patwárí, and fewer still are eligible, it is necessary to accept Primary passed men or practically none at all. The list of candidates, however, now contains a considerable proportion of Muhammadans.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Of the 42 fully passed candidates 4 hold "Entrance certificates," 19 "Middle School certificates" and 19 "Primary certificates."

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(Major H. P. P. LEIGH, C. I. E., *Deputy Commissioner*).

Jamabandis were prepared in Mardán and Swábi during the year under report which will form the standing record-of-rights for those tahsíls. The *jamabandis* of Charsadda prepared in 1894-95 was brought up to date by filing with it lists of changes in ownership and possession which has occured since it was written. The standing records-of-rights of the three northern tahsíls were thus made contemporary, representing the facts of 1895-96. The time of patwárís and kánúngos was fully occupied with the preparation of these *jamabandis*, except in Peshawar and Nowshera, where they continued to be engaged in the preparation of other assessment papers, such as the *Riwaj*, *Abpashi*, *Misl Tarika Bachh*, *Wajib-ul-arze*, &c. The establishment probably reached during this year the highest point of efficiency which under Peshawar's conditions it is capable of attaining.

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RECORDS-OF-RIGHT, AND ANNUAL RECORDS.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(Captain C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The mutation work is extremely high. 31,500 mutations were attested, which gives an average of 5,250 per tahsíl, or 14 attested every day in the calendar year. It would be surprising if all these were sound attestations. Appeals from mutations are numerous, and, on the whole, they are found satisfactory, though some common mistakes are made, and very often patwárís drag old mortgages and fictitious transfers on to the registers, which Tahsíldárs should deal with more circumspectly than they do.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

(A. ANDERSON, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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During the year the *Wajib-ul-arz* of 18 villages in the Lambagráon *jágír* was revised and made to accord with the former records, except where the cash assessment or the actual facts admitted or proved necessitated a change. The revision was made in consequence of appeals made by the Rája of Lambagráon.

The standing record and the *báchh* papers of 13 *tikás* in Kothi, also in the Lambagráon *jágír*, were revised. This was done under the sanction of the Financial Commissioner upon a representation made by me.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, Esquire, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Detailed *jamabandís* of all the villages in the district were prepared owing to commencement of the settlement operations during the year.

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MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire, *Settlement Officer*).

No special revision of the record of rights is in progress in this district under Section 32, Land Revenue Act, and no new standing record is under preparation.

In the Sutlej tahsíls detailed *jamabandís* based on the new maps and measurement papers were prepared for 136 estates which have been newly surveyed in the year under report.

The papers prepared during the resurvey of each estate are those prescribed under rules, but they will not form part of any record of rights. In addition to the preparation of *jamabandís* (as above), and of quadrennial and annual statements for all estates, patwáris' copies of the *shajra nasb*, the statement of rights in wells and cloth copies of the new field map have been prepared for estates which have been re-surveyed, the patwáris' *masávi* copy has also been prepared in the case of some such estates. In the Rávi tahsíls the preparation of *jamabandís* was confined to the estates of the Bet circles.

In these all *jamabandís* were prepared in detailed form, and the newly revised revenue assessment which took effect from Kharíf 1895 has been incorporated in them. They may be considered the final *jamabandís* of the settlement of Rávi tahsíls, and although not prepared under Section 32, Land Revenue Act, in the course of a special revision of a record of rights, it is obviously advisable that they should be attested on the spot (Land Revenue Rule 202). This is the more needful as the entries in them are based ultimately on the *khataunís*, &c., prepared at the recent remeasurement of these tahsíls, and their accuracy is, I think, in not a few cases open to doubt. I hope that this special attestation will bring the more serious errors to light, and that the *jamabandís* after correction will serve as a basis for a gradual and thorough rectification of the annual records in the Bet circles.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(Major F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The standing records of the recent settlement were completed and filed in the previous year, and they are in a satisfactory state. No special measures were taken for their revision except that a detailed *jamabandi* was prepared in one-fourth villages of the district.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, Esquire, *Settlement Officer*).

Measurements were begun in January 1890; detailed *jamabandís* were prepared for villages remeasured, but all the papers required to complete the standing record were not prepared, nor could they be at this stage. Maps and *khataunís* were filed from 178 villages in all.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(Major H. P. P. LEIGH, C. I. E., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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At the end of the year only the records of rights of the two tahsíls, Pesháwar and Nowshera, remained to be done, and these were on the point of being taken in hand.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

In the Sanghar, Dera and Jámpur tahsíls measurements were completed in the previous year, and detailed *jamabandís* based on the new measurements were under preparation during the year under report. The first copies of the *jamabandís* which will be the records of rights of the new settlement were completed for all villages of those tahsíls except 16 villages of the sadr tahsíl, but the statements of wells, sales, mortgages, &c., which will be appended to them have still to be faired. With the preparation of the second copies of the *jamabandís* for the use of patwáris some progress was made in the Sanghar and Jámpur tahsíls, but the work has necessarily been retarded by the compilation of statements in connection with the assessment of the Jámpur and Dera tahsíls and the distribution of the new assessment of Sanghar. In the Rájanpur tahsíl measurements occupied the first half of the year, and the remaining six months had to be devoted to the preparation of statements for the assessment report and to the checking and fairing of measurement papers and the attestation of mutations. The new *jamabandís* for this tahsíl will now be taken in hand.

ANNUAL RECORDS.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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In not a few cases in this district the same land is cultivated by different tenants in the kharíf and in the rabi, and in the records this year the tenants have been shown under different *khataunis*, care being at the same time taken that the land is not counted twice.

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I explained last year that the date fixed for the commencement of the rabi *girdáwari* had been changed from 1st to 20th March in Kulu. In Kángra also as a special case in consequence of the lateness of the winter rains, the *girdáwari* did not commence until late, and in some places where damage was done by want of rain after the *girdáwari* the patwáris were sent over the ground again in order to secure as accurate a return as possible. This explains why the abstracts of only 195 out of 718 villages were filed up to 1st April.

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All the fees were collected. I think it is a little hard to charge a fee on each holding sold, mortgaged or redeemed in this district. The same proprietor has often a share in many scattered patches of cultivation, this was to be expected from the nature of the country. The mutation fee might be remitted in genuine redemption cases.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

On the general subject of mutation work see my remarks under Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. The particular matter affecting owners of scattered patches here referred to by Mr. Anderson require notice, and I have asked him to make a special reference.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

There is an immense mass of mutation work in the Hoshiárpur district largely occupying the time of the whole of our Revenue establishments. Please see on this subject my remarks on the Jullundur report. The work has in my opinion been generally well done at the cost of other important work which has to be scamped in order that full attention be given to mutations, the results of which are closely watched in the quartely statements.

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GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(R. LOVE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The mutation work in this district is very heavy, and as the ordinary Revenue staff is unable to cope with it without help, extra Náib-Tahsíldárs are appointed yearly for some months to attest mutations. They attested 19,136 out of the 38,268 mutations during the year under report.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There are only 223 estates out of 2,524 estates in which the mutations have not been attested. * * *

The total number of mutations attested was 32,771, which shows an increase of 2,990, or 9·2 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

It is to be kept in mind that in the previous year the Settlement officials have taken a share of the work, and this was not the case this year, but still the increase is a marked one.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

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Prescribed procedure is observed in mutation-work; the number attested during the year was 31,309 as against 14,386 in the previous year and 12,822 in 1893-94, the increase being due to the attestation of *jamabandís* on the spot by the Settlement staff, and the consequent discovery of large numbers of unrecorded transfers.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

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The number of mutations attested, 57,793, was again abnormal, though not so large as in the previous years when over 70,000 were attested. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer has devoted special care to the supervision of attestation, and from my own examination of the work done, I believe the orders in most cases to have been passed with due regard to the merits and attention to procedure.

PARTITIONS.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. RENOUF, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs still show too great a tendency to call parties to the tahsíl instead of going to the spot themselves. In my tahsíl inspections I have noticed some most glaring examples of this.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I think the pending file of 26 has reference to case at the sadr only. For the whole district it is very much larger. I have done my best at my tahsíl inspections to induce officers to pay some attention to this branch of their work which is habitually neglected and cast aside on the most frivolous pretexts. I am trying to insist that the cases be taken up in the villages so as more easily to ensure the presence of the parties concerned. Some improvement has taken place within the last year all over the Division. But it is only by constantly hammering at the Revenue Assistants and Tahsíldárs that I can get them to give the smallest interest to the work.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Partitions have gone on increasing. This year 71,153 acres in all were partitioned as against 67,843 acres in 1894-95, and of this large area, 60,695 acres, or 84 per cent. of the whole were in the single tahsíl of Háfizabad, the cause being doubtless to be found in the extension of canal irrigation.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(KAZI MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, C. M. G., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Mortgages.—Last year the area mortgaged was 15,487 acres, of which 5,798 acres relate to the transactions of the previous year. This year it was 22,276 and 4,297 acres, respectively, showing an increase of 6,789 acres.

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Redemptions.—Twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight acres of land were redeemed as compared with 14,478 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 9,080 acres. It is stated that the increase observable under this head is a normal one, as redemptions appear to have been effected to a great extent with a view to remortgage the land for large sums of money which swelled the entries in the revenue papers.

Sales.—During the year under report 29,901 acres of land were sold for Rs. 4,83,840 of which 9,501 acres appertain to the previous year's transactions.

Last year 27,849 acres were sold for Rs. 4,32,236, of which 15,327 acres relate to the previous year's transactions. The increase, taking the agricultural condition of the district into consideration, does not seem very high.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTGN, *Deputy Commissioner*).

This year shows an increase of 1,724 acres or 13 per cent. on last year's figures in mortgages, and a decrease of 3,096 acres in redemptions. The total area transferred by mortgagees, 15,206 acres, of which 4,248 acres has gone to new agriculturists, whereas last year 4,308 acres went to new agriculturists.

Sales show a decrease of 170 acres on last year's figures, and of the total area sold 3,330 acres only 580 acres went to new agriculturists. The trading classes do not care to acquire land outright in this district. They much prefer holding a mortgage on it. The transfer of land amongst the agriculturists themselves is not a cause of concern, and it is gratifying to see that notwithstanding the drought mortgages to new agriculturists have not increased.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(COLONEL A. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The annexed Table A of sales and mortgages shows that this year there is a falling off of 17·7 per cent. in the area sold as compared with last year.

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In mortgages there is a slight increase of 2·3 per cent.

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The transfer by mortgages to agriculturists and by old to new agriculturists remains almost stationary.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

Gurgaon had begun to show a strong tendency to redeem. Two disastrous years will throw the district back twenty years. It was the failure of crops in 1877 and 1878 that plunged the district into debt.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The total area sold was 2,707 acres, mortgaged 6,806 acres and redeemed 3,410 acres, an increase on last year's figures which were 2,013, 5,505 and 3,026 acres, respectively.

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These figures do not, however, show the effect of the present scarcity, as the greater number of alienations take place in the hot weather months, and so they do not come on to our records until the following year.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Deducting redemptions from mortgages, the figures for the two years stand as follows :—

YEAR.	EXCESS OF MORTGAGES OVER REDEMPTIONS.	
	In number of cases.	In cultivated area.
1894-95	898	1,830 = 0·20 of total cultivated area.
1895-96	608	2,364 = 0·26 ditto.
Difference	—290	+534

* * * * * *

The total area now under mortgage is 49,373 acres as against 46,794 acres last year, showing an increase of 2,579 acres, or 5 per cent. It amounts to 3 per cent. of the total proprietary area. The provincial percentage of the area under mortgage in 1894-95 was 8·3, which shows that this district is generally better off than many other districts of the Province.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This is not alarming.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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These figures give an area of 26,000 acres either mortgaged or sold for Rs. 17,00,000 and an area of 9,500 acres redeemed for Rs. 4,72,000. These are not cheering statistics. The mortgage burdens are complete as they come out at $\frac{1040}{16}$ = 65 per acre, and the sale price of land sold is $\frac{661}{10}$ = 66 per acre. Redemptions of mortgages generally occur in the case of agriculturist mortgagees. As a rule a mortgagor hardly gets quit of an usurer mortgagee, and if he does it is generally by selling part of his land. The great advance in the figures of area transferred is noticeable. The "famine" will give worse results of course.

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(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

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They are not cheering, but I am pleased to see they are no worse. I dread the result of the current year's statistics.

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I have not found this in other districts, but Umballa is exceptionally bad in every way.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Of the whole cultivated land of the district 12·7 per cent., or one-eighth, is under mortgage.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The above figures show that not only was there a less number of transactions and less area mortgaged and sold but also that the proportion of redemptions to mortgage was somewhat higher than last year, and better rates of mortgage and sale prevailed.

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JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. RENOUF, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The area of land now under mortgage is 86,082 acres, or 9¾ per cent. of the land of the whole district. At settlement the area under mortgage was 63,177 acres, or 7½ per cent., of land of the district.

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LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The agricultural classes which are being dispossessed are Hindu and Mussalmán Rájpúts and Mussalmán Jats and Gujars, while Hindu Jats and Khatrís and Súds are gradually acquiring an interest in the land. It may, however, be noted that except in the Bet the alienations of land in this district are not excessive.

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FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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As was stated in last year's report the amount of purchase-money is generally overstated in order to check pre-emption claims. The mortgage-money forms a better guide to the real value of land though perhaps too little by about one-fourth. The table shows that land in the Moga tahsíl was mortgaged for 101 times the revenue, while in Ferozepore only 60 times the revenue could be raised.

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(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The satisfactory feature of the Collector's table opposite is that Tahsíl Moga accounts for more than half the whole district transactions. Now in Tahsíl Moga there are *no sáhúkárs*, the whole money-lending transactions are made *inter se* amongst the Sikh Jat owners, who are beyond doubt the most thriving agricultural community in the whole Punjab. They speculate largely in grain, and for this purpose freely mortgage their lands to each other and rapidly redeem, utilising the loan to the very best advantage. This is to some extent also the case in Muktsar. But in Zíra and Ferozepore it is different. In these tahsíls the mortgagors and vendors are mostly thriftless Muhammadans, Dogars, Gujars, Aráins, whose lands are rapidly passing into the hands of professional money-lenders. The transactions in Fázilka are small.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Deducting 4,855 acres redeemed during the year from the area mortgaged, the net result is 1,887 acres. In 31 cases of mortgage and 15 of sale, 243 and 109 acres, respectively, were conveyed to new agriculturists, or 4 and 3 per cent., respectively. There seems to be no cause of anxiety at present as to the alienation of agricultural lands to classes other than agriculturists. I attribute this fall in alienations to the extension of the Chenáb Canal. Under the present conditions of uncertainty as to the results which are likely to ensue from the proximity of the Chenáb Canal people are chary of either buying or accepting lands on mortgage, for tenants may not be readily found to cultivate them.

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MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

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From Statement XI it appears that about 8·5 per cent. of the total area held in proprietary right is under mortgage. Of the total area returned as mortgaged during the area under report less than one-half, and of the area sold, less than one-twelfth, was transferred to new agriculturists, but these proportions give no satisfactory indication of the

areas really alienated in favor of land-holders who are in reality money-lenders or traders and not members of the agricultural tribes. I do not think that the statistics of the year under report disclose any ground for alarm in regard to rapidity of alienation.

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LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The percentage of land mortgaged to new agriculturists has fallen from 34 to 27, while that of the land sold to them has risen from 18 to 34.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. M. DALLAS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The increase in the number of transfers is partly due to the fact that a large number of agriculturists have been sent to the new colony from this district, and many of them have transferred their lands. The reasons given last year apply with equal force to the increase during this year. The number of redemptions and the area redeemed however are also larger than last year. But as stated in last year's report the transfer of land in this district is always large and does not by any means give any indication of the prosperity or otherwise of the agricultural classes.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The above figures show in case of mortgages a decrease of 4,863 in cases and that of 8,044 in the cultivated area when compared with the similar figures of the previous year. In the redemption there is also a falling off of 1,586 and 4,159 in the number of the cases and the area. In the head of sales there is also a decrease of 419 and 1,162, respectively, in the number of holdings and the area when compared with the similar figures of the previous year. The price per acre of mortgaged land being Rs. 69 per acre against Rs. 73 in the year before.

Redemption also has decreased nearly in the same proportion. There is a slight falling off in the sales. The sale price is decreased from Rs. 107 to Rs. 91 per acre. On account of unfavorable season and chiefly on account of unsatisfactory state of the last two rabi harvests the prices are fallen off.

It is also a fact that the peasants of the district go in large numbers to the Chenáb Canal; they do not all get lands of their own there but they cultivate the lands of others, and, as a rule, mortgage their lands here. The above decrease in the mortgages is altogether in the case of other people than the *sáhúkárs;* there is an increase in the area mortgaged to *sáhúkárs* or non-agriculturists as will appear from the following table:—

Year.	Area mortgaged to non-agriculturists.
1895-96	11,785
1894-95	10,464
Difference	+1,321

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

All the foregoing amounts to this that there has been an increase in the number and area of mortgages and a reduction in number and areas of redemptions, and that this is owing to agricultural distress.

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As regards pownershi holdings the most noticeable feature in the year's transactions is the fall in the average value per acre of the transactions compared with the previous year, showing that distress influenced the prices if the approach of famine has

not actually depreciated the value of land. This, of course, was natural, but not so the sudden rise in the value per acre of occupancy tenancies mortgaged and sold, especially in the latter. However, taken as a whole, the transactions themselves were not remarkably heavy, as the mortgages and sales only affected some 2 per cent. of the total cultivated area—that is, calculated on the figures in Statements X A and B. But calculated on the transactions of the year as recorded in Supplementary Statement X A and B, they affect only $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and the area redeemed was equal to 0·6 per cent. of the cultivated area, which, considering the year, cannot be considered excessive or even abnormal.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The area redeemed amounts to 6,431 acres at a cost of Rs. 2,55,194. This gives a net loss of 4,749 acres mortgaged for Rs. 3,72,635, or about $\frac{1}{184}$ of the whole cultivated area of the district. The area sold amounts to 3,442 acres for Rs. 2,28,901, or about $\frac{1}{181}$ of the cultivated area of the district.

The average selling price was 68 per acre, or a slight fall in prices last year. This fall is the natural result of the scarcity which has prevailed throughout the year.

Over one-half the area was mortgaged to non-agriculturists and about one-quarter sold to the same class.

The mortgage rates for non-agriculturists and zamíndárs are Rs. 55 and Rs. 56, respectively, and for sales Rs. 89 and Rs. 58.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The decrease in sales and mortgages is perhaps attributable to rather strained relations between the land-holders and money-lenders, particularly in the Háfizabad tahsíl. It is said that the Bhattís, and to some extent other classes, are refusing to agree to convey land, on the termination of the period of limitation in the expectation of the State intervening to cut down accumulated interest; while I can speak of my own knowledge to the fact that a proportion of the lending classes are refusing credit on different grounds arising more or less directly out of the inquiries we have been instituting of late years about the relations of the cultivators with the money-lenders.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The reduction in the number of cases and areas transferred as recorded within the year has been very great. But the decrease in transfers effected within the year is greater, *vide* Supplementary Statement X A and B. The transactions effected within the year are less than one-fifth of those recorded. There is also an extraordinary fall in the value of lands alienated and redeemed within the year—which is doubtless accounted for in some measure by the depreciation of land owing to agricultural distress, but possibly also to the cause given by Deputy Commissioner—the depreciation of the zamíndár's credit, which would induce him to seek a buyer or mortgagee rather than be sought. It may be, and doubtless is, that the disposition to resist completion of the alienation in the hope of getting help from the State has made purchasers and others more shy of engaging in land purchase transactions. My general impression is, however, that the unexpected and unusual drought of the year and the consequent disorganisation of all agricultural arrangements has doubtless thrown all other business arrangements out of gear also, and that this has resulted in the suspension of buying and selling transactions.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

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(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

There was a slight diminution in the number and area of transfers recorded within the year and a remarkable fall in the value of the land transferred.

The transfers effected within the year (Supplementary Statement X A and B) were about one-third of the recorded transactions. As stated last year it is difficult to say which

set of figures gives the more correct idea of the actual state of things during the year—the recorded transactions or those said to be effected within the year. The former of course include old transactions recently brought to book, but there is nothing to show that the latter are by any means complete. Taking either set, however broadly, we see that the effect of the bad season has checked mortgages and redemptions and sales as well. But though the number and extent of these transactions have been reduced, the proportion of valuable cultivated land transferred to total seems higher than usual in the year under report.

If the supplementary statement presents a true picture of the state of the year's transactions, there is nothing alarming in the figures. From Statement XB, however, it appears that 53 per cent. of the cases of mortgage and 50 per cent. of the area mortgaged passed to ".new" agriculturists, who also acquired 31 per cent. of the cases in which sales were effected and 37 per cent. of the area sold.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

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Looking to the supplementary statement the transactions effected within the year show a diminution. The area of land actually transferred by mortgage and sale is small, compared with the total culturable area less than 1 per cent., while of the mortgaged area nearly one-third was redeemed.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Twelve thousand seven hundred and seventeen acres were sold, 11,797 acres mortgaged and 11,209 acres redeemed during the year under report, as compared with 11,259 acres sold, 9,788 acres mortgaged, and 7,449 acres redeemed in the previous year.

The large area redeemed is a noticeable feature and is due not so much to prosperity as to the rising value of land and the desire of the money classes to acquire full proprietary rights, much of the land redeemed being sold outright.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

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The area that actually changed hands by sale and mortgage less areas redeemed was 8·337 acres, which is equal to about 0·5 per cent. or little over of the total area available for cultivation in the district.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. B. RAWLINSON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The area mortgaged has slightly risen, but that redeemed has increased from 6,796 to 10,320 acres, or 52 per cent. This increase is mostly in the Seni circle where the zamíndárs, owing to their having derived large profits from trade in salt, redeemed their lands which were under mortgage.

(*Remarks by* W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division*).

The increase in redemption is very satisfactory.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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On the whole the peculiarity of the transactions of the year is that an extensive area of all three rights already under mortgage has been converted into sale. This accounts for the comparative increase in the area redeemed. As there was no previous stock of grain, and the crops of the year were not so good that the zamíndárs after repayments of their ordinary grain loans had enough grain for their own consumption, most of them had to live by borrowing for greater part of the year. Being thus in need, the embarrassed zamíndárs were compelled by their creditors to settle their old accounts either by converting their mortgages into sale, by making fresh mortgages or by increasing the encumbrances on lands already mortgaged.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

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The net area transferred amounts to 4·6 per cent. of the total area of cultivation being swelled by the large number of old mutations attested during the year. If the figures relating to old transfers be deducted from the above we have the following as the figures relating to the transaction of the year under report:—

	Area in acres.
Mortgaged	19,228
Redeemed	10,448
Balance under mortgage	8,780
Sold	9,671
Total area transferred	18,451

The net area transferred during the year is thus 1·8 per cent. of the total cultivation as compared with 1·5 last year, and ·19 in the year before. Last year it was hoped that the result of the good harvests of 1893-94 might show themselves in a reduction of the net area transferred according to the present returns, but this hope has not been realized.

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In paragraph 7 (*a*) of the last Provincial Revenue Report surprise was expressed at the large area shown as under mortgage in this district. There is no doubt, however, as to the correctness of the figures which have been thoroughly checked in connection with the preparation of the assessment reports for all four tahsíls. The percentage of the cultivated area transferred since regular settlement in each tahsíl is as follows:—

Tahsíl.	Now under mortgage.	Sold.	Total.
Sanghar	22	10	32
Dera	21	12	33
Jámpur	21	13	34
Rájanpur	10	7	17

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

It is remarkable that more than one-fifth of the cultivated area in all tahsíls of the district, except Rájanpur, is now under mortgage, and that from 10 to 13 per cent. has been sold since the settlement commenced.

The reason why the percentage of cultivated area under mortgage in the Rájanpur tahsíl is less than one-half of that in the other tahsíls, and why the percentage of cultivated area sold since the last settlement as compared with the other tahsíls is small, lies, I believe, in the fact that the number of villages paying revenue in kind is greater in the Rájanpur tahsíl than in any other tahsíl of the district. Out of 44 villages paying revenue in kind not less than 26 villages lie in the Rájanpur tahsíl as compared with 10 in Dera Gházi Khan, 7 in Jámpur and 1 in Sanghar.

The villagers paying in kind, though they may not be rich, are not compelled to borrow money to pay revenue and remain in possession of their lands.

OTHER MATTERS.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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In consequence of the high supplies carried by the canal above Indri a good deal of land of the villages in the Khádir became water-logged. The Canal authorities have, however, made extensive drains running into the Budhakhera Escape, and great benefit has resulted. The zamíndárs at first represented that these drains would do no good as the soil had become *choil*, but this year they have been able to sow a considerable area with rice, and excellent crops resulted.

The villages in the Kaithal tahsíl, which received irrigation from the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, are fast becoming prosperous, and the whole face of this part of the country has changed since settlement.

Wheat, sugarcane, rice and cotton are now largely sown, and the profit derived from these staples has induced the Ranghar to give up cattle-breeding and take to cultivation instead.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

This is satisfactory.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Five boundary disputes with Native States were pending, of which four have been settled on the spot by my Revenue Assistant and the representatives of the States concerned.

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FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The higher rates of rent in kind show a steady tendency to increase.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The year towards the end has been anything but favorable to agriculture, but on the whole the district has suffered less than its neighbours, and up to the present no special reliefs have been deemed necessary. The cattle seem to have suffered most, and the Deputy Commissioner has arranged to give relief in regard to this when the opportune time arrives by a free use of *takávi*. But, of course, great caution and circumspection will be necessary. As already pointed out the loss of cattle is not so apparent from the statistics of the year as is otherwise represented, but I have no doubt it has been severe and acutely felt.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K. B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

It is worthy of note that since the great floods of 1893 the Jhelum *belás* have deteriorated considerably. Full weight is given to this fact in the annual diluvion assessment. The Jhelum silt, however, is so rich that the soil will soon recover.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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It will be observed that there is an increase of 98 wells in the number newly made during the year under report, chiefly in the Bhakkar tahsíl. This is attributed to the fact that owing to a deficiency of inundation in the Kachi tract the zamíndárs, if they desired to cultivate their lands, had no other course but to do so by digging wells.

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One hundred and eighteen protective *pattahs*, detailed below, were granted during the year under report:—

For newly constructed wells	94
For old wells repaired	24

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The revenue money order system was introduced into the district in the year 1893-94. During the year under report it has been in force in nine post offices. A sum of Rs. 12,142 was received by money orders during the year. The system is much appreciated.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

It would be interesting to have on record the proportion of this sum received in each tahsíl. This should be detailed in next year's report.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

PART II.

FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING TRIBUTE).

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B.).

The balance against Phália is very heavy. The suspensions in this tahsíl were on a liberal scale, but, in spite of this, the villages have found it difficult to pay. Numbers of the khewatdárs of every village in the Bár, and from many villages in the Hithár, have, for the greater part of the summer, been away from their homes, having gone with their cattle in search of pasture. The migration returns are as follows :—

Khewatdárs	2,093
Tenants and kamíns	13,385

The ratios are not complete, but are probably accurate as far as they go.

Taking the past history of the tahsíl into consideration, coercive measures have not been employed. I am at present having enquiries made as to the probability of realization. A considerable portion of the sum outstanding is certain to be realized, but with difficulty. A balance will, however, remain whatever may be done. The rabi crop was a very poor one in the Bár and Hithár circles. Had coercive measures been adopted as soon as the instalment fell due, it is possible that the balance outstanding would not have been so large. At that time the long extension of the prevailing drought was not expected, and when it was found that the revenue was coming in slower than necessary, the general agricultural conditions had changed so much for the worse as to render coercive measures undesirable.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

I am glad to see that the Deputy Commissioner has resorted to coercive measures sparingly during the year. Such measures, unless very judiciously used, would have oppressed a people already suffering from natural hardships. Nevertheless the collection of revenue, so far as this was enforceable, has been carefully attended to.

The absence of so many revenue-payers in search of work shows the pressure of the present scarcity.

CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. C. RENOUF, ESQUIRE).

The demand fell off by Rs. 3,363 as compared with that for previous year. The principal cause of decrease has, as usual, been diluvion, the loss on this account being Rs. 7,332. As remarked last year the revenue of the district shows a tendency to fall off owing to the action of the Sutlej.

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MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE).

There is a net increase this year of Rs. 20,625 against a net decrease of Rs. 1,445 last year. The increase is chiefly on account of *málikána* of the Sidhnai Canal villages being shown, under recent instructions, in the fixed revenue rent-roll, whereas formerly such items were entered in the miscellaneous revenue rent-roll.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE).

The kharíf harvest of the year under report was a bad one, being 28 per cent. below the average of the past five years, but as it was preceded by a bumper rabi the zamíndárs did not feel any great difficulty in paying the current demand, which was accordingly realized in full, except in a few villages in which its suspension (amounting to Rs. 1,872) appeared really necessary, and was duly made.

The bad kharíf was, however, followed by a much worse rabi, which was only about an eight-anna crop, being as much as 47 per cent. below the average. The tracts most seriously affected were, of course, those in which the success or failure of harvests depends entirely on rainfall; and a careful survey of these tracts showed that the rabi crops had failed over a very large proportion of area, while in a considerable number of villages they had not been sown at all. The worst features in this respect were presented by the Kaithal tahsíl, in the Nardak and Naili tracts, particularly the latter, and a demand of Rs. 13,655 (*khálsa* Rs. 13,381, *jágír* Rs. 274) was accordingly suspended in that tahsíl. In the Karnál tahsíl, too, the Nardak was in a very bad condition, but the Khádir and Bangar circles were not so bad. Consequently, in the former circle it was considered necessary to make suspensions to the extent of Rs. 5,190 (*khálsa* Rs. 391, *jágír* Rs. 4,799), but in the latter two it appeared sufficient to suspend a demand of Rs. 2,533 only (*khálsa* Rs. 2,356, *jágír* Rs. 177) in the villages of the Khádir, and of Rs. 1,123 (*khálsa* Rs. 1,033, *jágír* Rs. 90) in the villages of the Bangar. The Khádir suspensions include a sum of Rs. 984 on account of a single village, Barsat, the distressed condition of which has already formed the subject of a separate report to Government. The Pánipat tahsíl is by far the most secure part of the district, and in that tahsíl the suspension of revenue (amounting to Rs. 1,005) was necessitated in only three villages which had had two bad harvests in succession and had paid the kharíf demand with difficulty.

The total suspension of the Government demand for rabi thus amounted to Rs. 18,166. This may not at first sight appear to be sufficiently proportionate to the amount of injury caused to the crops, but it must be remembered that the harvests of 1893-94 and 1894-95 were very good ones.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.).

It was noted in last year's report that the fixed land-revenue suspended in 1891-92 and 1892-93, amounting to Rs. 83,501, had all been cleared off; so also the increase in revenue due to assessment, and which had been in part suspended, had been collected, and at the end of 1894-95 the district had a clean sheet. But the failure of the rabi has started the same process in 1895-96.

The necessity for the suspensions has been sufficiently explained elsewhere in this report. I was ready to suspend in Baragráon taluka of Kángra tahsíl, and also in the Rájgíri taluka of Pálampur, but the people said they would rather pay. They said they could not even with a good crop conveniently pay more than the revenue of the year; that the grain was required for home consumption; and even if they could sell it, the prices in a good year were low, and they could not realize much. But suspensions were given and accepted in the other three tahsíls, but on the distinct promise made to the people that the suspended revenue would be collected gradually and with every consideration. The total amount suspended was Rs. 69,601, of which Rs. 20,058 was *máfi* and *jágír*. The balances of *jágír* revenue are in Lambagráon, Kotlehr and Nádaun, which are all three in the

Hamírpur tahsíl. The suspensions granted this year are less than were granted in the failure of the rabi of 1892, when they amounted to Rs. 82,741, but they are differently distributed. The people have been given no promise, nor even hope of remission. On the contrary, knowing what took place in this district in 1892, I was most careful to make them understand that no remission would be granted. When, in spite of this, the people were still anxious for suspension it seemed clear that they were in real difficulties, and I suspended freely.

The tracts were visited by me; and though I could not, of course, inspect every *tika*, I satisfied myself that the crop was really very bad, and the crop statistics of every *tika* were examined by me, and orders passed accordingly.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I made enquiries while on tour this autumn regarding the suspension recommended by Mr. Anderson, and I am satisfied they were generally necessary. The matter has been separately reported to the Financial Commissioner.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

As pointed out in last year's report the whole of the district is practically secure and no remissions or suspensions are needed, except in the event of several successive failures of both the kharíf and the rabi crops.

The district had an indifferent rabi last year; the outturn of both the kharíf and the rabi this year was also below the average, especially in the Jangal tract, where rainfall is very scanty, and which is a detached group of villages lying at the extreme south of the district, and yet it has not been found necessary to allow any suspension or remission.

There is a portion of the district situated in the *Bet* which has suffered from percolation from the Sirhind Canal. Hitherto the mode of relief given to the villages situated in the above portion of the district has been to remit the revenue on all *kharába* and *kháli* lands by debiting it to the Canal Department. This has been done under the authority of the Financial Commissioner. But this mode of relief was only a temporary one. The Financial Commissioners have now called for a report as to how permanent relief should be given, whether in the form of a fluctuating assessment or of a revised fixed assessment, liable to revision at short fixed intervals.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE).

The total amount of revenue remitted during the year under report was Rs. 26,826—

		Rs.
A.	Out of the demand for the year	26,127
	Khálsa	20,953
	Assigned	5,174
B.	Out of the previous year's balances	699, all *khálsa.*

As regards *A*, it may be mentioned that the whole of this amount is on account of remissions made for failure of kharíf crops in Tahsíls Sharakpur, Lahore and Chúnian. The cause of these large remissions is the scanty rainfall in the summer of 1895 and the almost entire failure of the winter rains. Tahsíl Sharakpur is the tract which has most suffered from drought and consequent prevalence of distress, the greater part of it being dependent on rain.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE).

Rupees 6,839 were suspended out of the demand for the year (rabi instalment) in 25 villages in Tahsíl Pindigheb, in which the crops were very poor and the owners

badly off. This is a small sum to be suspended after two such poor harvests, but owing to increase of cultivation and rise of prices since settlement the assessment is now generally light, and the landholders had little difficulty in paying the year's demand. As the drought has continued much more liberal suspensions will be necessary in the coming year.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, Esquire).

Of the total suspensions, amounting to Rs. 1,65,485 at the close of the year, Rs. 1,55,962 (Bhakkar Rs. 61,709, Leiah Rs. 94,253) were on account of the revenue of the Thal tract; and Rs. 9,523 (Dera Rs. 524, Kuláchi Rs. 679, Tánk Rs. 8,320) on account of the demand in the Trans-Indus tahsíls.

The Thal tract is recovering very slowly from the six years' drought, notwithstanding the fact that from 1891-92 till the year under report the rainfall there has been good. This can be judged from the suspensions during the last five years, *viz.* :—

		Rs.
In	1891-92	18,447
„	1892-93	11,377
„	1893-94	10,150
„	1894-95	10,093
„	1895-96	9,192

We are still losing ground in realizations every year, as will be seen from the figures of the present year, which are as follows :—

	Rs.
Suspended out of the demand of the year under report ...	9,192
Realized on account of suspended revenue of previous years	3,504
Difference	5,688

Many wells which fell out of cultivation during the dry years are still left unworked, as the owners are making a living elswhere, or have not the necessary capital to purchase bullocks and to incur the necessary expenditure on the repairs and gear, &c., required to work the wells. The revenue suspended during the year is entirely on account of the Thal wells, while realizations on account of the suspended revenue of previous years are made up of the surplus money of the grazing assessment. The grazing in the Bhakkar Thal is better than it was before the commencement of the drought.

In the Leiah Thal the grazing is not so good, and hence only Rs. 57 on account of the suspended revenue of previous years were recovered during the year under report.

Of the remaining suspended revenue of Rs. 9,523, Rs. 8,320 are on account of the Tánk tahsíl. Since the year 1888 no suspensions have been allowed in this tahsíl, as the irrigation in the villages, with the exception of the Kandi circle, which is under the fluctuating assessment of crop rates, was good and the perennial water (*kála páni*) supply was ample for irrigation purposes; but since last rabi suspensions of revenue became necessary owing chiefly to the fact of the water-supply having diminished, it being utilized in the Appozai country.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, Esquire), *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*

The irrigation arrangements both of the Tánk and Kuláchi tahsíls require revision in certain respects. This question will be taken up in the course of the approaching settlement.

BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, Esquire).

One fruitful cause of balances in the district is the late receipt of the *zar-i-nágha* demands from the Canal Department. These demands are collected from the cultivators. The demand statements do not come into the District Office until July when the rabi collections have been made, and the people consider it a great hardship to be compelled to pay these demands which in 1895 amounted to Rs. 77,802 and in 1896 amounted to Rs. 77,051 at an unusual time; and their difficulties are increased by many of the tenants, from whom the collections are due, having left the land for Baháwalpur, and by the demand on account of *chikar chher* for failure to repair breaches in the irrigating season from men who have ceased to cultivate on the land in respect of which the demand is made. The Canal Officer has now promised to submit his demand statement earlier.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(Diwan NARENDRA NATH, M.A.).

The final sanction of the fiscal changes brought about by the new settlement, and the incorporation of these changes in the rent-roll of the district, will once for all clear up a greater part of the balance sheet of this district.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, Esquire).

The balance at the close of the year under the head "Recoverable" is, indeed, a large one as compared with the previous years. But considering that the year has been exceptionally unfavorable to the agricultural interest owing to the calamity of season, the balance in question may not be considered unduly large. Excepting the tracts irrigated by canals, a considerable amount of area was left unsown in most villages dependent on rain. Even the villages possessing the benefit of well irrigation could not till as much land as could be done in favorable seasons by reason of the scarcity of fodder for cattle. It is thus obvious that the people experienced some difficulty in making payments of Government demand this year, and considering these unfavorable circumstances, pressure was not, and could not in justice, be brought to bear upon them. It is very likely that some portion of the uncollected balance may have to be suspended or remitted after the results of inspection of kharíf crops are ascertained.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(R. LOVE, Esquire).

The detail of Rs. 3,419 recoverable is as follows :—

	Rs.
Gurdáspur	532
Shakargarh	1,500
Batála	94
Pathánkot	1,293

This shows not a little improvement on the working of last year. I issued strict orders to the Tahsíldárs to send weekly returns showing the amounts of revenue realized and the balances outstanding. In this way the Tahsíldárs were kept to the work, and when the progress of recovery of balances appeared to be slackening they were directed to move about freely in camp and assist therein in person. At the close of last year there was a recoverable balance of Rs. 17,780 or Rs. 14,361 more than this year.

FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE (GENERAL).

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DE C. RENNICK).

The area cultivated in Chak Jhíl contracted considerably, and the revenue collected is half that realized last year. Though this result is better than that reported for 1886-87 to 1888-89, yet in those years the decrease was due to heavy rains, whereas this year it is due to continued drought. This year the district patwáris have made the crop inspections and measurements of the Jhíl lands commencing at the rabi harvest instead of this work being done by the Canal Department.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE).

The only subject that calls for remarks is that relating to villages under fluctuating assessment. The number of villages subject to this system of assessment in Kharíf 1895 was 16, but three more villages were added to it in the rabi. The *khálsa* revenue of the 16 villages in Kharíf 1895 was Rs. 4,010 and of the same villages in Rabi 1896, Rs. 776. The total *khálsa* revenue of the year of these 16 villages was thus Rs. 4,786 which was Rs. 5,433 (or 53 per cent.) less than the revenue of the previous year. The three villages which were brought under the system from Rabi 1896 had yielded no revenue in Kharíf 1895, and their revenue for the rabi amounted to only Rs. 143. The total *khálsa* revenue of all the villages under fluctuating assessment was, therefore, Rs. 4,929 (as shown in column 14 of Statement No. XX), and the *jagír* revenue of these villages was Rs. 850. Thus the total collections on account of fluctuating revenue of the 19 villages during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,779 which were Rs. 6,260 (or about 48 per cent.) less than the Settlement Officer's estimate of the revenue of these villages.

This is the first year after the settlement in which the income of the villages under fluctuating assessment (collectively) has been less than the alternative (fixed) demand estimated by the Settlement Officer: before this the actual income had always been in excess of the Settlement Officer's estimate.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON).

There is a considerable falling off under all heads of fluctuating land revenue. Column 11 of Statement No. XX shows a decrease of Rs. 18,471 in the canal advantage rate realized from lands watered by the District and Mamdot Inundation Canals. This is due to the great scarcity of water during the year, and also to the care which has been taken to prevent water being thrown on to villages that did not desire to have it, and which has greatly decreased the chargeable area.

Column 12 shows a falling off of Rs. 6,334.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A.).

There is a considerable falling off in the current year's demand as compared with the previous year. The demand for 1894-95 was Rs. 2,73,183 as compared with Rs. 1,80,079 of the year under report. There has been a decrease of Rs. 93,104, or nearly 34 per cent. It is necessary to explain the decrease under the various heads. Mr. Kennedy's enhancement of fixed revenue was realized hitherto as fluctuating revenue. His enhancement came to Rs. 40,733. Mr. Fagan's revision reduced this figure to Rs. 25,632, thus causing a decrease of Rs. 15,101 in the revenue which is only temporarily regarded as fluctuating revenue. The demand under the head of *ábiána* of the Khanwah, Upper Sohág and Katora Canals has decreased from Rs. 1,52,559 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,08,001; this is due to partial failure of *sailáb*, and the paucity of water in the Sutlej Inundation

Canals. The demand under the head of fluctuating revenue proper or revenue due on lands subject to river *sailáb* in the Rávi tahsíls, and the fluctuating rate levied on the new *chaks* in Pákpattan, has decreased from Rs. 78,806 to Rs. 37,750. The failure of *sailáb* therefore accounts principally for the great falling off in the demand.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON).

In the year 1894-95 the enhanced assessments of Tahsíls Pasrúr, Zafarwál and Daska were realized as fluctuating in consequence of Statement C for these tahsíls not having been completed in time. This arrangement was objected to by the Commissioner and Superintendent in his review of the Revenue Report for 1894-95, but under the circumstances it appeared the best course available.

In the present report it has been possible to entirely separate fixed and fluctuating land revenue. So the figures of collections under fluctuating do not bear comparison with those of last year.

They are as follows :—

	Rs.
1895-96	5,173
1894-95	1,27,450

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE).

There is an increase in the fluctuating land revenue when compared with last year as shown below—

	Rs.
1894-95	30,991 21,320
1895-96	49,060 34,783
Difference	+ 18,069 + 13,463

This increase is mainly due to an increase in the canal irrigation in the Chenáb colony.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE).

The decrease in the year just concluded is due partly to the Indus having changed its course inclining more to the western side, and thus washing away some extent of revenue-paying land and throwing up sandy lands which either pay no revenue or pay at half rates in the first year, and partly to the fact that the Indus floods in the year 1895 were unusually low and much of the *kachi* remained dry. The area under crops was further contracted by the want of rain in the last four months of the year 1895.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.*)

The increase in the revenue of the *Khám tahsíl* tracts is mainly due to the rise in prices of grain. The Government revenue is taken in kind by division of the produce. The Government share is returned to the zamíndárs on the spot at the rates then current.

SYSTEMS OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON).

The area under fluctuating assessment in this district consists of *chaks* in 12 villages of the Jhajjar tahsíl which are liable to flood action. I pointed out last year that the rules had been hitherto worked very harshly and that the people had expressed a wish for those lands to be placed under fixed assessment. Now, however, under the instructions of the Commissioner full allowance has been made for *kharába*, and in the present year the demand has decreased by Rs. 4,665. The people are, I believe, more content with the system now that it is worked in a more elastic way, and I have received no applications for remissions or suspensions and have heard no grumbling and complaints as to the assessment.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

At settlement the *bet* or riverain lands along the Sutlej were divided into two *chaks*, *pakka* and *kachcha*. In the former the assessment is permanent, and in the latter the di-alluvion rules given at page 269 (paragraphs 319 and 320) of Mr. Gordon Walker's Settlement Report for this district are in force. The second of these rules runs thus—

New cultivations to be assessed as follows :—

First year	one-quarter	Of the *ekfasli* rate sanctioned for the circle.
Second year	one-half	
Third year	three-quarters	
Fourth year	the whole	

There is, however, no distinct provision for cases in which land is cultivated when first thrown up and assessed according to this rule but which is not cultivated again. Such cases are frequent, and it may be presumed generally that land once broken up for cultivation, would continue to be cultivated if that could be done at a profit. But the practice has been to take the progressive assessment prescribed whether the land remains cultivated or not, and I am not prepared to say that this is not the literally correct interpretation of the rules.

It is, however, clear that the practice should not be maintained. If land once broken up proves after trial to be unculturable or not worth cultivating at the assessment which under the present rule is imposed, the whole revenue on it should be remitted. The point will be separately referred for orders.

The result of the practice has been that land not cultivated for some years and which is clearly unculturable has been assessed and continues to pay the full assessment. This has injuriously affected several riverain villages in Jagráon tahsíl and in one case (Shahbázpur) I have had to ask for remission of the demand.

The Collector has power (*vide* paragraph 320, Settlement Report) to transfer a village from the *pakka* to the *kachcha chak* and *vice versâ*, *i.e.*, to make a permanent assessment fluctuating and *vice versâ* if changes in the action of the river justify this. But he has not power to deal with villages which have suffered from percolation from the *dhaia*. There are a few villages in Jagráon tahsíl in which excessive percolation has of late years caused considerable areas of land cultivated at settlement to become unculturable, and these villages need consideration. In all probability they should be treated like the *chhamb* villages in Hoshiárpur.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE).

The system of fluctuating assessments has been extended during the year to the Barkat Ali Khan Canal, and is in force along the villages commanded by the rivers, on the Sidhnai Canal, and in the *bárbáráni* tracts. It is, as reported last year, popular among the people of the district.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE).

As explained in last year's report there is no permanent fluctuating assessment system in this district. During the year under report a total assessment of Rs. 1,490 on account of river spill rate has been imposed in 35 villages in the Hithár circle of Chúnián tahsíl against Rs. 9,540 in 78 villages in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of villages benefitted by the river spills as also in the assessment is due to the scanty inundation of the river and consequent scanty flooding of the riparian lands. The agriculturists of those villages which are commanded by the inundation canals appreciate the system inasmuch as they are freed from paying canal revenue, which formerly was wrongly assessed by the Canal Department, even when their lands were inundated solely by river spills or mixed canal and river spills, in which case they have now to pay a rate of 8 annas a ghumao under this system. But those villages which are not irrigated by the canal but are occasionally benefitted by the river spills in their non-alluvial tracts do complain of this extra assessment, inasmuch as no extra rate was imposed on such tracts before the introduction of the system. On the whole the system has worked fairly well.

BANNU DISTRICT.

(R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE).

On the Miánwáli side of the river there are a few channels in the *kachi* which the zamíndárs have for years past dammed up, spreading the flood water and the silt which it carries down far and wide over their fields. Many of these dams are very similar in principle to what are known in the Dera Gházi Khan district as "reclamation bands," the object of which is to divert the course of the river to the opposite bank. That they have this effect has not been conclusively proved, but it is worth noticing that all down this district the river has now for many years been steadily working away from the Miánwáli *kachi* where the *gandís* are constructed, and towards the Isa Khel side. Partly, no doubt, in consequence of this tendency of the river to work towards its right bank, the channels in the Miánwáli *kachi* have not worked well of recent years, and the villagers have in many cases refrained from constructing their *gandís* on the plea that it does not pay them to do so. Another cause for their failure to construct their *gandís* has been internal dissensions, which have led to many complaints which, though unfounded, have produced a good deal of bad feeling. Government has called for a report on the subject, and a full report has recently been submitted with suggestions for the future working of the *gandi* system.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

Hak-ul-tahsíl is an important item in this district. The income under this head will be considerably affected by suspensions, as *jágir* suspensions follow the *khálsa* ones in the proportion of two-fifths to three-fifths, and a great deal of *jágír* revenue is officially collected. This income will be reduced owing to the orders of the Commissioner for *hak-ul-tahsíl* not to be charged on the gross *jágír* collections, but only on the net after deduction of service commutation. Previously the other system which is hardly fair had been in force

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M. A.).

On account of the construction of the Gugera Branch of the Chenáb Canal, there has been a great demand for fuel for working brick kilns. The sale of fuel from the forests in the Sandal Bár was sanctioned by Financial Commissioner in his letter No. 6829, dated 14th December 1895. Three Daroghás have been appointed to supervise the cutting of trees and the measurement of fuel. The work goes on under the supervision of the District Forest Officer under my general directions. Rupees 12,312 have been realized within the year by the sale of fuel to the Canal Department, and this forms the principal item of

increase under the head of miscellaneous revenue. The low percentage of collection to demand is due to scarcity of rain and fodder. The principal item of miscellaneous revenue is *tirni*. The cattle owners finding that there was very little fodder in this district left for places affording better pasture. The *tirni* demand fell due on 31st July, but the whole amount had to be suspended for one month (*vide* Commissioner's letter No. 150, dated 9th July 1896). There was some rain in July and August, and the cattle owners returned to their homes. This enabled the Tahsíldárs to collect *tirni*, and out of Rs. 95,887, the total demand, Rs. 61,439 was collected up to 30th September. The rains have stopped early and the scarcity of fodder has begun to tell on the cattle owners again. They are again leaving the district. A good deal has been recovered since the close of the year, but a greater part of what remains unrecovered up to this time will have to be suspended for an indefinite period.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE).

Six rakhs of the Chúnián tahsíl were disposed of during the year under report.

(*a*). 10,912·52 acres were sold by public auction on the 20th March 1896.

(*b*). 2,982·19 acres, about 20 per cent. of the whole rakh area, were allotted to the adjoining villages at a price per acre equal to that obtained in the sales by public auction.

(*c*). 962·75 acres were reserved for military reward grants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	AREA DISPOSED OF.			AMOUNT AT WHICH SOLD.		
NAME OF THE RAKHS DISPOSED OF.	Sold by auction.	Allotted to the adjoining villages.	Reserved for military grant.	By public auction.	To the adjoining villages.	Total value of the rakhs disposed of.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ráwal Jhangal	284·49	259·36	...	11,475	12,686 10 0	24,161 10 0
Naul	443·74	...	...	16,300	...	16,300 0 0
Aulakh	1,439·07	426·57	...	88,000	26,074 1 6	1,14,074 1 6
Dhala	3,445·08	955·87	962·75	1,78,550	52,094 14 3	2,30,644 14 3
Shah Ináyat	1,725·56	401·89	...	1,13,000	26,323 12 9	1,39,323 12 9
Bughiána	3,624·58	938·50	...	1,41,950	38,557 15 9	1,80,507 15 9
Total	10,912·52	2,982·19	962·75	5,49,275	1,55,737 6 3	7,05,012 6 3

The purchasers by public auction and those of adjoining villages who were allowed to buy the land have been put in possession of the land sold to them with effect from Kharíf 1896 and Rabi 1897, respectively. The proposals regarding the allotment of land to the neighbouring villages were sanctioned long after the sale by public auction was completed, and hence they received possession after the kharíf crop sown by the purchasers had ripened.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE).

The collections under head "Powindah Tirni" show an increase of Rs. 2,929 as compared with the preceding year. The figures vary according to the number of camels

brought down by the Powindahs. The following table shows the number of Powindah camels, sheep and goats that came down from the hills during the past three years :—

Year.	Number of cattle.		Income.		
	Camel.	Sheep and goats.	Credited in Dera.	Credited in Muzaffargarh district.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	45,374	136,271	20,843	2,217	23,060
1894-95	47,425	131,061	21,489	2,217	23,706
1895-96	48,568	182,668	24,418	2,217	26,635

It will be observed that there is a marked increase in the number of camels, sheep and goats brought down by the Powindahs, which was probably due to scant pasturage in Khorásán.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, Esquire, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division*).

The steady increase in the number of Powindah camels paying *tirni* dues is due to the opening and pacification of the Gomal Pass and the safety with which Powindahs now pass through Wazíristán. This increase, however, tells on the grazing resources of the district.

ALLUVION AND DILUVION.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(Captain H. S. P. DAVIES).

The decrease by diluvion continues to be in advance of the gain by alluvion, but this year's figures are more satisfactory, the net decrease being only Rs. 363 as against Rs. 1,702 in 1894-95.

The working of the di-alluvion rules in this district cannot be said to be a success, as there are persons still paying revenue whose land has been entirely washed away, and in many cases the full rate has been collected on newly thrown up land under the authority given by the village administration papers, whereby the revenue of the village is distributed by an all-round rate on all cultivation.

Proposals are being submitted for the application of the di-alluvion rules of Karnál-Umballa to this district.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, Esquire).

The flow of the Jumna has, for some years past, been chiefly towards the Punjab side, and this caused immense injury to the riverain estates in this district. During the year under report, although an area of 3,328 acres was regained by alluvion, a considerable area (1,246 acres) was again lost by diluvion, while an area of 475 acres became changed for the worse. The effect of these changes on the revenue was an increase of Rs. 40 and a decrease of Rs. 536, resulting in a net loss of Rs. 496, of which Rs. 151 was lost to the Government and the rest to jágírdárs.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(Captain E. INGLIS).

One change has been made in diluvion rules for *chos* in favor of the zamíndárs.

A rule has been sanctioned for giving relief in cases of *urár ret*, when one-twentieth of a holding is effected instead of the minimum of one-fourth as before.

The modified rule was worked this year and a reduction of Rs. 1,172 was given, but this does not represent the actual loss.

This new rule needs very careful working. If indiscriminately used, it causes great loss to Government. The time at the disposal of the revenue establishment this year after the introduction of the rule was too short, and it was deemed better to introduce it slowly, and only in those cases in which enquiry could be properly made and in which there was no doubt that relief was necessary owing to actual deterioration of the soil from the sand-drift. The enquiry which has been going on all this summer into the damage done by *chos* since settlement, seems to show that when all the sanddrift cases have been brought on to the register and inquired into, which, it is hoped, will be done this winter, there will be a loss to Government on this account of Rs. 10,000.

As most of the time of the patwáris and kánúngos is taken up by this work, they have come to understand the principles very well.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR H. P. P. LEIGH, C.I.E.).

Alluvion and diluvion are quite insignificant this year whether physically or financially regarded. A new set of di-alluvion rules was sanctioned for the district in March 1896 providing for the revision according to circumstances during the term of settlement of the revenue of estates affected by the action of torrents and swamps (as well as of those subject to alluvion and diluvion) upon the analogy of the latter.

LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

There is a sadr jágír muharrir and an assistant in special charge of the recording of successions. The work requires close watching. But careful as this work is it entails nothing like the toil and care entailed in the distribution of *jágír* monies collected officially. These collections once made at the tahsíl are reported and checked, and then letters of credit issue to tahsíls against which jágírdárs are paid in cash or by money order. The shares being minute, this distribution is a great onus on the district. Elaborate precautions against fraud at tahsíls have been taken, each payee being paid by tahsíl cheque. Still the risk of fraud is very great, as ill-paid jágír muharrirs conduct the accounts, and all Tahsíldárs will not watch, and some might not even understand the accounts. A tahsíl jágír muharrir is at present being prosecuted for apparent defalcations extending over a period of three or four years, amounting to about Rs. 1,000. This risk of frauds in addition to the irksome onus of the accounts is a strong argument in favor of buying out the more petty *jágír* rights. I have separately reported on this subject.

Another difficulty to cope with here is that the rules at page 330, Revenue Circulars, do not meet all this district's requirements, see rule 11. This does not cover the numerous cases in which petty jágírdárs depart to Burma, or on service, &c. Mere friends cannot certify they are dead and they are often absent for years. If the collaterals are written up as successors, the jágírdár may subsequently turn up and spoil the registers. How long grace should be allowed before a mutation is made, is a question.

I have ordered that when no trace of a jágírdár is found for two years his heirs-at-law shall be entered up as *kábizán bajái jágírdár gumshuda*. Still this is a clumsy arrangement.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division*).

The collection was necessary, but the distribution need not have been taken over to the extent it was. The tahsíl establishments are swamped by the work involved, and it is doubtful to my mind if the old system of *sarbaraks* was not just as good if not better.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

No *jágír* has lapsed to Government during the year under report. The subject of the defective condition of the *máfi* registers was noticed last year. Great stress was laid on the necessity of preparing correct descriptive rolls of the máfidárs which are at present wanting. It was also stated that genealogical trees of jágírdárs were not up to date, and that as the entries in the existing registers were already overcrowded the question of revision of the registers would be considered. Accordingly orders were issued to the Tahsíldárs to take down the descriptive rolls of the máfidárs and to complete the genealogical trees of jágírdárs. The greater part of this work has been done, and rough lists are ready and complete except in a very few instances. All that remains is to fair the entries in the registers. But it appears from the remarks of Commissioner made on this point in his review of the district report (*vide* abstracts from reports of district Officers printed at page 19 of the Provincial Report for 1894-95) that he does not much favor the idea of taking down the descriptive rolls of máfidárs.

(Remarks by COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

I attach great importance to the up to date maintenance of the pedigree tables, but not so to accurate descriptive rolls of the assignees. I know of no instance in which personation was practiced for the purpose of securing a continued allowance enjoyed by a deceased grantee.

This is only possible in the case of *pardah* women who are paid through an unofficial agent as, for example, the relatives and retainers of the late king of Delhi.

In compliance with paragraph 10 (7) of Revenue Circular No. 37 (page 331 of Volume I of Revenue Circulars), my Revenue Assistant has ascertained while on tour in seven cases by personal inspection in the village in which the revenue-free plot is situated that the revenue-free holders are in existence. He has also in a number of cases satisfied himself on the spot as to the conditions of the grant being fulfilled or otherwise.

Lála Kesho Dás has paid much attention to this matter, which has been neglected for years by former Revenue Assistants.

At the same time I have my doubts whether the trouble taken is commensurate with the importance of the matter.

The rules of Revenue Circular No. 37, page 330, are quite antiquated and never observed. Rule 4 requires the Tahsíldár to send for every assignee in March (the busy *girdáwari* month) and note the changes in his personal appearance. Rules 5—8 are dead-letters.

The procedure in mutations of máfis is cumbrous to a degree.

A Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár can attest a transfer of land valued at thousands of rupees, but he cannot grant mutation of the village *takiya máfi*, value Rs. 5 a year or so. The Collector's time would be wasted over these cases if he went into them, but he does not, and his order accepting the Assistant Collector's report is purely *pro formâ*.

I think this branch of mutation work should be done by Tahsíldárs within certain limits, and that an appeal should lie to the Collector. The list of assignments attached to the quadrennial *jamabandi* should be specially attested.

I agree. I will ask Mr. Rose to refer the matter separately.

This would be a sufficient guarantee against failure to report lapses.

With regard to jágírdárs I attach importance to the maintenance of a proper genealogical tree.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(J. G. LORIMER, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer*).

The general revision of petty assignments which was one of the final operations of the settlement was almost completed during the year. The effect of the revision has been a large reduction in the number of grants, resumption for the most part having been carried out on account of non-observance of the terms of the grants or alienation of the revenue assigned lands. At the same time under the orders of Government new petty *máfis* were granted on a general scale on account of land affected by the shade of road-side avenues and groves. Many of the larger grants, and particularly those in favor of the Mohmand *Arbábs*, remained at the end of the year under consideration or report.

Doubts experienced were chiefly as to whether increases in the revenue of *jágír* villages due to re-assessment or other causes should fall to the jágírdárs or to Government. Steps were about to be taken at the close of the year to obtain distinct orders in the case of each *jágír*. The new registers of the revenue assignments were completed

by the end of the year, except for details which could not be added till the results of new measurements and assessments were ascertained and worked out. To the prescribed registers a special register of pluralist máfidárs was added which will be a useful accompaniment to the others, and show by references to them the total number and situation of the grants held by each pluralist. Frontier family remissions in Yusafzai were re-adjusted under the orders of Government, and the similar remissions in the Pesháwar-Nowshera tahsíls were reported upon.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON).

The investigation of assignments in connection with the re-assessment of the land revenue was carried on throughout the year and is not yet completed. As the result of it some changes have been made in the classification of assignments in Statement No. XXV. The large *máfi* to the Sakhi Sarwar shrine had previously been shown as held in perpetuity free of conditions, but is in reality subject to conditions, and has now so been shown in the statement. Similar transfers have been made under the heads of "Till pleasure of Government," "For life or lives," and "For term of settlement."

GENERAL RE-ASSESSMENT.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE).

During the year the preliminary report was written for the general re-assessment of the district, which seemed to show that an increase of about one lakh-and-a-quarter might be expected as the result of re-assessment, and that owing to the badness of the district village maps and the unequal distribution of the revenue a re-assessment was urgently required. * * * * *. As the Kabírwála tahsíl will probably be the first to be assessed, special attention was given in this tahsíl to the division of the fields on the Sidhnai allotments into one bigha compartments, and during the autumn, complete *jamabandís* were prepared for all the villages in the district. Since the commencement of the year Mr. Maclagan, Settlement Officer, has arrived and has taken up his duties.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

The revision of the new assessments announced in 1894 in the Bet circles of the Rávi tahsíls, to which reference was made in last year's report, was carried out and the revised assessments announced in anticipation of sanction in the course of last cold weather. The work involved an inspection of nearly every estate in the circles concerned, and this, together with the announcement of the assessments, was completed early in January last. The distribution of the fixed portion of the revised assessments over wells and holdings, was undertaken and brought to a conclusion in July. Orders were received in that month regarding the revision which had been carried out and reported. The fixed assessments announced and the details of the proposed system of fluctuating assessment were generally sanctioned, except that *dofasli* crops were exempted from assessment.

Briefly the financial result has been to reduce the fixed demand on the Bet circles of the Rávi tahsíls from about Rs. 73,000 announced in 1894 to about Rs. 50,000; on the other hand a considerably larger crop area will be liable to pay fluctuating assessment. The revised assessments took effect from Kharíf 1895.

The fluctuating assessment in the year under report has been about Rs. 48,000 less than the amount shown in the statement appended to the report on the revision which was calculated on the statistics of 1894-95. In that year the *sailáb* was about equal to average, whereas in the year under report it was exceptionally small in amount. The exemption of *dofasli* crops from assessment has also to some extent contributed to make the difference greater. Owing to scanty rainfall and scarcity of grazing, suspensions of the portion of fixed demand on wells and waste were given in a few estates.

During the first two quarters of the year, *i. e.*, up to the end of March 1896, about 146,000 acres were surveyed as against 110,000 in the corresponding quarters of the previous year. During October and March all the patwáris were fully engaged in *girdáwari* work, and those of riverain circles had to spend a considerable portion of the cold weather in di-alluvion work. From the middle of May the whole of the Settlement staff and the patwáris were collected at tahsíl head-quarters in order to prepare detailed *jamabandis* for estates, the survey of which had been completed during the year, 176 in number, and the annual and quadrennial statements for all estates. Great care was insisted on in the preparation of these, as they are to form a part of the assessment report statistics, and they have been, I think, carefully prepared and thoroughly checked by all grades of Officers. In addition to this the patwáris were engaged while at the tahsíls in the completion of a good deal of miscellaneous work connected with estates, the survey of which has been finished, such as preparation of cloth copies of the new maps, also copies on mapping sheets for their own use, preparation of copies (to be retained by the patwáris) of the genealogical trees, and statements of rights in wells prepared for newly surveyed estates, new *khasrah girdáwaris* based on the new *jamabandis*, special statements for assessment purposes regarding alienations in each village, &c., &c. I thought it advisable to have all the above work completed as far as possible, so that the survey work done up to date and the connected papers might be put into a finished state before fresh survey work was undertaken. Errors are certain to occur if odd remnants of work are left to be done hurriedly at the end of settlement operations.

Up to the end of the year under report 5¾ lakhs of acres have been surveyed, leaving an estimated total area still to be surveyed of about 3¼ lakhs.

Proposals have recently been submitted for a substantial increase to the number of patwáris in the Sutlej tahsíls. Looking to the amount of survey work which has been done in about eight months out of the year under report, I think that, if the proposals are sanctioned, the remainder of the work should, with the help of the extra amíns who will be entertained, be completed in the early part of the cold weather of 1897. No correction of old field maps has been undertaken, and further experience has made it clear that it will be quite useless to attempt this unsatisfactory kind of survey work in the Sutlej tahsíls.

Final inspection work is satisfactorily up to date, and *jamabandis* in accordance with new maps have been prepared in the case of nearly all newly surveyed estates. The *báchh* work shown under the two Rávi tahsíls relates to the distribution of the newly revised assessments in the Bet circles of those tahsíls.

English note-books have been prepared for all estates in the Sutlej tahsíls and the entries in them are complete up to date.

The greater part of my cold weather touring was taken up with the revision of the Bet Rávi assessments. During February, March and the early days of April I began the work of detailed village inspection in the Sutlej tahsíls and a certain amount of this was done during the hot weather. During the coming cold weather I hope to be able to complete the work in Dipálpur and a portion of Pákpattan. It is, I think, inadvisable in every way to frame and submit assessment proposals before the vitally important work of village inspection is at all events well nigh completed. I propose to take up the Dipálpur tahsíl first and hope to submit the assessment report in the course of the next hot weather, and that of Pákpattan at the beginning or in the course of the cold weather of 1897.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

In accordance with Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 221 and 222, dated 3rd December 1895, general re-assessment operations, including a revision of the record of rights, were begun during the year.

The preliminary report on assessment circles, soils and prices was submitted in May and the Financial Commissioner's orders thereon have since been received.

The present settlement does not terminate until Kharíf 1899, and it is anticipated that the re-assessment operations will be completed in ample time to allow of the introduction of the new *jamás* from that harvest. General remeasurements were started during the year under report. Very rapid progress could not well be expected, as it was necessary to put nearly all the patwáris and some of the kánúngos through a course of training before they could work on their own account. It was found that the greater part of the district could be measured on the square system, and this being the case it was decided to adopt, as far as possible, the Pesháwar system of measurement on a common base line: this work was carried out during the cold weather, and I believe it has been done very

accurately on the whole. Absolute accuracy is however difficult to attain with such instruments as the patwári has to work with, and I made an early application for the services of a trained surveyor to assist in laying out base lines and perpendiculars, but sanction was not received until the work was practically complete when it was too late to do anything.

General remeasurements were then started, and about 6½ per cent. of the total area was mapped before the end of the year.

The alternative of correcting the old maps was also tried in a few villages where it was most likely to prove a success, the result was not altogether favorable, as it was found that the saving of time and labor is much less than might be expected, and a considerable sacrifice of accuracy cannot be avoided; the change of scale from 60 karms to 40 karms to the inch complicates the work somewhat, and none but really clever patwáris can carry it on without the danger of very serious errors creeping in. All the old Settlement officials loathe the sound of the word *tarmím*, none more than those who have had most experience of it. So far as my own experience goes, I think their opinion is fully justified.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(J. G. LORIMER, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

The new assessments in the Chársadda, Mardán, Swábi, Pesháwar, and Nowshera tahsíls were announced.

The internal distribution of the new revenue was completed in Chársadda, Mardán and Swábi, and commenced in Pesháwar and Nowshera. Almost the whole of the Settlement staff were transferred to other districts, the Settlement Collector took his departure and charge of the remaining establishments was assumed by an officiating Officer.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

The Assessment Report of the Sángarh tahsíl was submitted at the close of the year 1894-95, and the orders of the Financial Commissioner and of Government upon it were received in the course of the year, and the distribution of the new assessment was commenced. A supplementary report regarding part of the tahsíl (the Kasráni country) called for by Government orders was also submitted. The Assessment Reports of the remaining three tahsíls (Jámpur, Dera Ghází Khan and Rájanpur) were submitted to the Financial Commissioner during the latter half of the year. The Jámpur Report was prepared by Bhái Arjan Singh, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. The proposals for the re-assessment of the district are therefore complete, and it only remains to distribute the new revenue when the orders of Government are received. Measurements have been completed throughout the district, and the new records of rights based upon them are nearly ready to be filed in three out of the four tahsíls and can now be prepared very quickly in the fourth tahsíl, Rájanpur. The revision of the administration paper, the re-organization of zails and of patwáris' circles and other similar matters remain to be dealt with, but there is every hope of the settlement being brought to a close by the end of the current year, and if so it will have been finished within four years of its commencement. Its cost for the three years it has been in progress has been Rs. 2,65,298, and the enhancement of the Government demand proposed in the assessment reports submitted during the year amounts to Rs. 76,000 in land revenue and Rs. 30,000 in canal water-rates.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES).

With a kharíf outturn below the average and a still less satisfactory rabi, dilatory payments were, to a certain extent, to have been expected. Suspensions being granted in certain villages led others to the belief that, by waiting, they might also be allowed the same concession, but this not being the case the parties concerned paid the demands on processes being issued.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

Following the instructions conveyed in Commissioner's Circular No. $\frac{182}{2891}$, dated 8th November 1895, the practice of issuing writs and warrants for collection of land revenue has been put a stop to, except in cases of real necessity. This will be evident from the fact that during the year under report only 32 writs and warrants were issued as against 682 last year. This at once proves the soundness of the policy inculcated by the Commissioner that it is not necessary to resort to coercive processes in order to collect the land revenue. Cases of real and absolute necessity, of course, excepted. I think we are to be congratulated on having collected a year's revenue, after two indifferent harvests, with the minimum of coercion.

In this matter I have used, as the Commissioner suggested, the *zaildári* agency. I have had much difficulty in making the tahsíl officials accept the system. It is congenial to them to issue writs and warrants at once instead of letting the zaildár exercise the authority he ought to have.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I am glad my views are so fully endorsed by the results.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

Though I agree with Deputy Commissioner in thinking that none but legal measures should be adopted to enforce collection of revenue, yet I think also that the number of processes issued is rather high. If encouraged to rely too much on the compulsory processes of collection allowable by revenue law, Tahsíldárs are apt to let things slide until the last moment and then resort to such measures only. Besides the larger the number of processes the more the people are exposed to petty exactions.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

I have noticed in other districts, and I think the remark applies to the Dera Gházi Khan district also, that the number of coercive processes issued varies a good deal according to the personal tendencies of the Tahsíldár. The increase or decrease in the number of processes does not indicate necessarily the comparative difficulty and ease with which the revenue is collected.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE ON APPLICATION OF VILLAGE HEAD MEN.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE).

The number of *dastaks* issued on the application of lambardárs was only 138, and the revenue concerned was Rs. 1,422. Of these 65 were in Hamírpur and 51 in Núrpur, leaving only 22 for the rest of the district. I have reason, however, to believe that this is not quite a correct representation of the actual facts. In one tahsíl I found that the Tahsíldár was sending out *hukm-námás* for the payment of the revenue and not calling them warrants nor taking *talbána* for their service. This was the result of remarks made by me last year, on inspection of tahsíls, to the effect that warrants should not be issued unless and until the Tahsíldár had satisfied himself that the lambardárs had really done their duty and tried to collect the revenue. A Tahsíldár who has any knowledge of his tahsíl will know at once whether he can in a matter such as this trust the lambardárs, and if he does not know his lambardárs, he should take the application with him on tour.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

The decrease in the number of coercive processes issued under Section 97 of the Land Revenue Act, accompanied as it is by a considerable increase in the processes issued against lambardárs, calls for investigation. I will make enquiries when I visit the district.

COERCIVE PROCESS FOR THE COLLECTION OF OTHER REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I am doubtful of the legality of employing coercive processes under the Land Revenue Act for the collection of sums due to the postal copying agency.

SURVEY AND BOUNDARY DEMARCATION.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

Beyond the ordinary settlement measurement work no special survey or boundary work has been in progress during the year. There is no permanently demarcated boundary between British and Native territory in this district. The Bahâwalpur boundary on the Sutlej is a movable one, depending on the position of the river, and is regulated by the rule of the deep-stream modified for avulsion. The unsatisfactory nature of the system has often been noticed, and it is needless to repeat its defects here. Disputes continue to be frequent and a considerable number are still pending; the inception of many of them is due, I fancy, to the mischief making of subordinate revenue officials on either side. I lately met the Mushír-ul-Mál of the Bahâwalpur State, and I trust that matters may work more smoothly in the future, until a fixed boundary independent of the vagaries of the river is demarcated. I understand that the higher State authorities would welcome an arrangement of this kind.

The correct demarcation of the *dhár kalán* or deep-stream in the cold weather is a most important means of arresting needless disputes at an early stage, and in accordance with recent Government orders Tahsíldárs will be required to pay special attention to this work.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

The deep-stream rule is still in force between a good many villages of the Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan tahsíls, and the Gujrát and Shahpur estates. There should be no great difficulty in laying down a fixed boundary acceptable to both parties, to come into force once and for all as soon as the deep-stream crosses it. Steps are being taken to effect a settlement on these lines and to do so as soon as possible, as all the riverain villages will be remeasured during the present year.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Collector*).

The boundary between this district and Muzaffargarh is at present governed by a modification of the deep-stream rule, but it is hoped that this will now be replaced by a permanently fixed boundary which has been tentatively laid down under the orders of the

Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh and myself. Lists of villages on either side of the boundary will be submitted for the orders of Government, but it still remains to decide the course of the boundary in the case of a few villages of which the field maps prepared at the regular settlements of Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan are more than usually at variance.

REVENUE RECORD ROOMS.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DE C. RENNICK).

The record rooms are ill-lighted and the racks are badly placed, and in consequence whole *bastás* have to be carried to an outer room when any of the papers they contain are wanted. This causes needless work and waste of time. It has been contemplated for a number of years to separate the Revenue and Judicial records, and I have this year sent in an application for funds to carry this out; but again the matter must stand over as the money is not available.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

The Postmaster-General is doing his utmost to make the business a success in co-operation with the District Officer, and has recently opened a branch post office in the katcherry compound to facilitate issue of value-payable parcels.

A telegraph office is also to be opened.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS).

The matter of cramped accommodation has been previously brought to notice. One of the Assistants is obliged to hold his Court in his own dwelling-house, of which Government pays a portion of the rent. I inspected the head-quarter offices in November last, and found all the arrangements satisfactory, in so far as the present poor accommodation permits.

C. F. MASSY.

The question of the separation of the revenue record room from the general record office is still under consideration. The settlement records with *Fard-badar* of Hoshiárpur, Garhshankar and Una tahsíls are kept in a separate room apart from village bundles, but those for Dasúya tahsíl for want of space are still kept with other files. For the same reason all the *jamabandís* also have been preserved in the same manner. There is no hope of the revenue files, &c., being separated off untill the new katcherry rooms are built.

The copying agency was introduced in this district in January 1895. Out of 15,497 applications for copy made since October 1895, 9,656 have been made through the copying agent. The system is getting more and more popular, and even the residents of Hoshiárpur town generally prefer to obtain their copies through the agent.

Lála Banársi Dás, who was Extra Assistant Commissioner here, had the management of the agency at its beginning, and it is due to the interest which he took in it that it has got on so well.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. C. RENOUF, ESQUIRE).

The system of supplying copies of judgments through the post has been in force in this district since 1894, and is certainly popular. The number of copies issued during the year was, by post, 8,554, in person 1,213.

(*Remark by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The postal copying agency has been an immense success in Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána, thanks to the energy and interest taken in the work by the individual officers in charge. It is being just started in Ferozepore and Kángra.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

The working of the copying agency commenced in this district from 1st April 1895. The number of applications during the six months of 1895, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1895 to 30th September 1895, was 7,076, of which 4,716 were made personally and 2,360 were made through the post, while the number of applications during 1895-96 was 13,043, of which

8,696 were made personally and 4,347 were made through the post. The decrease is very slight and the agency is firmly established and is popular.

The gross savings at the credit of the Agency Fund which have accumulated since it was started in the middle of 1894-95 now amount to Rs. 1,480-7-9. During the year 285 cases occurred in which applicants refused to take delivery of the value-payable parcels containing the copies sent them, but only in 8 cases no trace of the applicants could be found and the copying and other charges had to be met from the contingencies of the fund, and all the remaining cases were satisfactorily settled.

(*Remark by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I last made an inspection of the Ludhiána record room on 29th October 1896. It is in excellent order, and credit is due to Mr. Rose for the many improvements he has effected since his tenure of office here. He has made the postal copying agency a great success.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS).

The copying agency system was introduced and perished through lack of support. An experiment lasting over four months has shown that it might be remunerative, and an agent has again been appointed.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. M. DALLAS).

The system of furnishing copies of records by value-payable post is working fairly enough. Sometimes difficulty is experienced in realizing the copying fee through the Tahsíldárs when the parcel is refused by the applicant.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

Such cases are very few, and if in these cases there is some loss the fund is well able to bear it.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

The district record rooms are in much better order now than they have been for many years past. A considerable clearance of old and useless records has been made. But at the same time I still find that more space is required, and this should be provided when funds are available.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE).

The record room is now a good one and should serve for many years to come.

The Chief Court having claimed a share of the new accommodation for strictly judicial purposes, the Deputy Commissioner is still without an office room. The Assistant Commissioner, however, can give up his room by a little management when it is required for a portion of the day, or for a set portion of the week; ultimately one more court room will have to be furnished. In the hot weather the old part of the katcherry is most difficult to utilize, the rooms being very inconveniently arranged and shaped and the heat in one or two being most unbearable. The Sub-Registrar has a room also which is a source of trouble to the Courts, while it is unsuitable and insecure for registration purposes, but it has not been found feasible to disturb him for the present.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE).

The record room is not sufficient to accommodate all the records owing to daily increasing number of *misls*, and although the eastern verandah has been converted into record room, the accommodation is still insufficient and the record room remains very much crammed.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

The record room was enlarged in the beginning of the year by the inclusion of a verandah and yet the accommodation is insufficient. The only remedy that can now be suggested is the early provision of funds for the construction of a new katcherry, administrative sanction for which was given several years ago. This would enable the revenue records to be separated and placed under the kanúngo in a separate record room, an arrangement which cannot now be carried out owing to deficient accommodation. There would then remain sufficient accommodation in the existing record room for the general records.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON).

A copying agency on the Umballa system was introduced in the district in October 1895. It is now only in its infancy, but I hope it will prove a success, as there is no doubt that, if properly worked, it will be a great boon to the people generally.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN F. E. BRADSHAW).

The system of supplying copies through the post was introduced into the district in the month of June 1895 with the following results :—

Year.	Number of applications made for copies.	Of which the number of applications made through the agency numbered.	Number of copies supplied to the agent.	Number sent by value payable parcel.	Total income of agency. Rs. a. p.
From June 1895 to September 1895 ...	3,514	274	246	100	38 8 0
1895-96	3,545	943	867	216	93 0 0

PROCESS-SERVING ESTABLISHMENT.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder Division*).

A Tahsíldár has always a lot of hungry hangers-on, whom he is anxious to provide with a job. He accordingly invariably applies at the beginning of the revenue demand season for their entertainment as extra process-servers, payable out of the fees received; and by way of securing these men their salaries, writs are issued broadcast frequently without any necessity whatever. I checked this considerably within the current year. But there is still much room for improvement. A lazy Tahsíldár lets loose a score of hungry men who live upon the villages under pretence of helping to get in the revenue, which could be collected with ease if the zaildárs be made to go round in time and warn the lambardárs that they must be punctual. Again, a lambardár who has a spite against a khewatdár will take out a warrant through the tahsíl for recovery of four annas, rather than ask the man for the money. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kángra, took up this matter and refused to allow this summary agency to be employed unless on genuine cause being shown. The point is deserving of general notice.

OTHER MATTERS UNDER THE LAND REVENUE ACT.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

The Commissioner lately noticed the depressed state of the Jumna Khádir, and some remarks of his attracted the notice of Government, causing it to order an enquiry into the causes of the distress. The Commissioner ordered me to make full enquiries, and I had just come near conclusions about the North Jumna Khádir circle when I was recalled to head-quarters about famine. It will be impossible for me to inspect the other circles well now, and the Commissioner has required me to report on the North Jumna Khádir circle alone. It was only in this circle indeed that any lambardárs asked to be released from their engagements in default of revision, and this is undoubtedly the circle of the Jumna Khádir which has the poorest soil. Perhaps investigations in the other circles would only have a disturbing effect without reason. A *primâ facie* case for reduction of assessment in, at any rate, a dozen villages in the North Jumna Khádir seems made out, and after certain further enquiries report will be submitted. At present the villages will be contented as they profit highly in famines.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE).

Although the collections are generally made with average promptitude in this district, the collection procedure I found in tahsíl inspections was in several respects defective. In the sadr tahsíl the rule was generally neglected by which enquiry must be made about any *dákhilás* not returned by the Treasurer on the same or following day.

The present rules on the subject of payments of head-quarter tahsíl collections into the sadr treasury require, I think, amendment, and I have addressed a separate communication to the Commissioner on the subject for submission to the Financial Commissioner. Although the orders are in the district that *arz-irsáls* in respect of land-revenue payments should be written up by patwárís, I observed in the tahsíl inspections that in several instances this was not done, and in no case was the *arz-irsál* written up on the prescribed form.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE).

The system of payment of land-revenue into the treasury without pre-audit by the revenue Accountant, referred to in Correction Slip No. 479 to paragraph 11 of Revenue Circular No. 40, introduced since last year in all the tahsíls of this district except Lahore, has worked satisfactorily, except that miscalculations often occur in the *arz-irsál* (memorandum of payment) prepared by the patwárís, owing to their not distinguishing the demand of fixed and fluctuating land-revenue. This mistake mostly occurs in villages liable to river action where the demand fixed at the commencement of the year is, of necessity, revised according to the results ascertained by alluvial and diluvial assessment. This defect is, however, remediable if the Tahsíldárs send a revised demand statement to each patwári of such villages before the rabi instalment falls due. This practice, if adopted, will enable the patwárís to adjust the inequalities in the initial demand in preparing the *arz-irsáls* for the rabi demand. Instructions will be issued to Tahsíldárs to the above effect. It is satisfactory to note that *arz-irsáls* are now invariably prepared by patwárís, and that the old practice of getting these memos. written by petition-writers has died out.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. M. DALLAS).

The rule on the subject of payment without pre-audit is contained in Addenda and Corrigenda No. 479, dated 10th November 1894, paragraph 11A of Revenue Circular No. 40. It is laid down that the person tendering payment will take the *arz-irsál* given to him by the patwári direct to the sadr treasurer who will sign a receipt on the back of the *arz-irsál*, and this will then be taken by the lambardár to the Wásilbáki Navís who will give him the usual *dákhila*.

The practice in the Amritsar tahsíl collections has been that the patwári gives the lambardár an *arz-irsál* as well as a *dákhila*. He takes both the documents to the treasurer who signs a receipt on the *dákhila* and returns it to him. The *arz-irsál* is retained by the treasurer and is sent by him to the tahsíl after entry in the treasury accounts at the close of the day.

The practice has obviously greater advantages than the prescribed system from which it slightly differs: the great object being to prevent the person tendering payment having anything to do with anybody except the treasurer after leaving his village.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON).

The cases of enhancement of rent are on the whole not troublesome in this district. The status of the tenants is recorded very carefully in the records of rights of Captain Dunlop-Smith's settlement. It is very difficult indeed to prove against the entries made in the above records. The question of compensation for wells, &c., is, as a rule, raised, but generally without success. The real thing is that the wells sunk by the tenants are of old times and the length of time during which the tenant has had the benefit of the improvement must be taken into consideration at the time of fixing the amount of compensation (Section 72 (*e*) of the Act).

A marked increase was expected in the cases of enhancement of rent, but it is very satisfactory that a large number of cases was decided out of the Court by compromise. It was explained now and then to the peasants that there is no good in going into Court when the parties know well at what rate decrees of enhancement of rent are generally given.

EJECTMENT.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

The classes of cases that mostly occur are those in which persons long in possession of *shámilát* lands or lands with recorded ownership claim unrecorded ownership either by virtue of length of possession or on account of mistake in the settlement record, and cases in which proprietor-mortgagors contest their liability to be turned out by mortgagees holding usufructuary deeds. As a rule the mortgagee lets the proprietor stay on as tenant on terms of *chakota* (cash rent) or *batái*, it being a generally understood thing that he should not be turned out. But questions of arrears of rent occur, followed by suits for ejectment, and then the mortgagee, as a rule, disputes the mortgage, or at any rate the arrears of rent. Proprietors are not yet smart enough to get occupancy-rights recorded in their favor in the mortgage deeds, though there is certainly a strong unwritten customary law on the subject, or a custom approaching near an unwritten law. These disputes are most common between *Baniás* and mortgaging proprietors.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. C. RENOUF, ESQUIRE).

In the case of tenants-at-will 1,150 notices were issued, being an increase of 624 as compared with the number issued in the previous year. Only 278 ejectments were ordered, affecting 895 acres. The increase in the number of notices issued is owing to tenants having failed to pay their full rents owing to hard times. The area of land affected by these ejectments is 895 acres, or an average of a little over 3 acres per man ejected. This is comparatively high and is probably due to the anxiety now felt by mortgagee landlords to oust mortgagor tenants from the larger fields held in possession. The mortgagee landlords have been urged on to institute these cases from a widespread fear that legislation is being undertaken to lower the rate of interest.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

I am inclined to doubt the reason for increase as recorded by the Collector. It is probably accidental. Landlords are constantly on the watch to oust occupancy-tenants. As regards tenants-at-will, the case is different. Landlords, as a rule, are only too anxious to keep them on, especially in Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, whence large numbers have emigrated to the Chenáb Canal tracts, tempted by better prospects, and rents are falling in consequence. In a year of scarcity, especially, the non-cultivating owners do their best to keep the tenants on the land, offering them every facility for payment of rent.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A.).

Cultivation in this district does not afford many attractions to tenants. In fact the principal grievance of the landowners of this district is that they cannot find tenants, although inducements in the way of *takávi* advances, &c., are offered. The proximity of the Chenáb Colony, as also the construction of the Gugera Branch of the Chenáb Canal, are obstacles in the way of good cultivation in a greater part of the Rávi tahsíls. The

colonization of the Sandal Bár of this district will, I am afraid, be effected to the depletion of adjoining parts of good tenants, unless it is enjoined on the colonists that they should take no tenants from neighbouring districts. I have, in the course of my tours, found many abandoned homes belonging to men who have gone to the Chenáb Colony. The complaint is very general towards the Kamália side, where it is felt as a sore grievance. Under these circumstances there is no wonder that there should be so few cases of ejectment.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT (No. VIII OF 1873).

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES).

The area irrigated by canals has more than doubled itself, being 64,286 as compared with 30,832 in the preceding year. The comparison is between a year of heavy rainfall and a year of short rainfall, and the actual increase is little more than was to be expected. The large demand for water led to numerous complaints as to the supply which was not only short but irregular. Since the water-rates were raised last year, the supply of water appears to have been less than previous for each field, and consequently discontent has been manifested. I am not at present prepared to make any definite proposals, but I think that even if canal irrigation is to be decreased in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some special arrangements should be made for a sufficient supply to the gardens in the vicinity of Delhi on which large sums have been expended, and which for ages past have been such a prominent feature in the country.

Yes. Intentionally so, and I approve of the new system of teaching economy of water to the irrigators.

R. CLARKE,
Commissioner.

In this I entirely concur. The gardens which are very valuable and depend upon the canal will be ruined unless they can get more water than has lately been the case. In ordinary years I should suppose they would get more.

R. CLARKE,
Commissioner.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE).

Thus there was a large expansion of irrigation from the canal, and this expansion was entirely in the rabi which was the harvest most seriously affected by the drought this year. But although the power of the canal appears to have been strained to the utmost, there were general complaints in the winter of short supplies. With regard to the unhealthiness of certain tracts affected by canal irrigation, it was suggested by the Chief Engineer last year that "the construction of subsidiary drains should be carried out at the expense of the District Board," and a contribution of Rs. 4,000 has accordingly been promised for the current year by the District Board of Karnál for the construction of any suitable drainages required in this district. Of this contribution, however, only Rs. 250 have yet been taken up by the Irrigation Department on account of the construction of two drains in the Pánipat tahsíl.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, ESQUIRE).

On the whole there is a decrease of 130,226 acres in the area irrigated by all the canals in the district during the year under report. In connection with the working of the inundation canals on which the agricultural prosperity of the district so largely depends, I would note that there are no rules for the punishment of cases of ábzai, and to punish cases which could usually be dealt with as cases of ábzai under Section 70 of the Canal Act, has led to a good deal of injustice.

Other points in connection with the working of the canals is the absence of any regulator on the very long Diwánwah Canal where I think it is necessary, and the heavy sums demanded under rule for masonry heads from the canals before *jhalár* or flow irrigation can be given. This was a matter of much complaint from the agriculturists on the inundation canals.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

The falling-off in area of canal irrigation is very serious, but there was no remedy.

A great deal could undoubtedly be done to improve the working, but it would cost a lot of money. During the coming settlement I hope something may be done towards recording rights in water-courses and putting a stop to the sale of water.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, Esquire).

The supply of water from the perennial streams in the Tánk and Kuláchi tahsíls was deficient in the year under report, and this was chiefly due to the fact that the water of the perennial streams was diverted at Appozai, the water being utilized to irrigate the villages of that country. On the other hand, there was an increase of 66,894 acres in the area irrigated by hill torrents as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, Esquire, C. S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

This is commonly alleged as a reason, but I am doubtful as to how far it is a fact. The main reason for the falling-off in the area irrigated from the perennial streams is that the cultivable land both in the Tánk and Kuláchi tahsíls has been cut up by deep and lengthy ravines. The lands which at first used to be irrigated by overflow have ceased to be so irrigated, and, in many instances, the lands near the large ravines on either side have been cut by smaller ravines for many miles. The only remedy for this evil is to silt up the ravines by constructing dams. The question is, I believe, engaging the serious attention of the Deputy Commissioner, and some dams were actually constructed last year.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, Esquire, *Settlement Collector*).

During the year orders were passed by Government on the general question of the method of assessing revenue and water-rates on canal-irrigated land at the present settlement. It has been decided that the land-revenue demand shall be partly fixed and partly a fluctuating assessment on the area irrigated each year instead of wholly fixed as at present. The right of Government to levy occupier's rates on a scale to be quinquennially revised, in lieu of a fixed half-clearance charge, as has hitherto been the practice, has been definitely asserted. The proposals in the assessment reports submitted during the year have been framed in accordance with these principles.

PEHSAWAR DISTRICT.

(L. W. DANE, Esquire, *Settlement Collector*).

Kabul River Canal.

The annexed table shows the area irrigated and the total amount due as water-rates for the year Kharíf 1895 and Rabi 1896, with the gross collections as shown in the Treasury accounts and the area irrigated and demand for Kharíf 1896, for purposes of comparison. The capital expenditure on the canal has been up to date Rs. 4,47,697.

The gross income for Kharíf-Rabi 1895-96 was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Water-rates	49,109	0	0
Mills' rent	13,135	0	0
Total income	62,244	0	0

The cost of establishment actually maintained and of repairs executed during Kharif-Rabi 1895-96 was Rs. 10,123-4-9 and Rs. 13,000, respectively, but, under orders of the Punjab Government, Rs. 1,200 per annum of the pay and allowances of the officer in charge will be charged to the District Fund on account of the management of the District Board and the minor canals.

Deducting cost of maintenance and establishment during 1895-96 from the gross income, the net profit was Rs. 39,081 or 8·7 per cent. on the capital expenditure. Net profits of the last three years are given below for comparison:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Net profit per cent.	0·34	4·9	6·1	8·7

When the new rates which have just been sanctioned come into force in Rabi 1897, the income will be nearly doubled, and the canal will, as predicted, easily realize 17 per cent. profit. It has in this dry season been an immense boon, and has enabled the owners to raise magnificent crop of the best staples. The management by Sheikh Sher Muhammad was entirely successful, and very rarely was a reference by him to the District Officer necessary. He also controlled all the district minor canals during the year without any friction, and numerous extensions and improvements on these are in progress. I do not think that we can do better than formally recognize the existing arrangements, merely providing that his accounts and estimates on this canal should be dealt with in the office of Executive Engineer, Swát Canal, Mardán, thus putting him in the position of an Officer in independent charge of a Sub-Division.

Statement showing area irrigated and water-rates leviable on Kabul River Canal in Kharif-Rabi 1895-96 and Kharif 1896.

Tahsil.	Area classed as Shah Nahri.	Area irrigated.			Kharif 1896.	Water-rates.			Kharif 1896.	Average rate per acre.			Kharif 1896.
		Kharif 1895.	Rabi 1896.	Total.		Kharif 1895.	Rabi 1896.	Total.		Kharif 1895.	Rabi 1896.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Peshawar	11,148	5,250	3,237	8,537	7,000	9,423	8,145	17,568	20,000	1 12 9	2 7 6	2 0 11	2 13 9
Deduct Tucker ...	...	980	419	1,399	1,050	1,954	1,031	2,985	2,700	2 0 0	2 7 4	2 2 0	2 9 0
Net	...	4,270	2,868	7,138	5,950	7,469	7,114	14,583	17,300	1 12 6	2 7 8	2 0 8	2 15 0
Nowshera... ...	9,539	6,077	9,501	15,578	8,000	11,783	22,743	34,526	24,000	1 15 0	2 6 3	2 3 5	3 0 0
Total ...	20,687	10,347	12,369	22,716	13,950	19,252	29,857	49,109	41,300				
Add area in Peshawar fromerly irrigated by the Jui Tardadi.	566	Add mills' income						13,135					
	21,253	Last years' balance						62,244					
								6,695					
								68,939					
		Collections as per Treasury Accounts						68,334					
		Difference						605					

Note.—In Rabi and in Kharif 1896 as the new assessment is out, no deduction will be made from water-rates on account of land-revenue.

Michni Dalazak Canal.

This canal was opened for irrigation on the 11th February 1896. Its cost has been Rs. 25,000. This money was borrowed from Government by the District Board at Rs. 4½ p. c. insterest per annum. The repayment of the loan has been arranged in five years by an annual instalment of Rs. 5,695 beginning from 1896-97. The flood of 15th June 1896 rose to 1½ feet below the Head Regulator and the defence bund. This was, however, 1½ feet below the highest flood recorded at Ursak. The Head Regulator and the defence bund were raised 2 feet in July last, and there is no fear of the flood over-topping them now. The canal has regularly worked since opened. The minors were dug out of the estimate, and the

village water-courses have all been dug by the villagers. The cultivators being poor, *takávi* advances, amounting to Rs. 1,040, were granted by the Deputy Commissioner to buy bullocks and ploughs, &c. Notwithstanding that they had to break a good deal of *banjar* land, they have cultivated 1,400 acres out of 3,500 acres commanded. Out of this 1,400 acres, 92 acres are rice and 1,308 acres under other crops. The following rates were sanctioned by the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 89, dated the 15th June 1896:—

Rice and cane	Rs. 6 per acre.
All other crops	„ 3 „

The income is as follows:—

Taking Rs. 6 an acre for rice	92×6=552
Do. 3 for other crops	1,308×3=3,924
Total Rs.	4,476

Cost of maintenance, including cost of raising Head Regulator and bund has been Rs. 1,660. Deducting this from the water-rates, the balance is Rs. 2,816, or a net profit of 11·2 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 25,000 in one crop. It is hoped that next rabi the whole area commanded will be irrigated. The charge for maintenance this harvest was heavy owing to the addition made for greater security at the Head Regulator and dividing bund, but even so, the work has fully justified my anticipations and there will be no difficulty in effectively cultivating the whole area. If the portion of the pay of Sheikh Sher Muhammad at Rs. 100 a month debitable to the District Board, from 1st November 1895, when work on the canal was started, to 30th September 1896 be deducted, the net profit is reduced to Rs. 1,716, or 6·9 per cent., even which is good, and it must be remembered that the canal during this year was only under construction, and the Board has been charged with so much of his pay, as he is also entrusted with the supervision of all the other minor irrigation works in the district.

Doába Feeder Canal.—This canal was opened for irrigation on the 12th March 1896. The feeder channel and other works have been constructed at the cost of Rs. 13,220.

On the 13th April a big flood came down the Swát river, which rose 10 feet above the floor of the Regulator. This breached the left *bund*, and made a hole 150 feet wide. 9 feet of water went down the canal. The sides of the deep digging below the Kharoshah culvert fell in and deposited from 3 to 4 feet of shingle. Water thus headed up filled up the canal from the culvert up to the head, a distance of 14 chains.

The repairs were carried out at a cost of Rs. 953, which was met from the Zar-i-nágha, and the Head Regulator was also raised one foot. The lower 2 feet of the silt clearance was, however, not done, as the river was so high; this will be done at the end of September or beginning of October. Owing to this silt it was found necessary to use the old head of Ichhri as well.

Shabkadar Branch.—This branch was only dug down to R. D. 12,000 feet, and could not be carried on further for want of funds. Only 61 acres have been irrigated on it in Thatta. The owners are very anxious for its completion and, as soon as money can be arranged for, the branch will be completed as originally proposed, and then it will begin to bring in revenue. The estimated amount of this branch was Rs. 6,059 and Rs. 1,860 havebeen spent. The work should be done as soon as possible, though he canal was constructed mainly to ensure the existing Doába irrigation rather than for profit, and the cost was defrayed partly by *takávi* and partly out of miscellaneous Local Funds and Zar-i-nagha, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Takávi grant	6,360
Zar-i-nagha, &c.	6,860
Total	13,220

As a protective work, notwithstanding the breach noted above, it has been very successful, and, when completed, will bring in as good anincome per acre as the Michni Dalázak Canal.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT (No. I OF 1894).

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(Captain C. G. PARSONS).

The registers of Railway lands, which had been neglected, have been overhauled and prepared as near as possible in conformity with Appendix VIII to Revenue Circular No. 54. They have been put into English. The North-Western Railway and Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway are the Railways concerned. Our registers and those of the Consulting Engineer to Government have, as regards the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway, been now got into harmony I believe.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This work* was mainly performed by Mr. Wakefield, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer of Fázilka (now Revenue Assistant of Kángra), and he did it in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

* Acquisition of land for the Southern Punjab Railway.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON).

Of the three cases shown in the statement for last year in which land had been occupied and compensation not paid, Rs. 718 was disbursed on account of compensation for the following two works :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Chibri diversion from Dhingána Canal	360	1	10
2.	Strengthening left bank, Shoria head	357	10	6
		717	12	4

The third and the oldest case pending from 26th December 1892 has not yet been finally disposed of.

The Executive Engineer has been repeatedly called upon to make proposals for compensation in the shape of other land in exchange as he desired, and he writes in his last letter No. 1918, dated 21st October 1896, that the draft notification has been sent to Superintending Engineer on 19th instant for publishing in the *Government Gazette*. It is hoped that the case will now be decided very soon. The case has been pending for reasons beyond the control of District Officers. Possession of land was taken by the Canal Department before the award of compensation, as a case of emergency. Claims for compensations were made by the landowners, and the Tahsildár sent his proposals for compensation, which were based on the opinions of the arbitrators appointed to fix the amount. The Executive Engineer considered the rates high, and the landowners would not agree to take less. At last, compensation in the shape of other land was agreed to by the Executive Engineer, and landowners and the Executive Engineer has had to wait for the settlement measurements of the Canal Department lands intended to be surrendered as compensation in exchange.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division*).

Long delays of this kind in disposing of cases of the award of compensation for land compulsorily acquired are likely to create ill-feeling among the people and to entail extra expenditure on Government if the owners are duly awarded compensation for all the damages allowed by the Act. It is desirable that these cases should receive the immediate attention of the authorities concerned, and should be disposed of with as little delay as possible.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN F. E. BRADSHAW).

Zamíndárs sometimes give land gratis to the Canal Department. During the year under report 106 acres of land were thus given.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT (No. XIX OF 1883).

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON).

Jhajjar is the only tahsíl where applications for such loans are made, as it is the only tahsíl where well irrigation is general. *Takávi* is not very popular, and the people, as a rule, prefer going to the *bania*, but this year shows a marked increase in the number of applications. The works are efficiently inspected during construction, and the money is generally faithfully applied.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES).

The amount advanced during the year was Rs. 840, and Rs. 95 were outstanding a the close of it. The system is fairly popular, and the loans granted are, as a rule, faithfully applied and punctually repaid.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

A good deal of land could be made "safe" by wells in Pípli and Kharar were loans properly distributed. But bound down by the cumbersome procedure required by the rules under the Act, principally at the instance of the accounts department, both, district Officers and zamíndárs, are handicapped. To get loans floated a district Officer has to devote himself to this subject as a special one, and this is hard in a busy district.

In this district I found that there was a local order that bullocks purchased with loans should be brought to the tahsíl to be "branded." This was enough to choke off applicants I should think. As to security there is room for a terrible deal of worry under clauses iii (1), (2), (3) on reverse of Form A, unless the entries of the *jamabandi* are merely consulted which seems quite sufficient. Again I fancy that many applicants are disheartened, merely because applications not made out in Form A. are rejected. In this district the management of loan issue has been generally in the hands of the Treasury Officer, usually a complete stickler for technical preciseness, and to him zamíndárs had to come from all parts of the country, while he prepared the files for Deputy Commissioner's approval. No wonder there are not many loans out in the district. Recently I gave the Revenue Assistant a treasure chest of all the sanctioned grant we had, and he went out and distributed loans (for cattle and seed it was) at the people's doors. This was slightly forestalling the license given by the Second Financial Commissioner in a Circular just received, but there is no doubt but that, if the Revenue Assistant were permanently empowered in this way, the loan business would be large and popular instead of being meagre and harassing. I doubt if any Deputy Commissioner without shelving his other business too much could undertake to make all the enquiries the rules require in a sufficient number of cases during the year. The Revenue Assistant is in a much better position to deal with the cases, and the files he prepares could always come up to the Deputy Commissioner for approval, he filling up the signature in Form B, ordering the loan after all other matters have been disposed of.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. C. RENOUF, ESQUIRE).

Rupees 29,400 were advanced during the year under Act XIX of 1883. In the year ending 30th September 1895, advances were made to the extent of Rs. 17,260. The increase in advances made during the year is owing to the failure of the rains. Eighty-four wells were constructed and 13 repaired with the help of *takávi* loans during the year. There are now 25,107 wells, being an increase of 4,478 since settlement.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The increase of wells since settlement is most satisfactory, and I believe I am right in saying that in no district in the Punjab have the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act been worked with greater success than in Jullundur. But the people are now slackening off in their efforts, mainly because most of the holdings large enough for irrigation have been provided with wells.

It is not uncommon (as noticed by Mr. Douie in his report of last year) for owners to effect exchanges of small plots so as to secure one sufficiently large to be irrigable from one well. The figures since 1890 are given below, showing the shrinkage of *takávi* loans :—

	Rs.
1890	70,000
1891	58,500
1892	45,000
1893	29,000
1894	21,000
1895	17,260
1896	29,400

The increase in the year under review is due to the extra attention now paid to the matter by Tahsíldárs, acting on orders received.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, Esquire).

It cannot be said that the system is yet popular in the district, and it is doubtful whether it will ever become popular owing to the physical peculiarities of the district, which may be broadly divided into four parts—

(1). Jangal.

(2). Upper Dhaia (including Tihára and Pawád).

(3). Lower Dhaia.

(4). Bet.

Wells are impracticable in the Jangal owing to the great depth at which water is found. They are not required in the Bet, as no zamíndár will take the risk of sinking his capital in a tract which is subject to periodical inundations from the river. A large portion of the Upper Dhaia enjoys canal irrigation, the number of wells in this portion is also the largest. At the same time it is the most prosperous part of the district, and the zamíndárs do not in the majority of cases stand in need of taking advances from Government. The only portion of the district available for sinking new wells is the Lower Dhaia. Of late years a change has been effected in the physical aspect of this part of the district owing to the passage through its substratum of the waters of the Sirhind Canal towards the Bet of the River Sutlej. It was hoped that as soon as the people realize this change a larger number of applications for advances will be made, but I very much doubt it now.

The Lower Dhaia is a light sandy soil, with scattered and shifting sandhills all over it. There is a belt of country along it containing villages where *rtiai* land is protected by a *band* or embankment, covered with *sarwár*. In this are the wells. To put wells outside it is useless, as the sand is certain to "swamp" them sooner or later. I have seen cases of this; *e. g.*, Chak Bhattián.

The unscreened area is sown with wheat and gram, the latter needing no water. The people say the soil is too light for watering, and I think they are right. Water without manure would do more harm than good. The obvious rejoinder is that more crops mean more manure, but the people do not yet see this. Various other objections are urged, *e. g.*, it is objected that a man cannot pay his land revenue and *takávi* instalments at one and the same time. This can be met under the present rules. Every effort has been made to popularize the system but without much success.

However the Lower Dhaia without canals or wells or trees and with all its sandhills remains a wonderfully thriving tract. The revenue is paid *from the gram.*

I do not believe *takávi* can be made popular until the Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár makes his enquiry *on the spot.* This they will not do.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(Captain P. S. M. BURLTON).

Owing to the very dry season applications have been freely made for advances for the construction of wells. The money is faithfully applied and is generally promptly repaid; this year of course owing to the great distress prevailing it has been difficult for cultivators to make payments.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(T. J. KENNEDY, Esquire).

Orders were issued for more circumspection to be exercised in granting advances, previous advances having been in some cases made to money-lenders who were also agriculturists, which they apparently used in their business, and in other cases to impoverished proprietors from whom realizations were made with the utmost difficulty.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN M. W. DOUGLAS).

Loans in this district are seldom taken and at present are not wanted. Owing to the proximity of the Chenáb colony it is difficult to maintain the wells already at work. Government advances never seem to have been popular here. The long distances to be covered in going to and fro may afford a reason. The procedure might, however, be simpler than it is at present.

No case has come to my notice of any misapplication of advances. Repayments were generally punctual.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M. A.).

I do not think that the system is unpopular in any way, but it is extremely difficult to say that the loans are faithfully applied. I am inclined to think that they are not, judging from the delay that is allowed to occur in completing the work. In the majority of cases, the borrowers spend the money on some of their most urgent requirements, and when the Tahsíldár worries them to complete the work, they raise the money somewhere else.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE).

The system of taking loans under this Act is popular in this district and the loans taken are generally applied faithfully. As regards punctual repayment of such loans, it may be noted that, during the year under report, this has not for the most part been the case, owing to the prevalence of distress in Tahsíl Sharakpur and to the severe and prolonged drought and scanty rainfall in other tahsíls. In ordinary seasons repayments are made with due punctuality. The works constructed by means of the loans were generally inspected by Tahsíldárs and their Náibs during the course of construction.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. M. DALLAS).

The advances as a rule are applied to the purpose for which they are taken and are punctually repaid.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON).

The year under report shows a distinct advance on the two previous years in advances under Act XIX of 1883, and subsequent experience shows that the people are becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of such loans. The subject will be further dealt with in next year's report.

Every facility is afforded to applicants who can furnish the necessary security.

To make these Acts really effective the funds at the disposal of District Officers should be practically unlimited, great care, however, being taken that the security is good, the improvement undoubted, and, in the case of wells, that the *takávidár* is able to purchase bullocks and provide for them.

The present year being one of drought has, no doubt, increased the number of applicants.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

Statement No. XXVII shows that there were 219 new wells constructed and 10 repaired at private expense, and 48 made from *takávi*, also 3 dams. Singularly no protective *pattahs* were granted. The amount expended on *takávi* for agricultural improvements has increased very much in the year under report; and naturally enough the importance of irrigation has forced itself upon the people very markedly owing to the

prevalence of drought. Already over 50 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district is protected by irrigation, chiefly by wells, and this fact alone must have drawn attention to the marked difference between such lands and *bárání* lands.

Intimately connected with the extension of artificial irrigation by wells is the matter of oxen. Increasing the means of irrigation without providing at the same time for the support of the cattle is but to add to the cultivators' difficulties. The Deputy Commissioner has done wisely, therefore, in seeing that those who want *takávi* for wells have the ways and means for procuring and keeping the cattle necessary to work them.

The expenditure on *takávi* in the Siálkot district has always been greater than in the other districts of the Division until this year. This is because pains have in former years been taken to prove the advantages of the system to the people. It seems not unlikely that the impetus now given to the system will last after the present drought has passed away, and if so, the annual allotments for *takávi* will have to be considerably enhanced.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The approach of famine has brought Government loans as *takávi* into greater favour than formerly. Last year the loans under this head amounted to Rs. 340. This year they are Rs. 8,945. This increase in popularity of the *takávi* system is, I fancy, due more to the difficulty of raising money from the money-lender than to any love of our system.

The Nawáb has, I think, been very careful in making advances.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE).

Nothing could be advanced for wells during the year, as every rupee had to be husbanded for advances on account of cattle and later seed grain in view of the circumstances of the season.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(A. BRIDGES, ESQUIRE).

The system of *takávi* advances is popular in the district. The amounts advanced are properly utilized and are repaid in time. The works constructed out of the *takávi* loans are properly inspected by the Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár during their construction.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The *takávi* advanced for land improvement works was more than double that advanced during the year 1894-95. The *takávi* system seems to have been gaining popularity here as elsewhere owing to the peculiarities of the year, and such an opportunity as this may do a great deal more towards commending the system to the agricultural classes than any amount of puffing in ordinary years. The great point in the system seems to be to make advances with judgment, but once it is decided to make them, the action of the officials should be prompt and as little bound up with formalities not indispensable as possible.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(J. G. SILCOCK, ESQUIRE).

The system is not popular; the advances are not always properly applied.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi District*).

The subject is apparently not important in the district, yet the advances under above head (though small) have more than doubled themselves during the year under report. Perhaps if systematically encouraged as in Siálkot it would become more popular.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(J. WILSON, ESQUIRE).

The system is fairly popular, but the loans are not always faithfully applied.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

I presume that the reduction in amount advanced is due to high prices consequent on a bad season. But even then the system seems to me to be only "fairly popular" in the district, as there is no scope in it for irrigation works, unless in the way of dams perhaps, which are not mentioned in the returns.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE).

Only three applications for loans under Act XIX of 1883 were presented during the year. The paucity of applications is due to the unpopularity of the system, and that unpopularity is due to the following causes:—

(*i*). The dates for repayment of instalments being fixed and inelastic:

(*ii*). The idea based upon the experience of former days, that great delay will occur, and that much harassment at the hands of petty officials will have to be endured before the money asked for will be granted.

It takes a long time to dissipate this unpopularity even after the main causes for the prejudice against the system have been rectified

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. B. RAWLINSON).

Takávi advances are not popular in this tahsíl, and the advances taken are frequently not utilised for the purposes for which they are made.

Both in the Teri and Hangu tahsíls; however, sinking of wells, construction of *bunds* and tanks and such like have been resorted to freely and *takávi* advances are popular. They are said to be properly applied to the purposes for which they are made.

(*Remarks by* W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, C. S. I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division*).

It is odd that these advances should not be popular in the Kohát, but be popular in the other two tahsíls of the district. The matter should be gone into by the Deputy Commissioner. Much depends on the personal interest in *takávi* taken by the Tahsíldár.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT (No. XII OF 1884).

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. EGERTON).

In Jhajjar tahsíl Rs. 2,600 and in Sámpla tahsíl Rs. 1,000 were advanced for the purpose of buying seed and bullocks. These advances were made in July when some rain fell and it was hoped that the kharíf might get a good start, but unfortunately the want of rain afterwards spoilt the crop. This is the first occasion on which such advances have been made since 1878, a memorable famine year.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

The objection to advances for seed or bullocks is the strong probability that the money will be misappropriated. If not closely watched, Tahsíldárs will encourage a lambardár in difficulties to take an advance and pay the revenue out of the proceeds. I strongly object to spasmodic loans for cattle, and, except after seasons of wide-spread disease, I prefer leaving the people to deal with the local *sáhúkár*. The small sum we can afford to lend under this head makes no appreciable difference to the people generally. At most, we are helping a mere handful of owners who are fortunate enough to have the ear of the tahsíl officials for the moment.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

Fifty-two applications for advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) were made during the year under report. No applications were made last year. All the applications made this year were for purchase of bullocks. Only 7 were granted, the amount of grant being Rs. 745 ; 32 were refused while 13 are still pending. The grounds of refusal were, inadequacy of the land owned by applicant and refusal to give personal security, insolvency of the applicant, and purpose for which application was made having been proved on enquiry not to be a *bonâ fide* one.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M. A.).

The loans under this Act are not very popular on account of the short period within which they are generally required to be repaid.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. E. HURRY, ESQUIRE).

The total amount advanced under this Act was Rs. 57,292 during the year as against Rs. 2,910 in the preceding year ; of this sum Rs. 42,012 were advanced to the distressed agriculturists of Tahsíl Sharakpur whose cattle had died for scarcity of fodder, Rs. 7,720 were advanced to the zamíndárs of Tahsíl Lahore and Rs. 7,560 to those of Tahsil Chúnián.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division*).

I am afraid these advances were made rather incautiously for the purchase of cattle at a time when there was very little fodder for the cattle to eat. The result was that the cattle were in many cases not bought and the money misapplied.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The advances under this head have increased enormously under circumstances that have already been separately explained in correspondence. One great reason for increased advances for purchase of seed grain has been the reluctance of the *banias* to advance money or grain for the purpose. The reason alleged is the consumption of sugarcane crops for fodder for cattle, the ordinary fodder supply having failed. Perhaps the real reason is that the *banias* are hoarding their stocks in anticipation of a further rise in prices. If all that one hears is true, almost all native moneyed business men are investing, or already have invested largely, in grain in the hope of reaping a golden harvest at the expense of the poor and needy, should rain hold off.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B.).

The zamíndárs are apparently anxious to secure Government loans on three grounds —1st, the smallness of the interest charged; 2nd, the fact that they will have to hypothecate their lands to Government and will then for some years keep them out of the hands of the money-lender; and, 3rd, that they hope to save a little in their purchase of bullocks for present pressing necessities.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

Grounds 1 and 3 urged by the Nawáb as reasons for the increased popularity of *takávi* for purchase of cattle and seed are doubtless to some extent true. But as already said the difficulty of extracting money from the money-lender in such a season, when security is depreciated and even consumed, plus the new facilities for easy borrowing from Government, are doubtless the chief causes. Deputy Commissioner should be careful that the third ground urged, the desire to appropriate some of the *takávi* for private necessities, does not become the principal one. As regards ground 2 put forward, I doubt that it is a ground.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(J. R. DRUMMOND, ESQUIRE).

Rupees 28,865 were advanced during the year for purchase of bullocks, of which Rs. 3,865 were disbursed up to December 1895. The remaining Rs. 25,000 were granted at the close of September 1896, but actual disbursements began in October 1896.

I have experienced great difficulty about these loans.

It is not easy to refuse and the reverse of pleasant, but the most respectable of Játs will ask for an advance and the best of Tahsíldárs will back him up, when both know just as well as I do that the money will go to the banker to support an advance for some irregular purpose, the payment of the revenue being perhaps the most frequent channel of diversion. Lala Pindi Dás admits that of the loans granted in September in most cases a portion was used to buy grain: that the grain so purchased was put into the ground as seed must remain a pious hope as no precautions to this end were considered possible.

(*Remarks by* S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The large sums advanced in September for cattle may have been somewhat hastily given. But Mr. Drummond does not seem likely to err in the same way. A sum of Rs. 32,000 has been placed at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal, which has already been almost exhausted. More funds will only be needed for cattle, should the need for such be urgent, and the means of feeding them exist. But up to the present the prospect of doing any good by giving advances for purchase of seed is not good.

Deputy Commissioner has done well in withholding money, as there seems little real doubt that the sums asked for are not, in all cases at any rate, intended to be applied to the purposes for which ostensibly sought.

INDIAN FOREST ACT (No. VII OF 1878).

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(ALEX. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE).

The Kulu protected forests were gazetted during the year, and notifications were also issued in regard to the cutting of trees in fields, the removal of drift timber from the larger streams, the prohibition of cultivation and of burning lime and charcoal in certain forests, and also as to the reservation of trees and the closing of certain areas in Protected Forests. See Notifications Nos. 280 to 287, dated 1st June 1896, and Notification No. 408, dated 26th August 1896.

Draft rules for the management of the protected forests were approved by the Punjab Government and submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, but that sanction had not been communicated at the end of the year.

Revised rules for the Kángra protected forests have been submitted and are now under consideration by the Punjab Government. During the year the lists giving the areas of the protected forests in Kángra Proper were revised and corrected in accordance with the entries in the recent settlement records. Orders have not yet been received on the *Jágír* Forests.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A.).

Two thousand and eight hundred acres out of 6,610 acres reserve and forests Nos. 57 and 58 which caught fire, were absolutely closed for three years. This was done in accordance with the District Forest Officer's suggestion in order to prevent fires by incendiarism. It is a popular belief, and I think, well founded, in fact, that setting fire to a forest promotes considerably the subsequent growth of grass, and this is a great inducement to the neighbouring agriculturists to set fire to forests. If the area burnt is absolutely closed, it is hoped that there will be no fires by incendiarism.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE).

Continued abuse of the village waste lands by wasteful fellings necessitated the withdrawal of the privileges conferred by Rule II of the Rules under Section 16, Regulation VI of 1893, from 20 villages in Tahsíls Abbottabad and Mansehra for two, and in some cases, three years.

Forest fires occurred over—

	Acres. 1894-95.	Acres. 1895-96.
Reserved forests	15,548	6,616
Protected forests	19,800	8,939
Unprotected waste	6,096	2,940

There was a very great reduction in the forest area burnt during the year, due partly to the deterrent fines of last year and partly to the fact that this year it was not the turn for epidemic fires. These fires break out in what may be termed an epidemic form every other year. Last year forest fires were general; this year, as was to be expected, they were much fewer, the carpet of pine-needles, which impede the growth of fresh grass, having been burnt off over an extensive area by last year's fires.

The fire fines during the year aggregate Rs. 5,589 on 49 villages out of 92, as compared with Rs. 11,446 on 81 villages out of 132 in the previous year, according to the circumstances and means of the people and the number of their cattle. In no case did the fines exceed the annual land revenue; the incidence per head of cattle, however, was more than the cattle pound fine.

Of the total fines, Rs. 1,895 were awarded as compensation to the Forest Department as compared with Rs. 4,084 so awarded last year. Seventeen out of 26 villages were fined under Section 27, Frontier Crimes Regulation, Rs. 1,249, for abuse, chiefly of rights in village waste lands. This, however, includes fines for abuse of rights in reserved forests also to a small extent, on account of which a sum of Rs. 115 was awarded to the Forest Department as compensation. Two persons under Section 22 and two persons under Sections 6 and 7 were imprisoned.

(*Remarks by* W. R. H. MERK, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division*).

Proposals in connection with forest fires and forest management in Hazára, framed at a Conference of the Conservator of Forests with the Deputy Commissioner and myself, have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner. Next year the number of forest fires will in all probability be much larger; the people fire every second year.

BUSINESS RETURNS.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN E. INGLIS).

It may be remarked, in connection with the suits for the arrears of rent, that the period of limitation, three years, for instituting these suits works unfairly to the tenants, who have to pay produce rents. It becomes very difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the crops harvested two or three years ago, and inferences have to be drawn from the evidence of the witnesses who are not always reliable. The landlords take an undue advantage, and some cases were instituted in the Revenue Assistant's Court just when the period was about to expire. It will be a useful change in the interests of tenants, as well as of landlords, if the period is reduced to one year, when agricultural events are fresh within the memory of villagers.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(W. C. RENOUF, ESQUIRE).

It would be a sound measure to reduce the period of limitation to one year for claims for produce rent.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

This proposal has been made already. There is no question as to its soundness. In practice the owners are usually prompt in suing. When a man comes into a Revenue Court and asks for the rental of six back harvests, the first point he has to explain is, why he did not sue earlier.

TOTAL AREA

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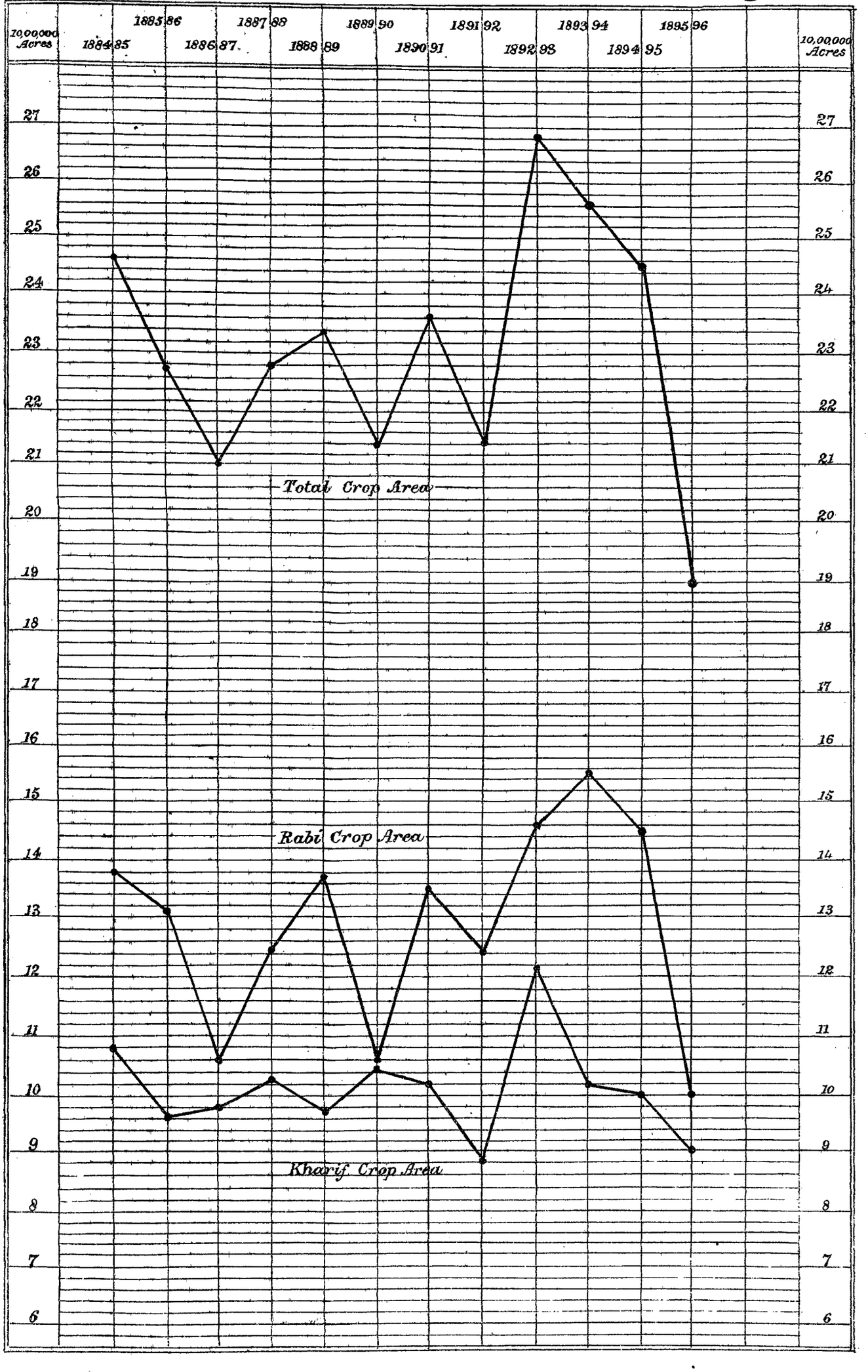
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1885 86
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10,00,000 Acres
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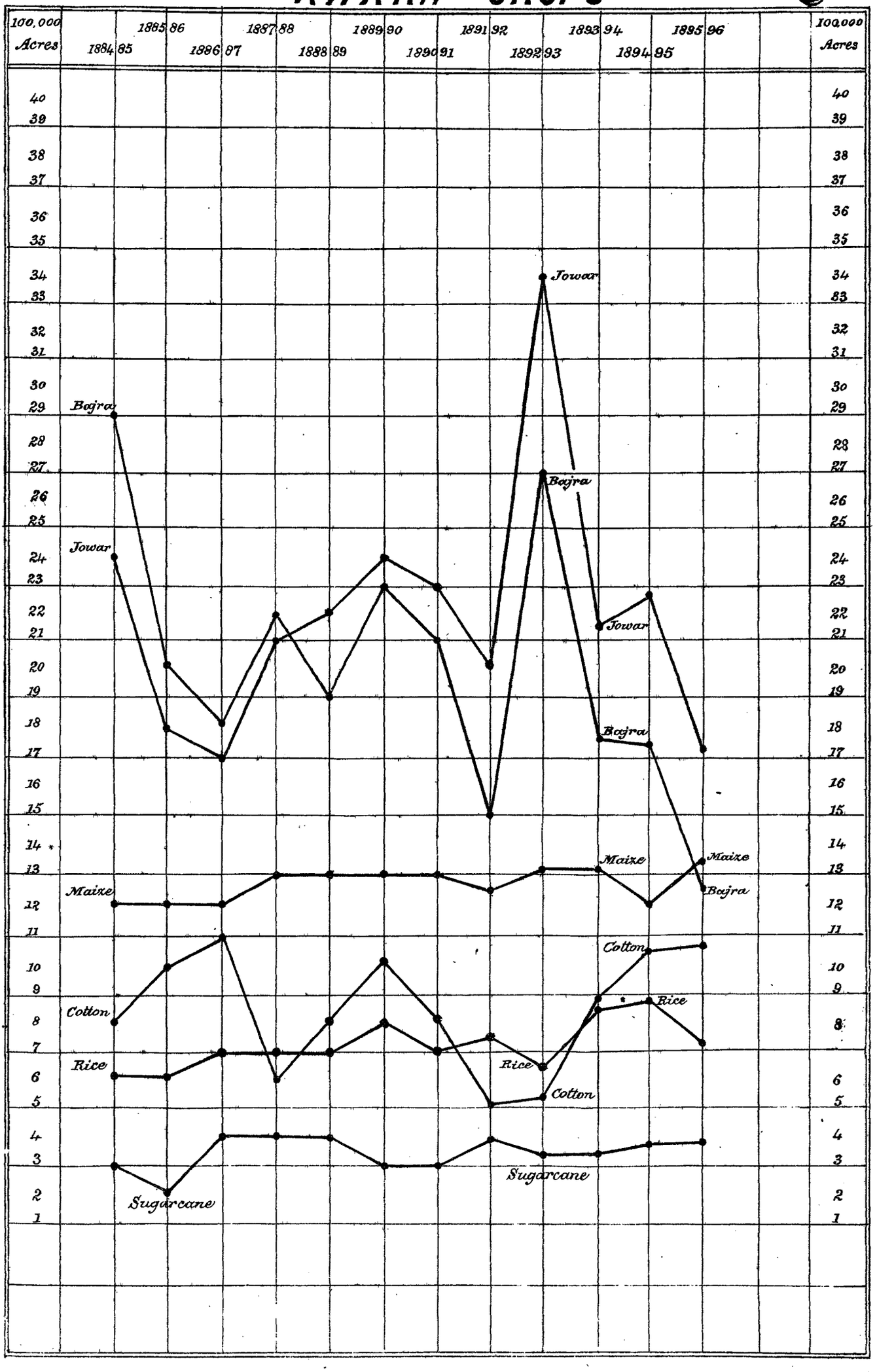
Total Crop Area
Rabi Crop Area
Kharif Crop Area

KHARIF CROPS

(B)



INDIGO AND TOBACCO

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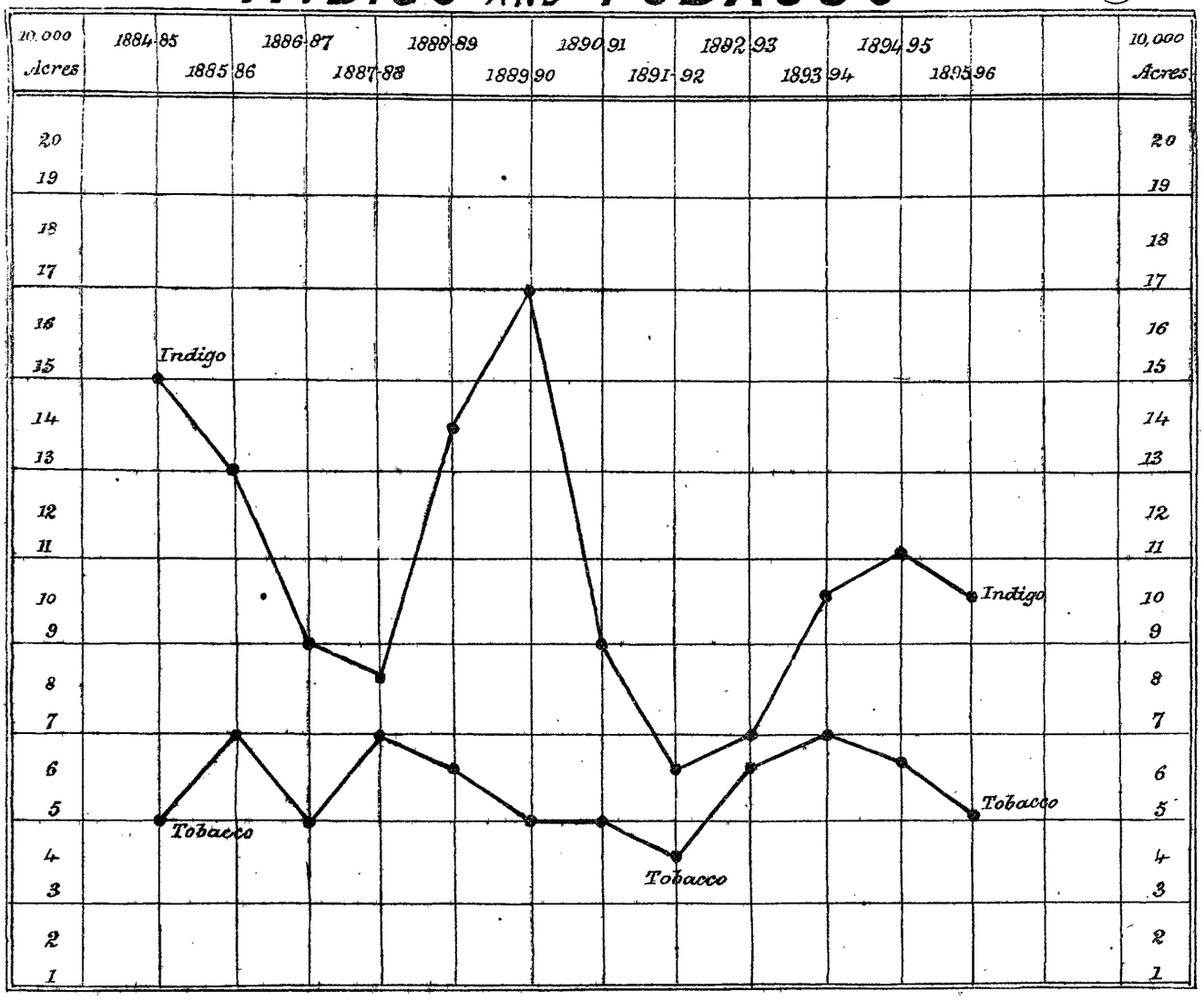
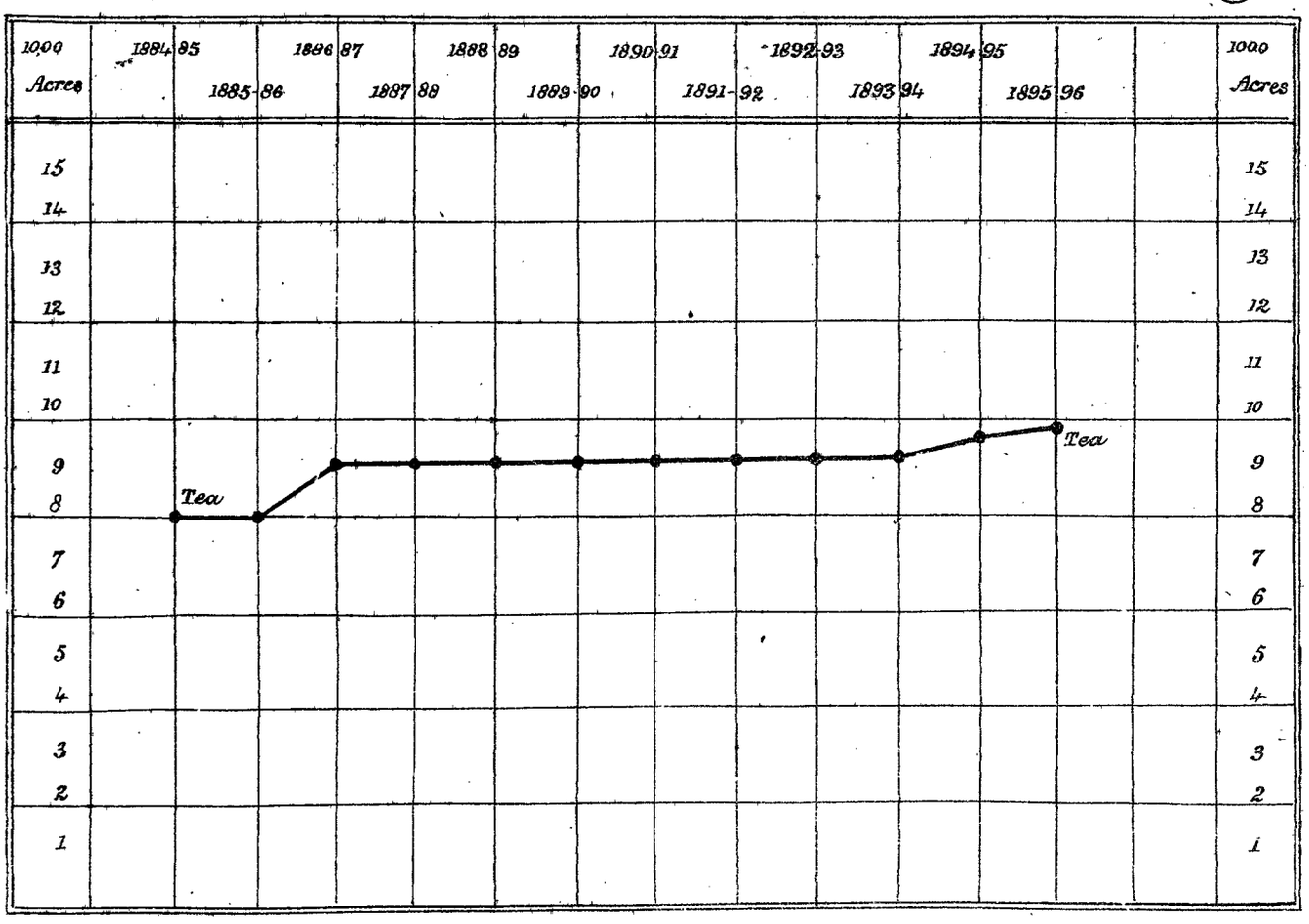


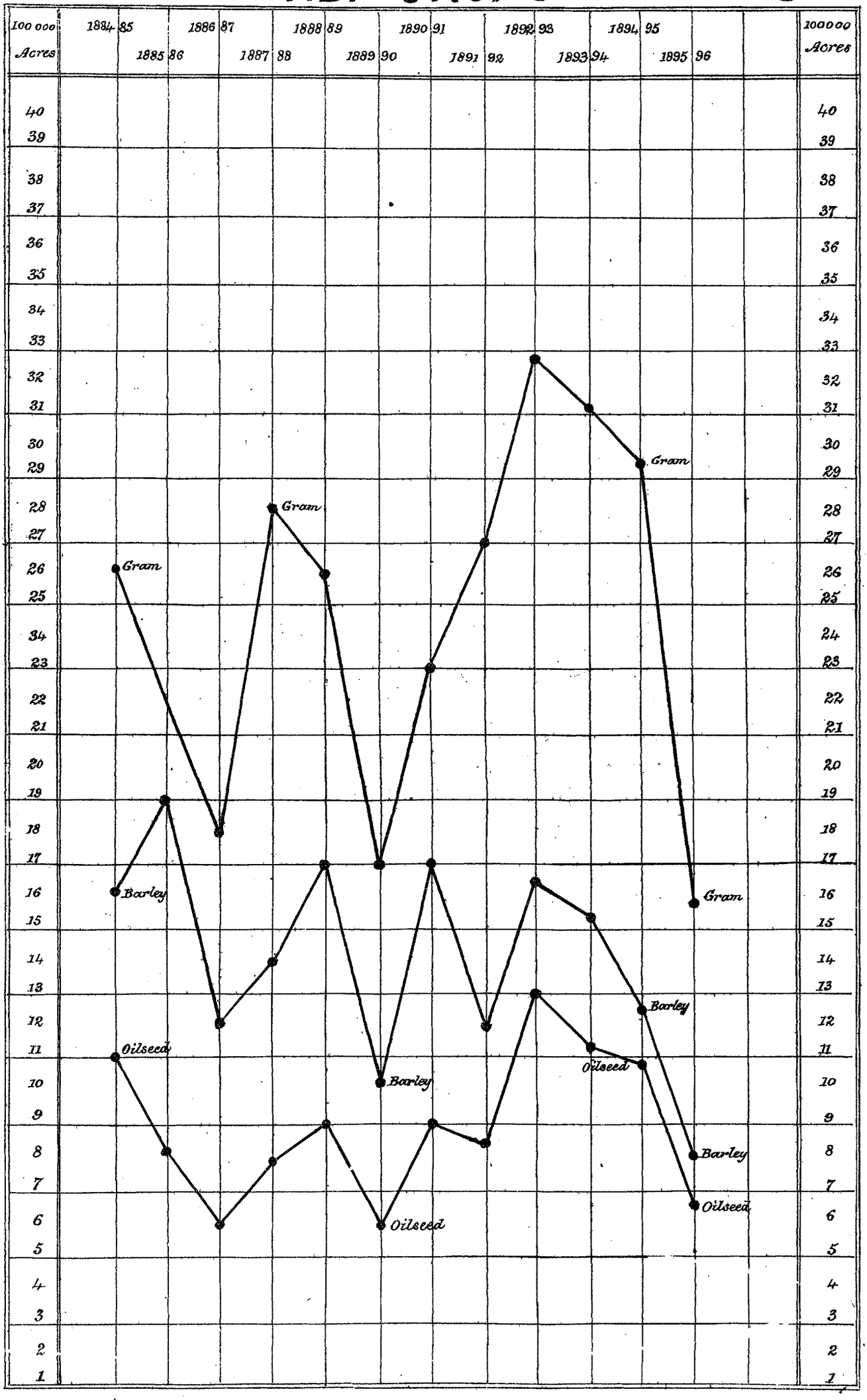
TEA

(D)



RABI CROPS

(E)


100 000 Acres
1884 85
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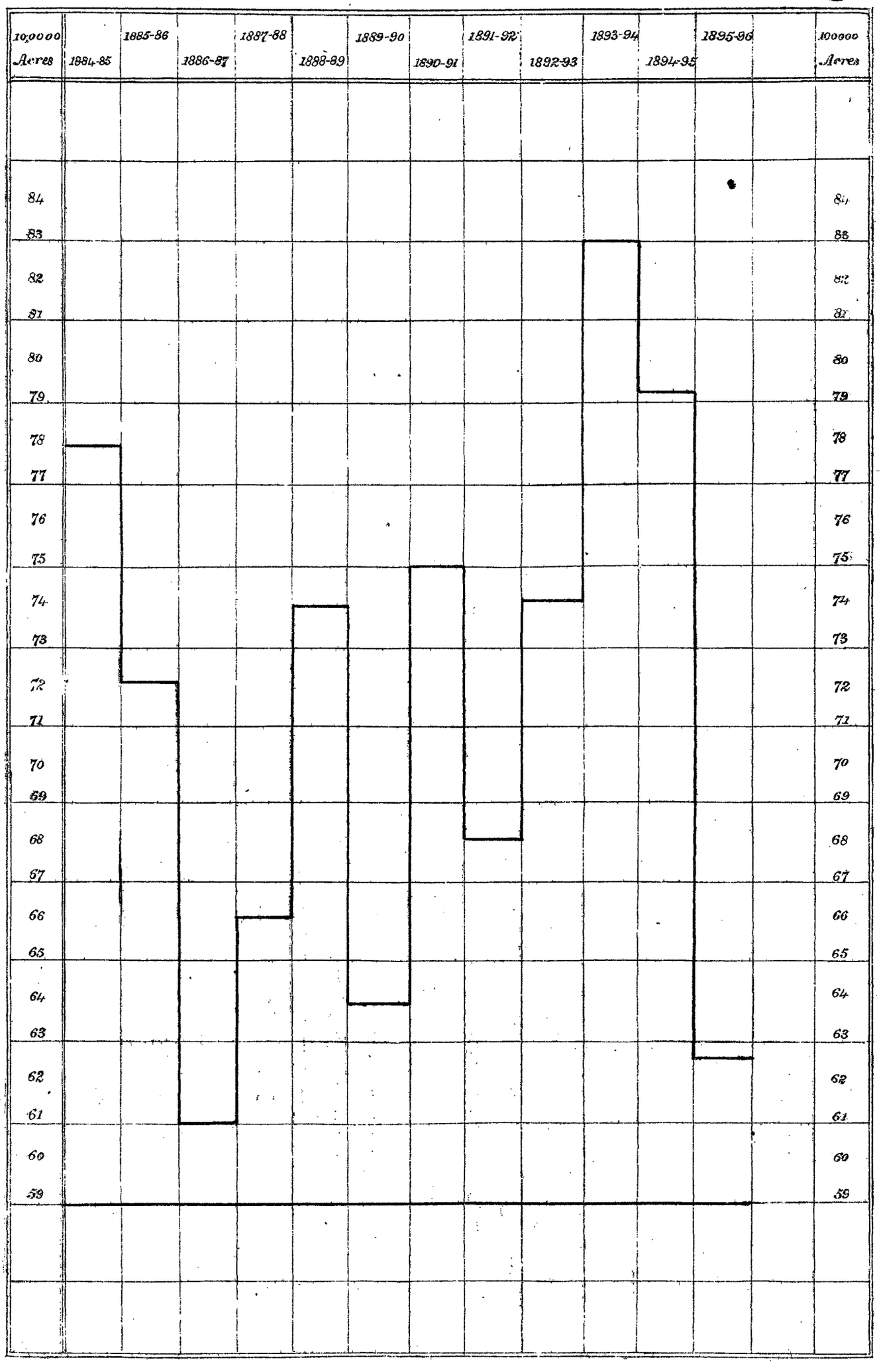
Barley
Oilseed

WHEAT AREA

(F)


10,00000 Acres
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100000 Acres
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82
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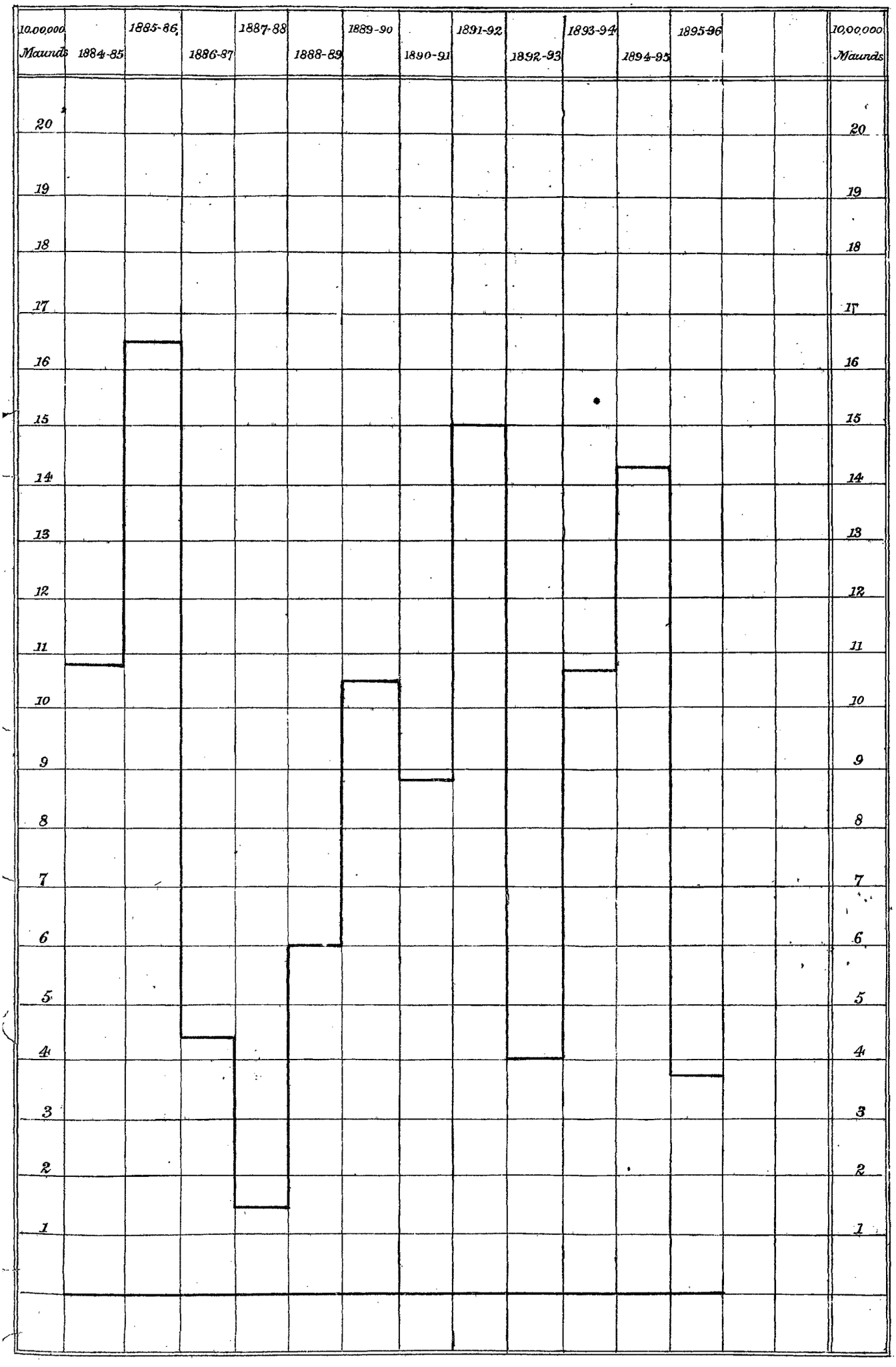
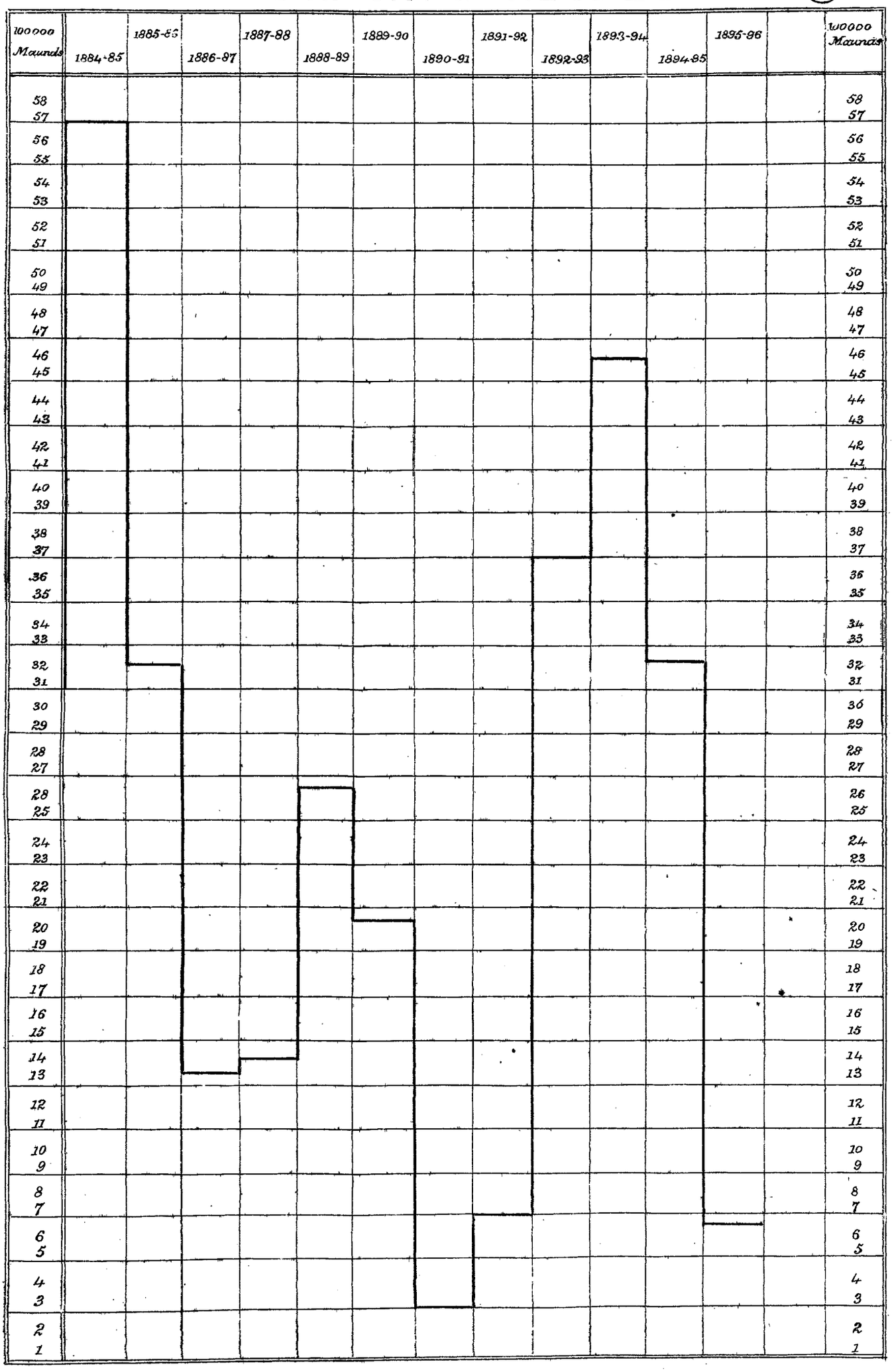
EXPORT OF WHEAT

G1



EXPORT OF OILSEED

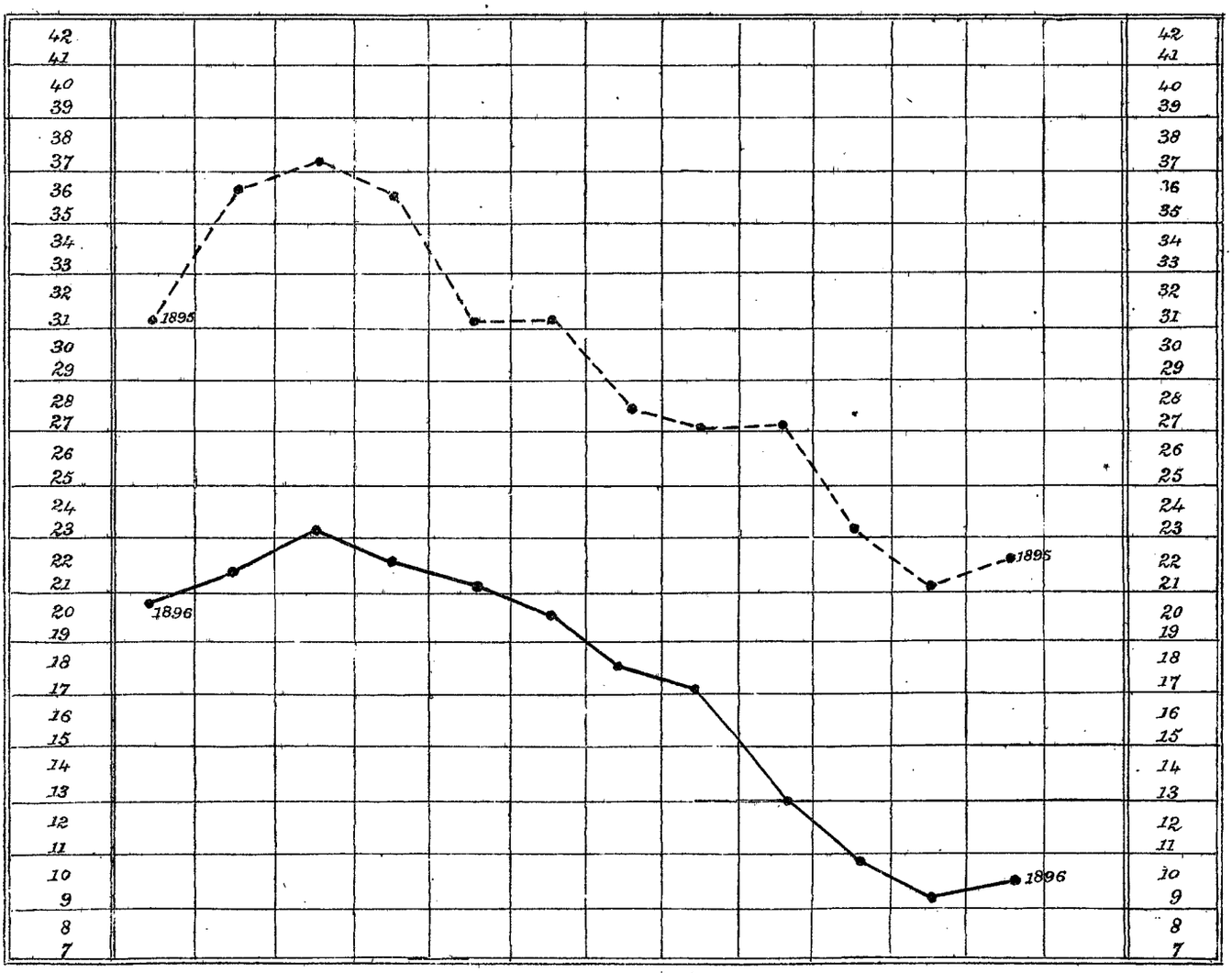
(GII)



PRICES OF GRAM (H)

D E L H I

FEROZEPORE (I)



APPENDIX A.

No. 319 M., dated the 31st December 1896, from J. A. SINCLAIR, Esquire, Officiating Government Advocate, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the usual report of the civil business transacted by this office during the twelve months, from 1st October 1895 to 30th September 1896, inclusive.

Incumbents of office.

2. During the year under report Mr. Henderson held the office of Government Advocate from the 1st of October 1895 to the 2nd March 1896, from which date he proceeded on privilege leave for one month and six days. Mr. Henderson was recalled from privilege leave and resumed charge on the 31st of March, and continued to hold office until the after noon of the 10th of May, when he was placed on special duty in Muhammad Yusaf-ud-dín's case (Hyderabad bribery case) until the 28th idem, when he again took over the duties of Government Advocate and held charge until he proceeded on furlough on the 9th of July. During Mr. Henderson's absence on privilege leave, special duty and furlough, I officiated as Government Advocate and Mr. S. M. Robinson as Junior Government Advocate.

Appendix A, opinions.

3. Appendix A is a detailed abstract of cases and matters submitted to this office during the year; and the number of such references disposed of is compared with the numbers dealt with during each of the past five years in the following tabular statement:—

Comparative Statement of References disposed of during the years 1890-91 *to* 1895-96.

No.	Name of Department.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department ...	44	49	48	59	53	42
2	Ditto ditto, Public Works Department	19	9	23	36	60	53
3	Ditto ditto, Irrigation Branch ...	60	87	65	294	158	143
4	Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab	21	28	36	17	47	42
5	North-Western Railway	42	99	50	36	38	32
6	Conservator of Forests, Punjab	1	6	2	2	...	2
7	Inspector-General of Police, Punjab	1	...	3	...	1	1
8	Ditto of Civil Hospitals, Punjab	1	1	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto of Prisons, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto of Registration, Punjab	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Director of Public Instruction, Punjab	3	1	2	3	4	...
12	Accountant-General, Punjab	...	3	2	6	...	...
13	Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Punjab	...	...	1	5	5	1
14	Postmaster-General, Punjab	1	11	5	4	6	6
15	Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Punjab	4	...	...	...	...	...
16	Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab	1	1	...	...	...	...
17	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Punjab	2	...	...	...	...	...
18	Commissary-General, Punjab Command	5	8	9	9	5	9
19	Miscellaneous	28	35	16	19	22	22
	Total	234	338	262	490	399	353

This gives 353 references disposed of during the year 1895-96, or 46 less than in the previous year, and 8·4 above the average of the past five years.

Appendix B, Part I, original suits.

4. Particulars as to original suits are given in Appendix B, Part I, which shows that Government was a party to 23 original suits during the year, or 4 more than in the previous year. Of these suits, 9 were successful, 1 was compromised, 1 decided by arbitration, and 12 were pending at the close of the year.

Appendix B, Part II, civil appeal and revision cases.

5. Appendix B, Part II, relates to civil appeal and revision cases. The number of these cases is 16, or 4 less than in the previous year. Of these cases, 3 were decided against Government, 2 decided partly in favor of Government, and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

Appendix B, Part III, execution of decrees.

6. Details of civil execution cases will be found in Appendix B, Part III. The amount outstanding during the year was Rs. 11,721-5-0, of which sum Rs. 4,251-6-1 were recovered and Rs. 1,251-0-0 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,218-14-11 still outstanding. This balance includes Rs. 3,751-8-0 in three heavy cases which are now pending in appellate Courts.

APPENDIX B.

No. 187 B., dated Simla, 30th October 1896.

From—C. D. POTTER, Esquire, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, in charge No. 18 Party (Himalaya),

To—The Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN compliance with your No. 361 C., dated the 16th October 1896, I have the honor to forward herewith a report, with a tabulated statement of results, of the operations of No. 18 Party (Himalaya), Survey of India Department, for the season from 1st October 1895 to 30th September 1896.

Report on operations of No. 18 Party (Himalaya) for season 1895-96, by C. D. Potter, Esquire, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, in charge No. 18 Party (Himalaya).

AT the commencement of the year under report, on the 28th October, Captain J. M. Fleming, I.S.C., relieved Lieutenant C. L. Robertson, R.E., of the charge of the Party, which the former held till the return of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R.E., from deputation with the Pamir Boundary Commission, and the latter, having been again shortly after deputed on the Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission, handed over the charge of the Party to Mr. C. D. Potter on the 15th January 1896.

2. The programme of operations as submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Punjab Government was adhered to without any material change. The work of the Party, as in former years, comprised the topography (preceded by triangulation) of British tracts on the 4-inch scale, the Native States on a 2-inch scale, all demarcated forests wherever situated on the 4-inch scale, and unproductive regions, in high altitudes, generally above the limit of tree growth or on perpetual snow, on the 1-inch scale.

3. The localities that were placed under survey were—

(i). The Kángra district and Kulu sub-division of that district on the 4-inch scale.

(ii). The Native States of Mandi and Suket, and small portions of the Simla Hill States on the 2-inch scale.

(iii). Special surveys of the State forests of the Patiála and Sirmúr Native States on the 4-inch scale.

(iv). High ground in Chota Bangahal (Kángra district) on the 1-inch scale.

(v). Triangulation, in advance of topography and as a basis for it, in the Kángra district.

(vi). The classification of forest growth and soils *pari passu* with the topography in British tracts, and on special forest surveys in Native States.

4. All the above operations were in continuation of previous season's work. The classification of forest growth and soils was commenced during this season in Kulu and Patiála, where, as also in Kángra commenced at the close of last field-season, the system is now in full operation; and local Officers are supplied with ferrotyped reproductions of the field work in advance of the published sheets, which contain the full topographical details.

5. The Party was, during the field-season, divided into three detachments as described in last year's report, each under an Extra Assistant Superintendent, for the necessary supervision of the three principal operations in the localities specified above, remote from each other as follows :—

i. The "Simla detachment" to work in the Patiála and Sirmúr special forest surveys in the Náhan Siwaliks covered with forest, also in the lower Himalayás, rising from the banks of Jumna river densely forest clad, and the hill tracts of Patiála in the vicinity of Simla, left Simla during the end of October for work in the lowest locality during the winter months, and on the higher ground during the spring, and returned to Simla about the end of April.

The ground operated on in the Siwáliks was much broken up by a net-work of streams, with serrated peaks flanked by precipitous sides above them. The minuteness of the features concealed within the forests in this locality, and also within the more densely forest-clad slopes of the bolder features of the lower Himalayás, rising to 4,000 feet, rendered the delineation of the topography extremely laborious by reason of the chain traversing necessary.

ii. The "Kulu and Native States detachment" to work in Kulu in the locality from the valley of the Párbati to the snowy ranges above it, and from the valley of the Sutlej river to the hill ranges above it, left Simla during the month of August to reach the high ground in Kulu immediately after the cessation of the monsoons, when alone work in the locality is practicable, and moved to the valley of the Sutlej on the approach of the winter snows, where it worked till its return to Simla in March.

The ground surveyed from the Párbati valley, 4,300 feet above sea level, to the snowy peaks, 17,800 feet, consisted of a desolate tract with mighty cliffs of solid gneiss more or less covered with snow above the limit of forest growth; the streams traversing the ground had a fall of 2,350 feet per mile. The *thatches* (or sheep rests) situated on natural terraces on this stupendous wall of rock, or in dismal glens in the forest-clad portions, were the only spots where water and fuel were obtainable for the surveyors to encamp on. One of five glaciers which form the source of the main stream is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

iii. The "Kangra detachment" to work in the Núrpur tahsíl of the Kángra district, in the low hills of the outer Himalayás, much broken by precipitous ravines and covered with low jungle outside the forest areas, left Simla about the middle of October, and returned about the middle of April.

The ground covered by this detachment consisted of low flat-topped hills covered with forest, and occasional patches of cultivation in the valleys, the streams through which flow between precipitous ravines that necessitate very circuitous journeys from place to place. The intricate features of this tract combined with the low brush-wood jungle outside the forest areas necessitated much laborious chain traversing.

6. The triangulation in the Kángra District was executed by Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I.C.S., who was attached to the Party on probation, and by Mr. Waller-Senior, on the high ground above the Tirthan valley, in Kulu, where the work was practicable owing to the favourable season during the spring months which followed the mild winter of 1895-96.

The ground covered by the former consisted of low hills forest-clad and all about the same level, and that by the latter of a wild desolate tract covered with more or less snow on the bare mountain sides above the limit of tree-growth.

7. The areas topographically surveyed are as follows :—

Kángra	4-inch=1 mile ...	135	square miles.
Kulu	„ ...	$160\frac{3}{4}$	„
Sirmúr	„ ...	$98\frac{1}{2}$	„
Patiála	„ ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	„
Mandi, Suket and Simla Hill States,	2-inch=1 mile ...	316	„
Kángra	1 inch=1 mile ...	88	„
	Total ...	$816\frac{3}{4}$	„

8. The total outturn is $126\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in excess of the average of the previous nine years, though $66\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in defect of the previous year,—a year with an exceptional outturn,—which is due chiefly to the arrangement mentioned in last year's report, by which the usual length of the field season was curtailed and the recess season increased. This change has satisfactorily met the anticipated results by a very material increase of fair mapping that was falling into arrears by reason of the very limited length (about 4 months) of previous recess seasons.

9. The surveys of the following forest blocks are included in the 4-inch scale areas shown above :—

Locality.	Number of blocks.	Class.	Area in square miles.
Kángra	20	Reserved 2, and protected 18	7·3
Kulu	54	Reserved 6, 1st and 2nd Class 48	122·0
Patiála	47	1st = 19, and 2nd = 28, Class	9·5
Sirmúr.	70	Reserved	61·2
Total	191	Total	200·0

10. The outturn of triangulation was 510 square miles, including 80 square miles, over an area previously reported triangulated, in which additional points were necessary for 4-inch surveys.

11. The cost rates per square mile of the various operations are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
Triangulation	19	8
Topography, 4-inch	89	6
Do. 2-inch	49	2
Do. 1 inch	12	8
Special forest surveys	81	5

12. The instruction of Native Military students deputed to the Party, after a two years' course at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, for further instruction in surveying for another two years, continues to form one of the duties of this Party. One of the two Native soldiers completed his course during the recess, and rejoined his Regiment, the 9th Gurkhás, at Lansdowne, another man from the 6th Bengal Infantry having taken his place.

13. With the exception of a revision of a few small forests near Simla, the surveys of the Patiála State forests have been completed, as also the revision of the Simla maps for the Simla Municipality.

14. The programme for the ensuing field-season as sanctioned by the Punjab Government, is as follows :—

Triangulation for the two-inch topographical survey in the Simla Hill States, and for the 4-inch in the Kángra district.

The detail survey will consist of 2-inch topography in the Suket and Sirmúr Native States and in the Simla Hill States; and of 4-inch topography, in continuation of previous season's survey, in the Kángra district in the valley of the Beás.

The special forest survey of the Sirmúr State on the 4-inch scale will also be continued.

Statement of Progress of Work of No. 18 Party (Himalaya) for the year 1895-96.

[Antique figures denote work up to date. Roman figures denote progress during 1895-96].

District.	Total area by map or other authority (approximate) to be surveyed by No. 18 Party (Himalaya).	WORK COMPLETED IN 1895-96.																Remarks.
		Forest Blocks.				4″=1 mile (square miles). (*a*)		2″=1 mile (square miles).		1″=1 mile (square miles).		Topographical maps.		Triangulation in square miles.		Settlement sheets plotted.	Areas of classification of forest timber and soils.	
		Area in square miles.		*No.*														
		Total to date.	In 1895-96.	Total to date.	In 1895-96.	Total to date.	In 1895-96.	Total to date.	In 1895-96.	Total to date.	In 1895-96.	Fair mapping in hand.	Sent for publication.	Total to date.	In 1895-96.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Umballa Hills (including Morni)	365	...	...	...	...	108	*Nil.*	154	...	...	...	...	7	157	...	161	...	(*a*) Includes forest areas.
Gurdáspur Hills (Shahpur Kandi)	108	12·0 * +·4	*Nil.*	12	*Nil.*	111	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	6	108	...	162	...	
Kángra	2,725	136·9 * +18·3	7·3	226	20	1,560½	135·0	...	...	342	88·0	3	48 10	2,577	394	730	7·3	
Kulu Sub-division	1,93	518·4 * +4·6	122·0 ...	283 114	54 ...	1,232·6 104	160·8 *Nil.*	... 1,647	... 80	...	...	17 7	19 8	1,471 2,889	116 ...	212 ...	122· ...	* The addition of these areas is due to the more correct calculation of areas obtained from the fair maps.
Simla Hill States	3,203	70·6																
Special Forest Surveys.																		
Patiála State	...	97·0	9·5	328	47	184·4	18·5	...	...	...	...	6	15 7	...	...	...	9·5	
Sirmúr State	...	192·6	61·2	207	70	296·6	98·5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	192·6 61·2	
Kalsia State	22½	14·5	...	13	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 1	...	...	...	14·5	
Kálka Town Surveys, 48″=1 mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Frontage maps, 30′=1 inch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
Mandi State	1,520	...	...	...	...	97·5	...	1,133	236	...	...	...	...	1,536	...	...	...	
Suket State																		
Hoshiárpur Hills	1,000	11·3 * +·4	...	5	...	70·25	...	6	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	...	...	...	(*b*) Included in Kangra maps.
Lahaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,053·3 * +23·7	200·0	1,188	191	3,787·0	412·8	2,940·0	316·0	342	88·0	43	115 18	9,138	510	1,265	...	

APPENDIX C.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895-96, by Fred. A. Robertson, Esquire, C., S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 14th May 1896.

The season.—The monsoon rains of 1895 were much less copious than those of 1894, and ceased much earlier. A fair amount of rain fell in August, but in September, except in Gurgáon, Delhi, Karnál and Ráwalpindi, there was practically no rain any where in the plains. In October, with the exception of a shower in Amritsar, there was no rain any where. November was also quite dry, the largest total for the month being 0·17 in Siálkot. December was very nearly as dry; slight rain fell in 14 districts, but it nowhere reached half an inch in any district in the plains. It is worthy of note, as showing the character of the season, that no rain whatever was recorded in 17 districts in September, in 26 in October, in 19 in November, and in 16 in December, and in several in which the record was not absolutely blank the amounts recorded were infinitesimal, not reaching a tenth of an inch in the month. In January only 4 districts, Hissár, Rohtak, Gujrát, and Gujránwála, were absolutely rainless; Gurgáon and Delhi had only 0·04 each, and in 9 other districts the amount was less than half an inch. The largest falls were 2·34 in Ráwalpindi and 2·04 in Pesháwar; while Kohát and Bannu each had an inch. Some rain fell everywhere in February, and it was this rain which prevented a really disastrous failure of the crops. Hissár and Karnál each received less than half an inch, but nearly every other district received about an inch or more. The rainfall of January and February occurred at the end of the former and beginning of the latter month, and was most beneficial to the irrigated as well as the unirrigated crop. The rainfall of March was light, 5 districts getting none at all. After that in most places rain would have done more harm than good, and it is not to be regretted that April was a dry, though not an entirely rainless, month. In no district was there good rain at sowing time, and the area sown was consequently much smaller than last year. The season was a very unfavorable one for all crops entirely dependent on the rainfall, as the amount which fell was very small and much below the average everywhere. There were of course no floods, and there was very little hail. Only 2 districts, Delhi and Gurgáon, suffered injury to crops from hailstorms, and in Umballa high winds did some damage. Otherwise drought was the cause of all the injury suffered. As might have been expected in such a dry year, there was hardly any rust.

Area.—The total area estimated to be under wheat this year is 6,893,400 acres The area last year was 8,051,800 acres. The arithmetical average of the last nine years is 6,757,567 acres; the average for the last five years only is 6,981,540 acres. Thus the area this year is 14·4 per cent. below the area of last year, 1·3 below the average of the last five years, but 2·0 above the average of the last nine years. The areas in 1893-94 and 1894-95 were the largest on record, exceeding 8,000,000 acres in each case. The next largest were 7,100,000 approximately in 1892-93 and 1890-91. The area this year is larger than it was in four out of the last nine years, and is very little below that of any year except the last two. The change made in the method of calculation in 1893-94, however, makes the figures of this year appear unduly favorable as compared with previous years. The estimate given in the first forecast was 6,628,300 acres, and in the second was 6,444,700 acres. The area now given is therefore rather larger than was anticipated. The falling off in area from last year was due entirely to want of rain. The falling off was entirely in wheat dependent altogether on rainfall. The decrease amounted to 28·7 per cent. There was an actual increase in the area irrigated of 315,100 acres, or 10·9 per cent.

There is a decrease in the total area under wheat in 28 out of the 31 districts of the Punjab. The increases occurred in Jullundur 12·5 per cent., and Ludhiána 17·9 per cent. In Jullundur there was a large increase in irrigation, and much land which was swamped by floods in 1894 and bore no rabi crop in 1895 was put under crop this year. In Ludhiána there was a large increase in irrigation, and in both these districts the rainfall at the beginning of February was good and most beneficial to the crops. There was a trifling increase in Kohát due to the inclusion of areas recently settled. The largest decreases occurred in Hissár 34 per cent., Gurgáon 43 per cent., Umballa 35 per cent., Hoshiárpur 24 per cent., Ferozepore 27 per cent., Mooltan 22 per cent., Montgomery 47 per cent., Lahore 25 per cent., Gujránwála 25 per cent., Shahpur 21 per cent., and Pesháwar 22 per cent.

Yield.—The outturn of wheat is estimated this year at 1,696,606 tons. Last year it was 2,395,353 tons. There is thus a falling off of 29·2 per cent. against a decrease of 14·4 per cent. in area. The outturn is 15·1 and 10·7 per cent. below the average of the past five and nine years respectively. The average outturn per acre this year is estimated at 268 sérs against 324 sérs last year. Personally I am inclined to doubt the correctness of this estimate. I have more than once seen when a very large crop has been harvested

and prospects are bright that the outturn of grain is apt to be over-estimated. Similarly in a year like the present, when the area was short, there was a tendency to take a gloomy view, and the outturn has probably been under-estimated. From general reports and what I have seen and heard myself I gather that the outturn of lands actually cropped has been generally good, the ear plump and heavy and of excellent quality. The relation in weight between the grain and the straw is said in many places to be phenomenal. The straw crop is undoubtedly a short one, and this in face of the general dearth of fodder is much to be regretted. The irrigated crops of the Province are generally reported to be about average or a little below it; the *bárání* or unirrigated crops are rarely estimated as high as a 10-anna crop. The crop of the Province as a whole may be estimated as a 12-anna one or rather above that figure.

The acreage and outturn of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

Year.	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1886-87	5,943,400	1,361,915
1887-88	6,179,800	1,668,507
1888-89	6,919,100	2,054,074
1889-90	6,222,900	1,603,176
1890-91	7,074,000	2,071,239
1891-92	6,223,600	1,392,146
1892-93	7,123,300	2,235,611
1893-94	8,265,200	2,560,341
1894-95	8,051,800	2,395,353
1895-96	6,893,400	1,715,873

Character of the harvest.—The general character of the harvest may be gathered from what has been said above. The area of unirrigated wheat was very much restricted; the area of irrigated wheat as a consequence of the failure of rain has undergone a considerable increase.

In the south-east of the Province two districts suffered from hail, Delhi and Gurgáon, and in Umballa high winds did damage. The unirrigated crops in the Delhi Division were poor, but the irrigated crops were fair and in some cases very good. In Hoshiárpur in the low-lying lands the crop was good, in Jullundur the irrigated crop was estimated at 14 annas and the unirrigated at 10 annas. In Ferozepore the unirrigated crop was poor. In Mooltan there was a great decrease. The water supply in the Sidhnai Canal partly failed, and owing to the scanty floods in the river there was little *sailáb* cultivation in the moist low-lying lands on its banks. In Montgomery the same thing occurred. From Jhang and Gujránwála it is reported that the wheat crop in the Chenáb Colony is exceptionally good, being estimated at 18 and even 20 annas. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála remarks that only the closure of the canal for a month prevented it from being a bumper. In Lahore it is reported that the outturn of the irrigated crop has been very good indeed; and the quality of grain is also excellent. The same is the case in Amritsar. In Siálkot the unirrigated crop is ranked as high as 12 annas. In the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division the unirrigated crops were not good, and in Peshâwar the want of rain injured the crops. In Hazára the crop was poor. In Dera Ismail Khan the total yield is said to equal that of last year. In Dera Gházi Khan there was a good supply of water in the hill torrents, and canal and well irrigated wheat did well. The Indus river was low, however, and the crops on its banks fell off. The grain actually gathered was generally, except in Delhi, heavy and of good quality. The straw crop was deficient everywhere.

Prices.—Prices are now ruling high throughout the Province. A diagram is attached which shows the prices obtaining at Ferozepore and Amritsar throughout the year. With only slight fluctuations, there has been a steady rise in prices throughout the year. On 15th April 1895 the price of wheat was low, 22 sérs per rupee at Ferozepore. In May and June it stood at 20, and by October it had risen to 15 sérs, and it remained at that figure with one temporary rise to 14 in November, until the end of February. It fell to 16 for a few days in March, and then rose to 14, at which figure it has remained since. In Amritsar the course has been very similar. Wheat stood at 23 sérs on 15th April 1895 and stands at 15 sérs now. The rise in prices was caused in the first instance by the very brisk export trade, and later on by the failure of the rain and the propects of a light crop. It is remarkable that the harvesting of the crop this year has so far done little to reduce prices. Wheat throughout the year has been very much dearer than in the previous year, and is very dear at present.

Exports.—The export trade during the last summer was active. Figures are only available for three quarters of the year, 1st April to 31st December 1895, but during that period 331,939 tons were exported against 356,298 tons in the corresponding period of 1894. But, although figures are not available for the first quarter of 1896, there is

no doubt that the trade has been slack. The export of wheat from Karáchi between 1st January and 30th April 1896 was 39,433 tons against 89,316 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

The figures for the export of wheat from the Province for the last ten years are as follows. The year dealt with is from April 1st to March 31st :—

Year.	Export of wheat in tons by			
	Rail.	River.	Land.	Total.
1886-87	119,121	29,615	5,180	153,916
1887-88	30,909	12,789	2,098	45,796
1888-89	167,864	46,113	3,302	217,279
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066
1890-91	255,720	58,198	2,255	316,173
1891-92	474,820	59,058	1,595	535,473
1892-93	145,621	21,717	2,674	170,012
1893-94	237,425	50,820	1,657	289,902
1894-95	407,701	47,494	2,329	457,524
1895-96 up to 31st December 1895	294,799	35,997	1,143	331,939

Stocks.—The wheat harvests of 1893, 1894 and 1895 were all exceptionally large. During the past year wheat has been largely exported, and the outturn of the present harvest is reported to be below average. Stocks with zamíndárs are reported to be generally running low or exhausted, but it is believed that grain dealers are in possession of considerable amounts of grain, and that stocks are not at present alarmingly low.

APPENDIX C (i).

Final Report on the Rape-seed Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895-96 by Fred. A. Robertson, Esquire, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 14th May 1896.

(Only 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with).

THE nature of the season has already been described in the report on the wheat crop. It was even more unfavourable for rape than for that cereal, and, owing to want of rain, especially at sowing time, the area has undergone a great decrease.

Area.—The area under oil-seeds is estimated this year at 475,100 acres. The area last year was 802,600 acres. This year's area is therefore 40·8 per cent. below that of last year, and is 18·7 per cent. and 17·4 per cent. below the average areas of the last five and the last ten years, respectively. The area given in the first forecast this year was 435,200 acres, and in the second 448,500 acres. There was an increase in Siálkot of 99·2 per cent. said to be due to large sowings of oil-seeds for fodder, and there was an increase in Dera Ismail Khan of 50·4 per cent. owing to the presence of a good supply of water in the hill-torrents. In every other district there was a considerable decrease.

Yield.—The outturn is estimated at 49,229 tons, against 97,224 tons last year, a decrease of 49·3 per cent. The outturn in fact is estimated at just half that of last year. It is also 40·4 per cent. below the average of the last five, and 37·9 below the average of the last eight, years. The crop was generally a very poor one.

Exports.—The export of oil-seeds in the three quarters of the year 1895 up to 31st December 1895 was 110,497 tons, against 145,800 tons in the corresponding portion of the former year. The export of oil-seeds from Karáchi between 1st January 1896 and 27th April 1896 was 1,823 tons, against 4,276 tons in the same period in 1895. The trade is much less brisk than it was.

APPENDIX C (ii).

Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895, by Fred. A Robertson, Esquire, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 10th December 1895.

THE cotton crop of the Punjab in 1894 was the best that had been known for many years. At one time the crop of this year promised to be even better, but this promise was not fulfilled to the extent which was anticipated.

The rainfall was favourable at seed time both for early and late sown cotton, but after July the rainfall was generally insufficient and untimely except in hill tracts and some sub-montane districts. In Kángra the crop was a good one, though there was no increase in area, and in Hoshiárpur it was above average. Throughout the Province it may be said that the crop grown on irrigated lands was everywhere good, while that grown in lands entirely dependent on rain was poor.

The districts of the Delhi Division form an exception to this, however, as in several of these the irrigated crop is reported to have turned out badly. In Peshawar the crop was exceptionally good. In most districts, taken as a whole, the crop was not below average, although poor on unirrigated lands. There has been a decrease in area in 17 districts and an increase in 13 districts. Every district in the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions shows a decrease. The area estimated to be under cotton in the forecast of July last was 5·5 per cent. and that given in the forecast of August 8·5 per cent., below the area given in the final report of last year.

The total area under cotton in the Province given in this report is actually in slight excess of that of last year, the increase amounting to 3·3 per cent. only ; but it exceeds the normal area by no less than 41·1 per cent. The actual area is 1,161,200 acres, against 1,124,500 acres in 1894 and a normal of 822,800 acres. The estimated outturn is 241,667 bales, which is 4·2 per cent. in excess of the outturn of last year's crop. The normal outturn is 169,622 bales which this year's crop exceeded by 42·5 per cent.

It will thus be seen that the crop of this year exceeded that of last year both in area and outturn, though only to a very small amount. It is therefore the largest on record.

The outturn fell short of the outturn at full standard rates by 5·4 per cent. The average outturn per acre was 83 lbs., the same as last year. On the whole, though the latter part of the season was unfavourable, the crop has been a decidedly good one. This is the third year in which the Province has enjoyed a good cotton crop. Previous to this there had been a long succession of poor crops. An unduly low estimate is very apt to be made of a crop when it follows an unusually good one as was the case this year.

The price of cotton in the Delhi District was about 10 seers per rupee on 15th December 1894; by 28th February 1895 it fell to 11 seers, and remained steady at that figure until 30th September, when it rose suddenly to 8 seers, where it remained until 30th November. In Amritsar it remained at about 10 seers from 15th December 1894 to 30th June 1895, rose to 9 seers in July and to 8 seers in September. It remained practically steady at 10 seers or thereabouts for the greater part of the year, until it suddenly rose to 8 seers in September 1895, owing no doubt to the failure of rain in the latter part of the monsoon.

APPENDIX C (iii).

Final Report on the Sesamum (Til) Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895 by Fred. A. Robertson, Esquire, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 24th December 1895.

[Sixteen selected districts are dealt with.]

THE area estimated to be under Sesamum in the Punjab this year is 189,400 acres. The area given in the Final Report of last year was 319,200 acres, that given in the second forecast of this year was 183,800 acres. It will thus be seen that the area of this year is 129,800 acres, or 40·7 per cent. less than the area of last year. It is also 10·4 per cent. less than the normal area which is the average of the last five years.

The rainfall was unfavourable in every district except Kángra and Gurdáspur, in which districts the season was a good one and there was an increase in area. The increase in Muzaffargarh was due to the absence of floods and the satisfactory working of the canals. The water in the inundation canals in Mooltan, Montgomery and Ferozepore ran low, and the area irrigated decreased. In Dera Ismail Khan, however, the absence of excessive floods was favourable to sesamum sowings, and there was an increase in the irrigated area and the crop was a fair one. In Gujránwála it is said to have been very bad. In Amritsar there was a large increase in the irrigated area, but a decrease in the total area sown.

The decrease in outturn was also great. The outturn of this year is estimated at 375,452 cwts., against 638,385 cwts. last year, a decrease of no less than 41·2 per cent. There is a decrease in every district except the three mentioned above—Kángra, Gurdáspur and Muzaffargarh. The yield per acre is estimated at 222 lbs., that of last year was 224 lbs.

The crop as a whole was a poor one, below average and very inferior to that of last year in area and gross outturn.

APPENDIX C (iv).

Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895 by Fred. A. Robertson, Esquire, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 10th December 1895.

(Seven selected districts are dealt with.)

In the first forecast of this year the area under Indigo was estimated at 111,900 acres ; in the second at 108,300 acres. The area now reported is 104,300 acres. Last year's area was 124,200 acres, so that there has been a falling-off of 16 per cent. The average area for the last four years has been 88,100 acres, which this year's exceeds by 18·4 per cent.

There has been a large decrease in area in Gurgáon and Karnál owing to unfavourable rains. In Gurgáon it is also reported that the indigo factory recently established was not at work. In Rohtak there is no change, while in Hissár there is a very large increase which is not explained. In two out of four districts of the Delhi Division indigo is grown for seed. But of the three districts in which it is grown for manufacture there has been a considerable decrease in two, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, owing to a failure of canal water and an increase in Dera Gházi Khan, where the canals worked well.

The outturn of seed is put at 7,629,700 seers, against 7,569,300 seers last year, an increase of 0·8 per cent. There is, however, a decrease in the output of dye of 15·5 per cent., the figures having fallen from 1,309,400 seers to 1,106,600 seers. This is still much in excess of the average of the last four years.

The outturn in seed was 4·5 per cent. and of dye 8·1 per cent. below the estimated yield at full standard rates. The crop was a fair one.

APPENDIX D.

Report on the Colonization of the Government waste lands on the Chenab Canal by Captain F. Popham Young, for the year ending 30th September 1896.

I.—SURVEY AND DEMARCATION :

(*a*) Rakh Branch colony :

(1) Small square survey.

In the Rakh Branch colony (by which term I refer to the area commanded by both the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches of the Canal, which were simultaneously opened in 1892), the delimitation of the small square fields with sides of 40 *karms* was practically completed last year. There have, however, been a considerable number of exchanges of squares, and these have necessitated the sub-dividing of the large squares newly taken up into small field squares. This work the patwárís have been able to do without assistance.

(2) Large square survey of Forest Reserve.

Six villages included in the Forest Reserve near Lyallpur were re-surveyed during the year. The squares originally laid out in this area were not demarcated with masonry blocks as it was thought that the Forest Department would not care to maintain such divisions. For purposes of water distribution, however, it was decided that it would be advantageous to maintain these squares, and as the old marks had been obliterated, it was necessary to recommence operations. The direct cost of this small survey amounting to Rs. 720, was recovered from the Forest Department.

(3) Field boundaries.

At the close of last year my returns showed that there remained 123,420 field boundaries unconstructed, that is to say, neither boundary ridges had been thrown up, nor irrigation channels dug along 123,420 sides of mapped and recorded fields. To these were added during the year the unconstructed field boundaries of newly allotted squares and of new squares taken in exchange for others abandoned. At the close of the year there remained a balance of 20,520 only.

(*b*) Jhang Branch colony.

During the year under report 550,214 acres were laid out into squares, and 16,493 masonry survey blocks were placed at the corners of squares. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 42,643-3-5. The system of work has been explained at length in the detailed report on colonisation operations recently submitted by me.

II.—COLONISATION :

(*a*) Rakh Branch colony :

(1) Allotment.

During the year a total area of 13,522 acres was allotted, cultivating possession being given in the case of 11,853 acres. This was distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
To capitalists	2,230
„ yeomen	2,926
„ peasants	8,366
Total ...	13,522

Of the area allotted to peasant colonists—

	Acres.
Hindu Jats received	1,172
Musalmán Játs „	1,240
Bedís „	83
Aráíns „	547
Bár nomads „	5,139
Military grantees received ...	185
Total ...	8,366

(2) Absentee colonists.

During the year 619 notices were issued to absentees from the Colonisation Office. Of the men thus addressed 327 have since come and settled in the colony. I have forfeited 29 grants and at the close of the year enquiry was pending in 263 cases.

(*b*) Jhang Branch colony.

(1) Allotment.

During the year 82,655 acres were allotted on the Jhang Branch—

	Acres.
To capitalists	1,120
„ yeomen	139
„ special grantees	201*
„ peasants	81,195
Total ...	82,655

* Grant free of revenue to Sujjan, zaildár, in exchange for landpreviously granted on Rakh Branch.

The peasant allotments were distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
To Hindu Jats	52,031
„ Musalmán Jats	14,760
„ Bár nomads	14,404
Total ...	81,195

III.—General :

(1) Maps and records.

Last year I reported that a nearly complete record (including field maps) had been prepared for 275 villages in the Rakh Branch colony. I had hoped to be able to put a stop to all exchanges of squares after the *jamabandís* and field maps had been completed. But this I found that I could not do. One cannot insist that a man shall continue to cultivate land which harvest after harvest yields him a poor return, and as it was impossible for me to inspect all the squares for exchanges of which applications had accumulated during my absence on leave in the autumn of 1895, I had once more to practically grant exchanges to all who asked. I have further found it absolutely necessary to lay out roads not only for communication between villages, but so that every man can take a cart to his square by a fairly direct route. These roads all have to be carefully aligned with reference to the enormous number of irrigation channels now running in every direction, and in every village numerous changes have had to be made before alignments could be finally settled. I have now laid out about 2,500 miles of such roads in the Rakh Branch colony, and the greater number of these are either new altogether or have been in some way altered since the

jamabandís and field maps were prepared. I therefore decided on the preparation of an entirely new record for the Rakh Branch colony, and accordingly took the opportunity of rectifying a number of village boundaries. Originally reserved drainages were made to form the boundaries of adjacent villages, and it was arranged that each village should have the head as well as the entire length of its water-course in its own lands. The reserved drainages were found in many cases to be wrongly aligned and were corrected accordingly, and with a view to obtaining a better command the heads of many village water-courses were shifted, so that they were no longer situated in the village which the water-course was designed to irrigate. In order to remedy the resulting defects, and in order particularly to make it impossible for any one to attempt to irrigate across the reserved drainages in the future, I adjusted the boundaries of 110 villages. The following papers corrected up to September 1896 have now been prepared for 281 villages:—

Two field maps on a scale of 40 *karms* to the inch.

Three field maps on a scale of 80 *karms* to the inch.

Three *khataunís*.

Two detailed *jamabandís*.

Two *shajra-nasb*.

Two field books.

The patwárís have also been furnished with copies of the smaller scale field maps on cloth for *girdáwari* purposes.

The *wájib-ul-arz* could not be written up in 1896 for the reason given in last year's report.

The tenancy registers under Act III of 1893 have now been received, and the *wájib-ul-arz* has since the close of the year under report been completed and added to the record.

(2) Recoveries of initial demand from settlers.

The following table shows the demand and the recoveries for the year under report:—

Particular.	Demand.			Recoveries.			Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nazarána ...	37,259	7	0	27,683	15	0	9,575	8	0
Cost of survey	2,323	4	0	2,059	3	0	264	1	0
Cost of water-course construction.	7,455	2	0	6,476	2	0	979	0	0
Price of wood	2,394	9	6	2,129	3	6	265	6	0
Total ...	49,432	6	6	38,348	7	6	2,083	15	0

(3) Takávi advances.

There has been practically no demand for *takávi* in the Rakh Branch colony and only Rs. 815 were advanced during the year.

(4) Takávi recoveries.

The following table shows the recoveries of advances under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 during the year :—

	Advances under Act XIX of 1883.			Advances under Act XII of 1884.			Grand Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gujránwála ...	477 0 0	113 7 6	590 7 6	2,800 0 0	130 13 0	2,930 13 0	3,521 4 6
Jhang	16,124 0 0	981 2 6	17,105 2 6	...	...	...	17,105 2 6
Total ...	16,601 0 0	1,094 10 0	17,695 10 0	2,800 0 0	130 13 0	2,930 13 0	20,626 7 0

(5) Cultivation.

Details of cultivation in the Rakh Branch colony during the year are as follows :—

Particulars.	Kharif 1895.			Rabi 1896.		
	Cultivated in acres.	Matured in acres.	Failed in acres.	Cultivated in acres.	Matured in acres.	Failed in acres.
Nahri	133,776 (109,226)	119,307 (78,081)	14,469 (31,145)	174,419 (159,551)	168,875 (142,210)	5,544 (17,341)
Bárani	7,053 (23,255)	1,909 (10,120)	5,144 (13,135)	29 (1,811)	20 (1,201)	9 (610)
Total	140,829 (132,481)	121,216 (88,201)	19,613 (44,280)	174,448 (161,362)	168,895 (143,411)	5,553 (17,951)

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding harvests of the previous year.

It will be seen that not only has the area under cultivation increased largely, but that the proportion of failed to matured crops is very much less than last year. The settlers have also been benefited by the high prices ruling, and the results of the year's operations have been in every way favourable beyond hope or expectation. The term (well off) inadequately describes the present position of the vast majority of the settlers. They are in comparison with the mass of agriculturists in those districts from which they were drawn distinctly wealthy.

(6) Assessments.

The following are the details of the demand formulated against settlers in the year under report. The figures in brackets are those of the year 1894-95 :—

Particulars.	Kharif 1895.	Rabi 1896.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Water-rates ...	4,02,603 14 0 (1,47,052 5 0)	5,72,108 14 0 (3,35,460) 15 0	9,74,712 12 0 (4,82,513 4 0)
Land revenue ...	49,704 11 6 (20,602 4 0)	75,568 0 9 (44,371 7 9)	1,25,272 12 3 (64,973 11 9)
Cesses	37,200 9 9 (14,466 13 3)	56,753 13 9 (33,184 0 3)	93,954 7 6 (47,650 13 6)
Málikána ...	36,080 3 3 (14,032 7 9)	55,002 11 0 (31,960 4 6)	91,082 14 3 (45,992 12 3
Total ...	5,25,589 6 6 (1,96,153 14 0)	7,59,433 7 6 (4,44,976 11 6)	12,85,022 14 0) (6,41,130 9 6)

The demand has been realised without difficulty. Practically all allotted land in the Rakh Branch colony is now under full assessment.

(7) Houses, communications, &c.

During the year 16,126 new houses were built by the settlers. Building sites in the village homesteads have now largely appreciated in value, and there have been a large number of disputes among settlers, who were previously left to themselves, and allowed to occupy practically as much land as they could build on. I accordingly had detailed maps of all village habitations prepared, and a regular *khatauni*. compiled showing the extent of land in each man's possession. Applications for sites have now to be made before new houses can be built. These arrangements (which include the fixing of a ground rent on land in the village site occupied by shop-keepers and other non-grantees of agricultural land) have not yet been completed, and will be noticed more fully in next year's report.

The system of village roads is now practically complete in the Rakh Branch colony. It only remains to provide for the bridging of the numerous water-courses which intersect them—a difficult business. The district roads have during the year remained in the same incomplete condition as before. Two roads from Khannana to Lyallpur (about 8 miles) and from Pandiánwála to Chiníot Road Railway Station (about 15 miles) have been made from Provincial Funds. The Sángla-Lyallpur section of the Wazírabad-Lyallpur Railway was opened early in 1896. Markets have been established on the railway at Sángla, Chiníot road and Lyallpur. The export business at the first named has been very large. A considerable amount of produce, indeed, practically, all the cotton raised in the colony, continues to find its way across country on carts and camels. Tanks for the storage of drinking water have been dug in practically all settled villages, and a month's closure in the cold weather can now be faced with equanimity. Little progress has been made in the construction of wells, but preparations are being made in several villages.

(8) Case work of touring of officers.

The Colonisation Officer and Assistant Colonisation Officer disposed of the case work shewn in the accompanying table during the year—

Officers.	Criminal.		Revenue.			
	Original.	Appellant.	Appeals.	Partition	Share of produce.	Contesting ejectment.
Colonisation Officer.	79	26	2	...	...	...
Assistant Colonisation Officer.	508	...	...	1	4	33
Total ...	587	26	2	1	4	33

During the year 298 cases were referred to and settled by village *panchâyats*.

Mutations were attested as follows:—

By the Colonisation Officer... ...	60
By the Assistant Colonisation Officer	843
By the Tahsíldár, Khangah Dográn	64
By the Náib-Tahsíldár, Lyallpur...	82

The Colonisation Officer spent 167 days on tour during the year, and the Assistant Colonisation Officer 229 days. The Colonisation Officer was permitted to take his work for two months to the hills during the hot weather. I have once more to express my indebtedness to Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan, Khan Bahádur, Assistant Colonisation Officer, for a year's excellent work.

PART I.

STATEMENT No. I.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hissar.	Hissár	2	47	5,185	3,947	1,351	57,691	40,157
	Hánsi	3	62	5,113	4,272	1,726	89,874	50,736
	Bhiwáni	2	47	4,797	4,044	1,071	50,145	39,189
	Fatehabad	4	68	7,546	5,867	1,955	107,590	59,474
	Sirsa	4	77	10,566	8,105	1,685	107,925	57,072
	Total ..	15	301	33,207	26,235	7,788	413,225	246,628
Rohtak.	Rohtak	2	62	3,787	3,218	2,421	152,253	61,097
	Sámpla	3	61	2,618	2,202	2,649	181,072	64,069
	Gohána	2	51	2,151	1,778	2,160	197,434	56,244
	Jhajjar	3	68	2,985	2,348	2,372	158,024	67,086
	Total ...	10	242	11,541	9,546	9,602	688,783	248,496
Gurgaon.	Gurgáon	2	50	2,645	1,823	2,093	197,154	47,910
	Rewári	3	56	2,725	2,300	2,688	152,256	50,651
	Palwal	3	74	2,446	1,923	2,727	297,944	70,306
	Nuh	3	70	2,577	2,060	2,392	252,359	80,022
	Firozpur	3	60	2,026	1,623	2,232	180,243	70,005
	Total ...	14	310	12,419	9,729	12,132	1,079,956	318,894
Delhi.	Delhi	4	81	2,746	1,816	2,871	320,135	68,055
	Sonepat	4	83	2,906	2,008	3,385	641,453	115,680
	Ballabgarh	3	61	2,463	1,535	2,257	185,657	66,520
	Total ...	11	225	8,115	5,359	8,513	1,147,245	250,255
Karnal.	Karnál	4	99	5,377	2,753	2,766	299,703	74,798
	Pánipat	3	75	2,963	1,815	3,098	306,897	70,953
	Kaithal	3	46	5,342	3,287	1,336	132,115	45,743
	Gulab (Sub-Tahsil) ...	2	38	2,906	1,146	1,106	111,707	25,830
	Total ...	12	258	16,588	9,001	8,306	850,422	217,324
Umballa.	Umballa	3	72	2,270	1,749	2,335	281,688	78,913
	Kharar	3	78	2,363	1,538	2,566	327,243	74,442
	Rúpar	3	73	1,844	1,229	2,281	299,133	66,472
	Naráingurh	3	66	2,787	1,388	1,902	214,947	58,008
	Jagádhri	3	67	2,600	1,679	2,372	224,182	64,493
	Pípli	3	75	3,577	2,129	2,364	256,826	72,660
	Total ...	18	431	15,441	9,712	13,820	1,604,019	414,988
Simla.	Simla and Bharanli ...	1	3	168	30	63	19,716	3,263
	Kot Khái and Kotgarh ...	...	5	328	74	114	27,797	5,762
	Total ...	1	8	496	104	177	47,513	9,025
Kangra.	Kángra	2	41	2,745	657	1,733	193,612	64,499
	Pálampur	3	53	2,833	803	1,725	387,356	71,537
	Núrpur	2	42	3,361	1,068	1,322	205,286	57,887
	Dera	3	53	3,299	1,063	1,737	271,634	58,832
	Hamírpur	4	81	3,844	1,517	1,617	652,646	76,875
	Kulu	1	26	6,702	433	698	199,775	24,923
	Plách	1	19	1,845	365	388	149,227	16,242
	Total ...	16	315	24,629	5,906	9,220	2,059,536	3,70,795

No. I.

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
28,845	20,079	1,227	854	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
29,958	16,912	1,450	818	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
25,073	19,594	1,067	834	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
26,898	14,869	1,582	875	...	...	5	...	2 5 6 to 2 9 8
26,981	14,268	1,402	741	...	...	3	...	3 2 0
27,548	16,442	1,373	819	...	...	11	...	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
76,126	30,548	2,456	985	...	...	3	...	1 10 0
60,357	21,356	2,968	1,050	1	...	4	...	1 12 0
98,717	28,122	3,871	1,103	...	...	3	...	1 8 0
52,675	22,362	2,324	987	...	...	2	...	1 12 0
68,878	24,850	2,846	1,027	1	...	12	...	1 8 0 to 1 12 0
98,577	23,955	3,943	958	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
50,752	16,884	2,719	904	...	...	7	1	2 0 0
99,315	23,435	4,026	950	...	...		...	2 0 0
84,120	26,674	3,605	1,143	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
60,081	23,335	3,004	1,167	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
77,140	22,778	3,484	1,029	...	...	15	1	2 0 0
80,034	17,014	3,952	840	...	...	4	...	2 2 0
160,363	28,920	7,728	1,394	...	...	1	...	2 0 0
61,886	22,173	3,044	1,090	...	...	5	...	2 4 0
104,295	22,750	5,099	1,112	...	...	10	...	2 0 0 to 2 4 0
74,926	18,699	3,027	756	1	...	1	...	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
102,299	23,651	4,092	946	...	...	4	...	2 2 0
44,038	15,245	2,872	994	...	...	2	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
55,853	12,915	2,940	680	1	...	...	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
70,868	18,110	3,296	842	2	...	7	...	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
93,896	26,304	3,912	1,096	1	...	2	...	2 5 6
109,081	24,814	4,195	954	...	...	4	...	2 5 6
99,711	22,157	4,098	911	...	...	6	...	2 5 6
71,649	19,336	3,257	879	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
74,727	21,498	3,346	963	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
85,609	24,220	3,424	969	...	...	2	...	2 11 4
89,112	23,055	3,722	963	1	...	18	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
19,716	3,263	6,572	1,088	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
27,797	5,762	5,559	1,152	...	...	...	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
47,513	9,025	5,939	1,128	...	...	...	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
96,806	32,249	4,722	1,573	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
129,119	23,846	7,309	1,350	...	...	2	1	2 9 8
102,643	28,943	4,888	1,378	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
90,545	19,611	5,125	1,110	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
163,162	19,219	8,057	949	...	...	4	...	2 9 8
199,775	24,923	7,684	959	...	...	2	2	1 9 0 to 2 9 8
149,227	16,242	7,854	855	...	...	1	2	2 9 8
128,721	23,175	6,538	1,177	...	...	14	5	1 9 0 to 2 9 8

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	5	120	3,248	1,656	3,741	709,980	207,119
	Dasúya	5	122	3,205	2,029	3,924	643,095	181,318
	Garhshankar	5	118	3,274	1,855	3,922	646,126	169,250
	Una	5	101	4,592	1,705	2,783	857,555	196,447
	Total ...	20	461	14,319	7,245	14,370	2,856,756	754,134
Jullundur.	Jullundur	4	112	2,505	2,159	4,042	633,021	136,691
	Nakodar	4	97	2,396	1,893	3,596	529,820	124,696
	Phillour	3	94	1,891	1,537	3,485	428,320	119,790
	Nawashahr	3	99	1,901	1,363	3,723	404,575	120,468
	Total ...	14	402	8,693	6,952	14,846	1,995,736	501,645
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	6	138	4,359	3,673	5,183	708,860	140,150
	Samrála	4	83	1,866	1,556	3,127	328,771	73,825
	Jagráon	4	79	2,650	2,398	2,793	399,952	88,356
	Total ...	14	300	8,875	7,627	11,103	14,37,583	3,02,331
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	2	51	3,082	2,375	1,615	154,988	41,974
	Moga	4	100	5,166	4,825	3,880	378,579	130,788
	Zíra	3	71	3,177	2,567	2,211	296,795	81,741
	Muktsar	3	63	6,017	5,096	2,272	216,771	60,976
	Fázilka	6	65	8,703	6,428	1,024	128,588	48,643
	Total ...	18	350	26,145	21,291	11,002	1,175,721	364,122
Mooltan.	Mooltan	3	75	6,358	1,717	2,652	142,753	32,575
	Shujabad	3	48	2,617	1,017	1,622	122,449	31,692
	Lodhrán	3	60	6,590	1,302	1,520	182,719	37,220
	Mailsi	3	67	12,337	1,428	1,534	156,370	34,994
	Kabirwála	3	68	9,971	1,252	2,574	87,242	38,945
	Total ...	15	318	37,873	6,716	9,902	691,533	1,75,426
Jhang.	Jhang	4	72	15,654	1,905	1,857	383,627	64,593
	Chiniot	4	69	13,427	2,624	2,176	499,480	64,832
	Shorkot	2	43	7,725	1,028	1,172	212,370	34,593
	Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	184	36,806	5,557	5,205	1,095,477	1,64,018
Montgomery.	Montgomery	2	36	11,185	245	354	105,061	23,063
	Gugera	2	37	9,772	435	649	163,734	27,935
	Dipálpur	3	51	6,349	1,914	1,405	382,797	36,572
	Pákpattan	2	31	8,518	1,289	956	174,557	20,005
	Total ...	9	155	35,824	3,883	3,364	826,149	107,575
Lahore.	Lahore	4	81	4,671	3,067	3,034	399,267	114,297
	Kasur	4	33	5,236	4,228	3,003	445,350	117,225
	Chúnián	4	83	7,429	3,885	2,128	426,088	76,076
	Sharakpur	3	70	5,720	1,513	1,365	322,846	46,544
	Total ...	15	317	23,056	12,693	9,530	1,593,551	354,142

No. I—*continued*.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
141,996	41,424	5,916	1,726	...	...	4	...	2 1 4
128,619	36,264	5,271	1,486	1	...	4	...	2 1 5
129,225	33,850	5,476	1,434	...	...	5	...	2 1 4
171,511	39,289	8,491	1,945	...	...	2	...	2 2 0
142,838	37,707	6,197	1,636	1	..	15	...	2 1 4 to 2 2 0
158,255	34,173	5,652	1,220	...	...	3	...	1 13 7
132,455	31,174	5,462	1,286	...	...	1	...	1 13 7
142,773	39,930	4,557	1,274	...	...	2	...	1 13 7
134,858	40,156	4,087	1,217	...	...	2	...	1 13 7
142,553	35,832	4,965	1,248	...	...	8	...	1 13 7
118,143	23,358	5,137	1,016	...	...	13	...	1 9 0
82,193	18,456	3,961	889	...	...	2	...	1 9 0
99,988	22,089	5,063	1,118	...	...	2	...	1 9 0
102,685	21,595	4,792	1,008	...	...	17	...	1 9 0
77,494	20,987	3,039	823	...	...	3	1	2 5 6
94,645	32,697	3,786	1,308	1	...	2	...	2 5 6
98,932	27,247	4,180	1,151	1	..	3	...	2 5 6
72,257	20,325	3,441	968	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
21,431	8,107	1,978	748	...	...	3	...	3 2 0
65,318	20,229	3,359	1,040	2	...	11	1	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
47,584	10,858	1,903	434	...	1	3	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
40,816	10,564	2,551	660	...	...	1	...	2 12 0
60,906	12,407	3,045	620	...	...	6	...	2 12 0
52,123	11,665	2,334	522	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
29,080	12,982	1,283	573	1	...	3	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
46,102	11,695	2,175	552	1	1	13	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
95,907	16,148	5,328	897	...	...	2	2	2 10 6
124,870	16,208	7,239	940	...	...	1	16	2 10 6
106,185	17,296	4,939	804	...	...	2	...	2 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109,548	16,402	5,954	891	...	...	5	18	2 10 6
52,530	11,532	2,918	641	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
81,867	13,968	4,425	755	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
127,599	12,191	7,506	717	...	...	6	1	2 8 0
87,279	10,002	5,631	645	...	...	9	1	1 9 0 to 2 8 0
91,794	11,953	5,330	694	...	...	18	2	1 9 0 to 2 8 0
99,817	28,574	4,929	1,411	1	...	...	...	2 8 0
111,337	29,306	5,366	1,412	...	...	3	...	2 8 0
106,522	19,019	5,134	917	...	...	7	2	2 8 0
107,615	15,515	4,612	665	...	...	2	1	2 8 0
106,237	23,609	5,027	1,117	1	...	12	3	2 8 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Amritsar.	Amritsar	4	110	3,491	2,877	5,366	511,068	173,338
	Tarn Táran	4	105	3,821	3,276	3,995	502,825	156,253
	Ajnála	3	90	2,661	1,652	3,111	394,627	138,576
	Total ...	11	305	9,973	7,805	12,472	1,408,520	468,167
Gurdaspur.	Gurdáspur	5	126	3,162	2,325	4,391	450,493	142,529
	Batála	5	124	3,046	2,404	4,785	436,526	140,099
	Shakargarh	4	107	3,107	2,331	3,679	473,411	150,967
	Pathánkot	3	69	2,345	1,272	2,324	179,649	72,048
	Total ...	17	426	11,660	8,332	15,179	1,540,079	505,643
Sialkot.	Siálkot	4	92	2,728	2,087	3,416	339,036	136,438
	Pasrúr	3	75	2,520	1,922	2,677	356,768	117,402
	Zafarwál	3	69	1,984	1,594	2,440	338,502	135,903
	Raya	4	94	3,107	1,922	3,212	423,746	125,630
	Daska	3	73	2,316	1,846	3,056	280,624	89,817
	Total ...	17	403	12,655	9,371	14,801	1,788,676	605,190
Gujrat	Gujrát	4	88	3,491	2,799	3,501	378,194	143,090
	Khárián	3	70	4,134	2,654	2,290	331,426	108,041
	Phália	3	74	4,612	2,874	2,546	282,578	87,532
	Total ...	10	232	12,237	8,327	8,337	992,198	338,663
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála	4	100	4,840	3,040	3,254	357,639	89,046
	Wazírabad	3	60	2,916	1,595	2,304	216,017	52,687
	Háfizabad	5	80	5,718	2,369	2,312	235,167	55,039
	Khángah Dográn	2	30	3,125	1,175	875	78,237	29,058
	New Colony	2	20	2,141	1,165	847	153,700	18,274
	Total ...	16	290	18,740	9,344	9,592	1,040,760	244,104
Shahpur.	Shahpur	3	60	6,560	2,455	1,806	139,389	40,610
	Bhera	3	65	7,533	2,497	2,284	226,705	66,324
	Khushab	3	58	16,233	2,443	1,926	154,792	50,398
	Total ...	9	183	30,326	7,395	6,016	520,886	157,332
Jhelum.	Jhelum	3	71	5,686	2,102	1,847	384,399	107,547
	Pind Dádan Khan	3	62	5,697	2,177	2,034	274,168	82,781
	Chakwál	2	67	6,588	3,411	2,194	344,336	108,521
	Talagang	2	42	7,981	3,235	1,221	144,544	53,494
	Total ...	10	242	25,952	10,925	7,296	1,147,447	352,343
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	3	64	4,887	2,389	2,139	319,895	120,691
	Attock	2	60	4,148	1,936	1,594	199,758	86,463
	Kahúta	2	35	2,917	947	954	180,264	54,946
	Murree	1	20	1,654	367	135	56,108	27,329
	Pindigheb	2	40	9,569	2,796	1,147	106,253	51,337
	Gujar Khan	3	64	3,628	2,186	2,222	374,112	96,905
	Fatehjang	2	44	5,474	2,476	1,555	192,186	68,784
	Total ...	15	327	32,277	13,097	9,746	1,428,576	506,455

No. I—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatanni holdings.	Fields.	Khatanni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
127,767	43,334	4,646	1,576	1	...	2	...	2 5 6
125,706	39,063	4,789	1,488	1	...	5	...	2 5 6
131,542	46,192	4,385	1,540	...	...	...	2	2 5 6
128,047	42,561	4,618	1,535	2	...	7	2	2 5 6
90,099	28,506	3,575	1,131	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
87,305	28,020	3,520	1,130	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
118,353	37,742	4,424	1,411	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
59,883	24,016	2,604	1,044	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
90,593	29,744	3,615	1,187	...	...	6	...	2 5 6
97,259	34,109	4,229	1,483	...	...	2	...	2 9 9
118,923	39,134	4,757	1,565	...	...	3	...	2 9 9
112,834	45,301	4,906	1,970	...	...	...	...	2 9 9
105,936	31,407	4,508	1,336	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
93,541	29,939	3,844	1,230	1	...	...	...	2 9 8
105,216	35,599	4,438	1,502	1	...	7	...	2 9 8 to 2 9 9
94,549	35,773	4,298	1,626	1	...	1	...	2 5 6
110,475	36,014	4,735	1,543	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
94,193	29,117	3,819	1,183	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
99,220	33,866	4,277	1,460	1	...	4	...	2 5 6
89,410	22,262	3,576	890	...	...	2	1	2 9 8
72,006	17,562	3,600	878	1	...	5	...	2 9 8
47,033	11,008	2,940	688	...	...	3	...	...
39,119	14,528	2,608	969	...	...	1	...	...
76,850	9,137	7,685	914	...	...	1	14	3 12 0
65,048	15,257	3,589	842	... 1	...	12	15	2 9 8 to 3 12 0
46,463	13,537	2,323	677	1	...	2	...	4 8 0
75,568	22,108	3,488	1,020	1	...	3	...	4 8 0
51,597	16,799	2,669	869	...	...	1	1	4 8 0
57,876	17,481	2,846	860	2	...	6	1	4 8 0
128,133	35,849	5,414	1,515	...	2	11	...	2 0 0
91,389	27,594	4,422	1,335	...	...	10	...	2 0 0
172,168	54,260	5,139	1,620	...	1	11	...	2 0 0
72,272	26,747	3,442	1,274	...	...	4	...	2 0 0
114,745	35,234	4,742	1,456	...	3	36	...	2 0 0
106,632	40,230	4,998	1,886	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
99,879	43,231	3,329	1,441	...	...	2	1	3 2 0
90,132	27,473	5,150	1,570	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
56,108	27,329	2,805	1,366	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
53,127	25,668	2,656	1,284	1	1	1	...	3 2 0
124,704	32,302	5,845	1,514	...	...	2	...	2 5 0
96,093	34,392	4,368	1,563	...	...	2	1	2 8 0
95,238	33,764	4,369	1,549	1	1	9	2	2 5 0 to 3 2 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Area and Revenue (00's omitted).				
				Area in acres.				
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hazára.	Abbottabad	3	48	4,588	1,255	824	324,920	68,215
	Haripur	3	52	4,268	1,475	1,459	299,541	55,509
	Mansahra	2	36	9,352	1,581	786	201,208	54,262
	Total ...	8	136	18,208	4,311	3,069	825,669	177,986
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	4	*84	2,884	1,375	4,117	285,587	40,051
	Chársadda	3	61	2,430	1,669	2,897	136,850	36,300
	Nowshera	2	47	4,503	1,251	1,049	143,348	30,015
	Mardán	2	52	3,906	2,624	1,312	160,116	35,529
	Swábi	2	55	2,989	2,004	1,602	216,305	65,407
	Total ...	13	*299	16,712	8,923	10,977	942,206	207,302
Kohat.	Kohát	2	29	4,200	799	748	122,242	29,080
	Hangu	1	15	3,488	410	341	58,935	11,969
	Bárak Teri	3	36	9,819	2,050	819	118,586	47,420
	Total ...	6	80	17,507	3,259	1,908	299,763	88,469
Bannu.	Bannu	3	47	2,834	1,803	1,480	198,841	60,513
	Marwát	2	45	7,867	3,374	1,111	226,284	50,415
	Isa Khel	2	22	4,342	1,055	661	103,560	28,331
	Miánwáli	3	45	9,460	2,150	1,106	170,343	38,682
	Total ...	10	159	24,503	8,382	4,358	699,028	177,941
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	49	10,813	2,010	1,188	143,450	34,495
	Tánk	1	23	3,494	650	792	48,762	10,513
	Kulachi	2	35	9,664	1,422	984	88,316	22,828
	Bhakkar	3	51	19,940	1,413	1,356	145,835	57,662
	Leiah	3	49	15,463	1,203	1,350	144,630	38,703
	Total ...	12	207	59,374	6,698	5,670	571,493	164,201
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan	3	68	9,263	4,010	1,909	1,95,769	62,257
	Sanghar	2	22	4,206	1,690	507	68,035	23,544
	Jámpur	2	35	5,731	2,678	860	103,494	34,971
	Rájanpur	2	37	12,895	1,867	909	138,046	35,932
	Total ...	9	162	32,095	10,245	4,185	505,344	156,704
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh	5	93	5,636	1,752	2,676	417,552	94,992
	Alípur	4	69	5,947	1,400	1,746	308,346	73,708
	Sanáwán	3	50	8,366	1,111	1,391	200,318	44,586
	Total ...	12	212	19,949	4,263	5,813	926,216	213,286
	Grand Total of the Punjab.	387	8,240	656,195	268,233	268,299	34,200,066	9,163,584

* Includes 2 Patwáris working in Sadar Office.

No. I—*concluded.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
108,307	22,738	6,769	1,421	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
99,847	18,503	5,760	1,067	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
100,604	27,131	5,589	1,507	1	...	4	...	3 2 0
103,209	22,248	6,071	1,308	1	..	8	...	3 2 0
71,397	10,013	3,483	488	...	...	6	...	2 9 8
45,617	12,100	2,243	595	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
47,783	10,005	3,050	639	2	...	2	...	2 9 8
53,372	11,843	3,079	683	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
72,102	21,802	3,933	1,189	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
58,888	12,956	3,173	697	4	...	13	...	2 9 8
61,121	14,540	4,366	1,039	1	...	3	...	3 2 0
58,935	11,969	4,533	921	...	...	1	1	3 2 0
39,529	15,807	3,388	1,355	3	2	19	14	3 2 0
49,961	14,745	3,944	1,164	4	2	23	15	3 2 0
66,280	20,171	4,231	1,288	...	...	1	...	2 3 5
113,142	25,208	5,029	1,120	...	...	2	...	2 4 0
51,780	14,165	2,707	1,288	...	...	4	...	2 8 0
56,781	12,894	3,785	859	1	...	4	...	2 8 0
69,903	17,794	4,396	1,119	1	...	11	...	2 3 5 to 2 8 0
47,817	11,498	2,928	704	...	...	2	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
48,762	10,513	2,120	457	1	...	...	...	2 8 0
44,408	11,414	2,538	652	...	...	1	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
48,612	19,221	2,860	1,131	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
48,210	12,901	2,952	790	1	...	3	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
47,624	13,683	2,761	793	2	...	7	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
65,256	20,752	2,879	916	...	...	8	...	2 8 0
34,017	11,772	3,093	1,070	...	1	1	...	3 2 0
51,747	17,458	2,957	999	...	...	3	...	2 8 0
69,023	17,966	3,731	971	...	...	...	3	2 8 0
56,149	17,412	3,119	967	...	1	12	3	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
82,510	18,998	4,490	1,021	...	..	2	1	2 12 3
77,086	18,427	4,469	1,068	...	...	...	...	3 0 10
66,773	14,862	4,006	892	...	...	1	...	2 13 11
77,185	17,774	4,369	1,006	...	...	3	1	2 12 3 to 3 0 10
88,372	23,679	4,150	1,112	29	8	350	69	...

STATEMENT No. II.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE RECORD AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsíl.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsil office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
HISSAR.	Hissár	137	137	137	33	137	...	56	72	9	39	76	51	129	148	17	28	2	35	
	Hánsi	138	138	138	48	138	...	41	50	47	25	32	63	129	171	31	47	2	37	
	Bhiwáni	133	133	133	15	133	...	57	61	15	24	41	70	107	89	25	26	2	33	
	Fatehabad	275	275	275	156	275	...	85	129	61	25	93	188	222	443	36	69	2	55	
	Sirsa	325	325	325	49	325	...	98	198	29	42	67	96	90	367	46	83	2	81	
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	1,008	301	1,008	...	337	510	131	155	309	468	135	174	155	253	10	241	
ROHTAK.	Rohtak	114	89	109	65	108	...	63	47	4	30	31	38	155	168	48	60	2	24	
	Sámpla	127	71	117	45	127	...	74	49	4	49	53	29	180	166	38	48	2	34	
	Gohána	83	83	83	73	83	...	42	41	...	26	42	41	176	173	42	56	2	20	
	Jhajjar	190	190	181	90	190	...	48	119	23	60	58	55	146	157	45	68	3	48	
	Total ...	514	433	490	273	508	...	227	256	31	165	184	163	164	166	173	232	9	126	
GURGAON.	Gurgáon	227	226	227	229	227	...	91	101	35	13	93	49	146	146	28	290	2	54	
	Rewári	309	299	305	307	309	...	179	75	55	21	59	63	92	121	40	350	2	77	
	Palwál	195	193	193	195	195	...	109	57	29	30	81	57	154	179	25	283	2	50	
	Núh	289	282	281	289	287	...	92	184	13	21	84	69	155	150	44	391	2	75	
	Firozpur	244	244	225	244	244	...	151	72	21	21	101	70	131	107	31	240	2	61	
	Total ..	1,264	1,244	1,231	1,264	1,262	...	622	489	153	106	418	308	136	141	168	1,554	10	317	
DELHI.	Delhi	286	283	286	282	286	...	118	135	33	168	63	111	89	134	93	269	3	71	
	Sonepat	239	232	236	239	239	...	94	122	23	175	75	120	131	175	50	271	3	58	
	Ballabgarh ...	286	275	286	286	286	1	124	161	...	275	104	50	181	95	61	232	2	69	
	Total ...	811	790	808	807	811	1	336	418	56	618	242	281	134	135	204	772	8	198	

KARNAL.	Karnál	396	372	324	269	396	50	121	196	79	101	65	138	179	185	45	123	4	101
	Pánipat	182	182	178	158	178	66	84	76	22	19	112	106	124	129	34	119	3	64
	Kaithal	225	208	208	136	225	64	112	73	40	93	99	80	217	150	20	82	2	56
	Gulah (Sub-Tahsíl)	204	172	198	158	204	44	18	150	36	...	9	74	...	238	11	40	1	54
	Total ...	1,007	934	908	721	1,003	224	335	495	177	213	285	398	173	175	110	364	10	275
UMBALLA.	Umballa	304	304	304	161	304	...	270	217	3	37	76	81	193	190	22	74	2	74
	Kharar	391	391	391	35	391	...	203	171	17	54	93	88	200	173	28	84	2	101
	Rúpur	386	385	385	341	385	...	157	215	13	60	79	73	124	113	12	46	2	95
	Naráingarh ...	326	326	326	157	326	...	184	166	17	33	66	63	190	166	48	226	2	96
	Jagádhri	386	386	386	39	386	...	165	192	29	70	90	99	208	164	42	74	2	91
	Pípli	429	429	429	27	429	1	200	191	37	43	79	80	149	114	37	61	2	113
	Total ...	2,222	2,221	2,221	760	2,221	1	1,179	1,152	116	297	483	484	177	153	189	565	12	570
SIMLA.	Simla and Bharauli	13	13	13	...	13	...	...	12	1	...	...	12	...	74	78	11	...	3
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh	10	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	160	48	8	...	2
	Total ...	23	23	23	...	23	...	...	22	1	...	...	22	...	117	126	19	...	5
KANGRA.	Kángra	134	134	134	4	134	6	60	74	...	19	67	66	179	155	58	18	3	53
	Pálampur	113	113	1	2	113	35	69	42	2	41	66	39	201	171	44	19	2	55
	Núrpur	195	195	26	69	195	15	108	78	9	6	85	57	191	178	31	36	3	56
	Dera	145	145	34	12	141	9	49	94	2	...	45	63	226	211	22	18	2	94
	Hamírpur	64	64	...	9	60	21	40	24	...	15	40	24	184	247	22	15	2	64
	Kulu	42	35	...	...	40	14	23	...	5	...	23	...	199	...	...	...	...	28
	Plách	25	25	...	...	25	12	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	227	...	...	...	17
	Total ...	718	711	195	96	708	112	349	337	18	81	326	274	197	198	177	106	12	367
HOSHIAR-PUR.	Hoshiárpur ...	503	502	503	503	503	...	170	307	26	89	195	205	196	192	79	257	2	134
	Dasúya	649	631	634	633	649	...	394	206	49	112	349	203	193	254	52	176	2	162
	Garhshankar ...	498	494	397	498	498	...	267	198	33	66	294	203	150	151	69	219	2	126
	Una	531	531	362	531	531	...	225	272	34	42	62	192	194	270	45	134	2	125
	Total ...	2,181	2,158	1,896	2,165	2,181	...	1,056	983	142	309	900	803	183	173	245	786	8	547
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur	426	426	426	426	426	31	167	269	...	17	182	134	200	288	132	261	2	111
	Nakodar	337	337	337	337	335	76	95	239	24	23	41	135	163	177	65	114	2	98
	Phillour	240	240	240	240	231	2	121	119	...	2	128	125	204	220	18	42	1	57
	Nawashahr... ...	285	284	282	285	281	49	128	145	12	17	112	120	178	181	23	44	2	68
	Total ...	1,288	1,287	1,285	1,288	1,273	158	511	772	36	59	463	514	186	173	238	461	7	334
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	451	*451	451	451	450	25	128	306	17	34	101	206	208	369	87	268	2	117
	Samrála	278	*281	278	278	278	25	140	126	12	67	86	189	233	239	57	216	2	72
	Jagráon	173	173	173	171	173	112	76	94	3	27	80	78	191	198	50	129	2	47
	Total ...	902	905	902	900	901	162	344	526	32	128	267	473	211	202	194	613	6	236

* Includes three villages transferred to Hoshiárpur district by river action after the papers were fied.

STATEMENT No. II—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsíl.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldar.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspection of Tahsil office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore... ...	352	332	284	254	345	5	120	196	36	127	75	72	143	172	43	118	2	91	
	Moga	208	177	193	141	180	1	109	93	6	33	104	112	152	261	28	43	2	57	
	Zíra	362	326	349	327	349	3	186	123	53	118	203	125	150	224	45	87	2	87	
	Mukatsar	366	240	355	264	366	...	101	140	125	61	69	125	137	197	23	26	2	88	
	Fázilka	329	209	240	219	317	2	147	113	69	17	81	65	117	172	37	67	2	83	
	Total ...	1,617	1,284	1,421	1,205	1,557	11	663	665	289	356	532	499	140	205	176	341	10	406	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	340	317	301	340	340	18	79	152	109	233	98	151	136	220	23	87	2	340	
	Shujabad	113	103	91	113	113	23	53	47	13	150	63	50	172	143	25	49	2	113	
	Lodhran	242	239	242	242	242	8	111	80	51	265	147	85	169	157	22	46	2	242	
	Mailsi	507	507	507	507	507	3	182	81	244	552	244	190	151	122	56	110	2	507	
	Kabirwála ...	372	143	129	324	372	30	87	203	88	231	67	214	146	400	20	32	2	372	
	Total ...	1,574	1,309	1,270	1,526	1,574	82	512	563	505	1,431	619	690	155	149	146	324	10	1,574	
JHANG.	Jhang	411	409	409	409	409	31	138	165	79	127	139	140	136	210	35	150	2	129	
	Chiníot	434	430	430	414	434	113	81	134	129	187	114	210	170	437	36	110	3	219	
	Shorkot	189	189	189	189	189	...	63	85	41	11	62	66	232	144	45	203	2	45	
	Total ...	1,034	1,028	1,028	1,012	1,032	144	282	384	249	325	315	416	179	198	116	463	7	393	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	265	265	31	265	...	6	93	15	19	34	241	31	147	116	8	21	2	223	
	Gugera	327	327	92	327	...	4	34	49	31	32	110	25	175	135	22	57	2	194	
	Dipálpur	482	482	162	482	52	17	65	30	61	43	67	243	232	104	53	485	2	52	
	Pákpattan	383	383	269	383	84	6	28	15	42	36	49	16	235	160	61	383	2	84	
	Total ...	1,457	1,457	554	1,457	136	33	220	109	153	145	467	315	197	129	144	946	8	553	

LAHORE.	Lahore	395	395	395	320	395	2	135	195	60	7	55	72	118	143	34	50	1	81	
	Kasúr	365	365	352	327	363	...	209	163	45	...	40	24	146	124	43	68	3	86	
	Chúnián	414	405	375	393	414	1	147	139	128	2	43	43	136	159	20	35	2	94	
	Sharakpur	401	401	360	394	401	...	72	253	...	...	52	69	240	279	26	36	3	89	
	Total ...	1,575	1,566	1,482	1,434	1,573	3	563	750	233	9	190	208	160	141	123	189	9	350	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	377	368	377	110	377	...	153	584	14	57	38	127	116	157	40	109	2	89	
	Tarn Táran ...	356	325	321	331	356	4	206	110	9	64	81	94	134	152	86	196	2	87	
	Ajnála	342	301	316	318	342	2	112	219	9	60	78	58	186	175	23	80	2	86	
	Total ...	1,075	994	1,014	759	1,075	6	471	913	32	181	197	279	145	161	149	385	6	262	
GURDASPUR.	Gurdáspur	700	700	700	700	700	...	250	393	57	63	117	242	133	149	79	210	2	201	
	Batála	495	495	83	441	495	4	125	179	24	74	93	136	109	120	61	160	2	140	
	Shakargarh ...	747	747	116	381	747	...	146	*1,225	80	60	561	422	182	†248	40	254	2	195	
	Pathánkot	423	423	40	423	423	...	289	489	56	16	160	74	151	151	30	42	2	114	
	Total ...	2,365	2,365	939	1,945	2,365	4	810	2,286	217	213	931	874	144	143	210	666	8	650	
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	680	405	131	675	680	13	298	275	94	29	104	126	132	189	49	119	1	170	
	Pasrúr	474	474	76	474	474	2	224	238	10	20	69	91	153	218	30	54	2	131	
	Zafarwál	535	287	113	441	535	1	265	223	46	28	98	176	238	253	20	69	2	144	
	Raya	492	403	133	335	492	4	252	198	38	24	99	214	224	223	16	33	1	125	
	Daska	343	343	74	343	343	1	168	139	35	39	125	145	197	*329	29	74	1	87	
	Total ...	2,524	1,912	527	2,268	2,524	21	1,207	1,073	223	140	495	752	189	202	144	349	7	657	
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	543	543	543	543	543	...	221	220	102	155	113	121	124	156	51	97	2	103	
	Khárián	543	543	543	543	543	...	221	311	11	103	184	144	150	196	25	43	2	97	
	Phália	339	333	339	339	339	17	208	282	75	200	157	291	152	152	21	48	1	67	
	Total ...	1,425	1,419	1,425	1,425	1,425	17	650	813	188	458	454	556	142	168	97	188	5	267	
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála ...	455	339	386	241	455	...	111	250	94	55	112	149	132	135	47	71	2	79	
	Wazírabad ...	265	259	259	265	265	...	146	70	49	72	42	72	133	106	44	63	2	69	
	Háfizabad ...	407	294	277	339	400	...	142	120	145	108	34	17	124	138	35	72	2	108	
	Khángah Dográn ...	115	78	76	109	101	...	53	48	14	47	42	17	202	107	15	23	2	12	
	New Colony ...	107	...	105	105	105	55	43	...	9	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	105	
	Total ...	1,349	970	1,103	1,059	1,326	55	495	488	311	313	237	255	148	122	141	228	8	373	
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	316	316	316	275	316	30	316	276	39	50	70	108	126	152	61	90	2	72	
	Bhera	328	157	200	254	327	63	216	281	90	...	127	44	180	111	47	74	2	82	
	Khushab	215	168	168	117	178	25	216	233	88	55	68	72	186	157	23	28	2	37	
	Total ...	859	641	684	646	821	118	748	790	217	105	265	224	164	140	131	192	6	191	

* 297 by Náib-Tahsíldárs.
* 928 by Extra Náib-Tahsíldárs.
† Includes 94 days of Extra Náib-Tahsíldár.

* 228 by Náib-Tahsíldár.
* 101 by Extra Náib-Tahsíldár.

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsíl.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsíl office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
JHELUM.	Jhelum	446	446	42	446	40	17	43	80	20	205	44	85	143	*760	270	...	1	116	* Include the days spent on tour by Deputy Superintendents of Settlement.
	Pind Dádan Khan ..	220	163	63	188	152	10	62	60	17	138	14	10	165	*530	...	...	...	31	
	Chakwál	254	150	49	226	226	15	47	60	5	106	66	57	132	*580	...	...	...	28	
	Talagang	89	60	23	82	86	4	19	25	3	72	22	35	220	*706	...	...	...	3	
	Total ...	1,009	819	177	942	504	46	171	225	45	521	146	187	132	143	270	...	1	178	
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	448	446	448	448	432	2	217	204	27	37	17	64	119	198	62	173	1	112	
	Attock	194	165	194	181	194	...	87	91	16	8	72	75	146	155	28	67	1	50	
	Kahuta	233	233	233	233	233	..	107	110	16	..	57	58	216	180	19	45	1	64	
	Murree	103	102	102	102	102	...	96	...	7	9	54	...	137	...	8	19	1	24	
	Pindigheb	137	136	137	137	137	...	61	54	22	...	27	44	174	133	12	27	1	44	
	Gujar Khan ...	383	383	383	383	383	2	212	171	...	16	52	89	154	150	36	189	1	100	
	Fatehjang ...	205	205	205	194	205	3	82	105	18	7	51	92	140	163	11	57	1	53	
	Total ...	1,703	1,670	1,702	1,678	1,686	7	862	735	106	77	330	422	155	140	176	577	7	447	
HAZARA.	Abbottabad ...	358	285	346	18	250	83	262	138	64	62	90	42	145	136	49	110	2	89	
	Haripur	310	283	258	101	310	102	120	164	26	101	45	32	168	179	106	200	2	77	
	Mansehra	268	268	268	3	268	97	93	94	8	49	124	87	132	120	45	117	2	59	
	Total ...	936	836	872	122	828	282	475	396	171	232	259	161	148	145	200	427	6	225	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar	267	267	...	163	...	...	58	100	127	...	...	29	149	283	...	...	2	267	
	Chársádda	178	177	15	137	...	...	44	49	74	..	51	43	142	127	2	...	1	178	
	Nowshera	159	156	159	159	...	...	28	28	23	...	22	28	115	109	2	...	1	159	
	Mardán	133	133	133	133	133	...	9	12	...	...	9	....	153	99	2	...	1	133	
	Swábi	101	90	3	91	101	...	10	3	80	6	13	15	149	178	...	...	...	101	
	Total ...	838	823	310	683	234	...	149	192	304	6	95	115	142	161	6	...	5	838	

KOHAT.	Kohát	85	75	75	51	82	...	29	45	11	73	34	48	175	241	38	57	2	20
	Hangu	37	28	27	29	37	...	13	20	4	7	30	31	136	171	18	31	1	6
	Bárak	166	45	90	100	158	...	84	64	18	100	29	46	224	147	27	107	1	116
	Total ...	288	148	192	180	277	...	126	129	32	180	93	125	178	186	83	195	4	142
BANNU.	Bannu	227	227	227	120	227	...	296	294	27	161	128	82	149	162	42	190	2	73
	Marwat	145	145	145	145	145	...	128	93	35	177	62	83	162	144	28	49	2	42
	Isa Khel	45	43	43	43	43	...	54	82	3	23	7	22	160	195	32	30	2	16
	Miánwáli	71	71	71	71	71	...	53	65	1	38	29	38	160	147	46	45	2	29
	Total ...	488	486	486	379	486	...	531	534	66	399	226	225	158	162	148	314	8	160
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan...	287	287	287	137	287	...	84	147	...	43	116	165	166	404	59	103	2	71
	Tánk	87	87	87	77	87	...	46	29	...	9	19	37	138	165	23	31	2	23
	Kuláchi	118	118	118	56	118	7	56	53	...	5	62	56	218	419	42	43	2	32
	Bhakkar	219	219	219	183	219	9	118	57	...	59	135	58	176	155	40	104	2	61
	Leiah	122	122	122	111	122	3	76	32	...	32	88	29	154	139	35	51	2	33
	Total ...	833	833	833	564	833	19	380	318	...	148	450	345	170	183	199	332	10	220
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Dera Gházi Khán ...	219	219	219	131	...	...	70	119	30	11	74	145	* 386	1,048	...	...	...	203
	Sanghar	163	163	163	108	163	...	67	72	24	23	48	115	* 309	601	...	...	..	163
	Jámpur	172	172	172	94	...	..	121	147	8	13	97	279	* 342	561	...	...	...	172
	Rájanpur	210	210	210	110	...	..	66	109	35	12	60	150	* 371	934	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	764	764	764	443	163	...	324	447	97	59	279	689	176	242	...	...	...	538
MUZAFFARGARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	419	394	394	394	394	...	115	225	50	73	133	195	184	411	90	305	2	105
	Alipur	207	207	203	207	207	...	80	78	19	29	94	71	182	177	59	150	2	52
	Sinánwán	139	127	127	127	127	...	33	82	11	47	36	90	187	175	28	99	2	37
	Total ...	765	728	724	728	728	...	228	385	80	149	263	356	184	191	177	554	6	194
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB ...	36,416	33,766	28,474	29,030	38,046	1,506	15,163	18,155	4,442	7,578	10,720	11,881	163	168	161	12,395	223	11,834

* Include days spent on tour by Settlement Tahsildárs and Deputy Superintendents.

STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLEMENT

(*N.B.*—The totals of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				Total area of crops by jinawár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
HISSAR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,273,771*	*40,843*	*150,232*	*3,794*	*578,045*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*2,491*	*500*	*1,991*	*2,963*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*91,941*	*21,786*	*70,155*	*78,159*
								Báráni	*2,329,782*	*1,212,990*	*1,116,792*	*1,113,460*
								Total ...	*2,500,857*	*1,238,011*	*1,262,846*	*1,285,545*
		1895-96	3,273,945	41,218	149,816	3,259	481,564	Cháhi	2,673	566	2,107	4,935
								Nahri	117,478	16,872	100,606	163,527
								Sailáb	70,146	53,369	16,777	14,314
								Báráni	2,407,791	2,033,154	374,637	332,794
								Total ...	2,598,088	2,103,961	494,127	515,570
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,759*	...	*3,336*	...	*13,633*	*Cháhi ... ..*	*152*	*33*	*119*	*57*
								Nahri	*29,372*	*9,373*	*19,990*	*20,089*
								Báráni	*266*	*164*	*102*	*108*
								Total ...	*29,790*	*9,570*	*20,220*	*20,254*
		1895-96	46,713	...	3,484	...	17,802	Cháhi	207	53	154	173
								Sailáb	24,932	12,233	12,699	12,698
								Báráni	288	287	1	1
								Total ..	25,427	12,573	12,854	12,872
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,320 ,530*	*40,843*	*153,568*	*3,794*	*591,678*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*2,643*	*533*	*2,110*	*3,020*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*121,313*	*31,159*	*90,154*	*98,248*
								Báráni	*2,330,048*	*1,213,154*	*1,116,894*	*1,113,568*
								Total ...	*2,530,647*	*1,247,581*	*1,283,066*	*1,305,799*
		1895-96	3,320,658	41,218	153,300	3,259	499,366	Cháhi	2,880	619	2,261	5,108
								Nahri	117,478	16,872	100,606	163,527
								Sailáb	95,078	65,602	29,476	27,012
								Báráni	2,408,079	2,033,441	374,638	332,795
								Total ...	2,623,515	2,116,534	506,981	528,442
ROHTAK.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,144,475*	...	*73,533*	*5,678*	*169,586*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*895,694*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*	...	*1,283*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*5,082*	...	*5,082*	
								Báráni	*772,449*	...	*772,449*	
								Total ...	*895,678*	....	*895,678*	*895,694*
		1895-96	1,145,075	...	68,253	5,122	119,638	Cháhi	38,832	3,324	35,508	22,546
								Cháhi Nahri ...	120	5	115	
								Nahri	212,949	46,766	166,183	123,736
								Abi	1	...	1	13
								Sailáb	422	91	331	248
								Báráni	699,738	337,068	362,670	443,017
								Total ...	952,062	387,254	564,808	589,592

No. III.

AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

each district are given).

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiis, and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	*56*	*611*	*75*	*7,55,439*	*7,333*	*7,31,649*	*16,457*	*7,48,106*	*1,19,432*	*37,772*	*4,610*	*424*	*1,459*
76	11	594	109	7,57,712	6,961	7,26,995	23,756	7,50,751	1,19,868	37,927	...	...	20,032
...	*5*	*18*	*15*	*28,566*	*1,556*	*27,010*	...	*27,010*	*4,762*	*1,428*	...	...	...
1	...	19	8	21,072	892	20,180	...	20,180	3,512	1,054	...	...	...
26	*61*	*629*	*90*	*7,84,005*	*8,889*	*7,58,659*	*16,457*	*7,75,116*	*1,24,244*	*39,200*	*4,610*	*424*	*1,459*
77	11	613	117	7,78,784	7,853	7,47,175	23,756	7,70,931	1,23,380	38,981	...	...	20,032
1	*59*	*1,620*	*263*	*9,49,577*	*9,367*	*9,19,509*	*20,701*	*9,40,210*	*1,34,514*	*47,452*	...	...	...
52	5	2,136	452	9,54,459	4,534	9,28,865	21,060	9,49,925	1,33,525	47,752	...	...	12,984

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivations.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
ROHTAK—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*9,049*	...	*383*	...	*3,456*	*Cháhi Dahri,*	*200*	...	*200*	*5,210*
								Dahri	*4,611*	...	*4,611*	
								Báráni	*399*	...	*399*	
								Total ..	*5,210*	...	*5,210*	*5,210*
		1895-96	9,072	...	391	...	6,190	Cháhi	424	13	411	535
								Abi	...	...	...	1
								Sailáb	565	74	491	...
								Báráni	1,502	588	914	1,452
								Total ...	2,491	675	1,816	1,988
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,153,524*	...	*73,916*	*5,678*	*173,042*	*Cháhi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*900,906*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*	...	*1,483*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*9,693*	...	*9,693*	
								Báráni	*772,848*	...	*772,848*	
								Total ...	*900,888*	...	*900,888*	*900,906*
		1895-96	1,154,147	...	68,644	5,122	125,828	Cháhi	39,256	3,337	35,919	23,067
								Cháhí Nahri ...	120	5	115	46
								Nahri	212,949	46,766	166,183	123,736
								Abi	1	...	1	14
								Sailáb	987	165	822	248
								Báráni	701,240	337,656	363,584	444,469
								Total ...	954,553	387,929	566,624	591,580
GURGAON.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,236,668*	...	*161,991*	...	*87,021*	*Cháhi*	*76,409*	*1,800*	*74,609*	*1,044,818*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*70,878*	...	*70,878*	
								Báráni	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*987,656*	*13,762*	*973,894*	*1,044,818*
		1895-96	1,231,945	...	155,696	...	110,181	Cháhi	132,840	10,510	122,330	83,142
								Nahri	81,678	4,502	77,176	60,324
								Abi	8,114	933	7,181	5,010
								Dahri	68,843	26,040	42,803	25,080
								Báráni	674,593	196,784	477,809	599,691
								Total ...	966,068	238,769	727,299	773,247
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*7,350*	...	*46*	...	*28*	*Cháhi*	*2*	...	*2*	*3,174*
								Dahri	*7,274*	*4,232*	*3,042*	
								Total ...	*7,276*	*4,232*	*3,044*	*3,174*
		1895-96	9,928	...	1,796	...	1,289	Cháhi	87	52	35	99
								Dahri	6,579	5,801	778	354
								Báráni	177	89	88	499
								Total ...	6,843	5,942	901	952
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,244,018*	...	*162,037*	...	*87,049*	*Cháhi*	*76,411*	*1,800*	*74,611*	*1,047,992*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*78,152*	*4,232*	*73,920*	
								Báráni	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*994,932*	*17,994*	*976,938*	*1,047,992*
		1895-96	1,241,873	...	157,492	...	111,470	Cháhi	132,927	10,562	122,365	83,241
								Nahri	81,678	4,502	77,176	60,324
								Abi	8,114	933	7,181	5,010
								Dahri	75,422	31,841	43,581	25,434
								Báráni	674,770	196,873	477,897	600,190
								Total ...	972,911	244,711	728,200	774,199

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*21*	...	*12,968*	...	*12,608*	*360*	*12,968*	*1,891*	*647*	...	...	...
...	...	41	99	5,776	...	5,673	103	5,776	818	288	...	...	...
1	*59*	*1,641*	263	*9,62,545*	*9,367*	*9,32,117*	*21,061*	*9,53,178*	*1,36,405*	*48,099*	...	...	...
52	5	2,177	551	9,60,235	4,534	9,34,538	21,163	9,55,701	1,34,343	48,040	...	...	12,984
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,79,784*	*20,061*	*12,29,053*	*30,670*	*12,59,723*	*1,74,696*	*63,399*	...	...	...
186	37	8,375	2,968	12,10,740	8,900	11,73,799	28,041	12,01,840	1,74,553	60,482	164	7,462	28,900
...	...	...	...	*8,718*	...	*8,645*	*73*	*8,718*	*1,244*	*189*	...	...	...
1	...	16	80	2,498	...	2,476	22	2,498	361	67	...	...	791
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,88,502*	*20,061*	*12,37,698*	*30,743*	*12,68,441*	*1,75,940*	*63,588*	...	...	...
187	37	8,391	3,048	12,13,238	8,900	11,76,275	28,063	12,04,338	1,74,914	60,549	164	7,462	29,691

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
DELHI.		*Last Settlement.*	*813,248*	*389*	*142,432*	...	*140,716*	*Cháhi*	*79,779*	...	*79,779*	...
								Nahri	*97,380*	...	*97,380*	...
								Sailáb	*13,466*	...	*13,466*	...
								Bárâni ...	*339,086*	...	*339,086*	...
								Total ...	*529,711*	...	*529,711*	...
	Total Fixed.	1895-96	811,530	...	142,471	755	132,456	Cháhi	88,316	6,089	82,227	69,146
								Chahi Nahri ...	298	14	284	248
								Nahri	111,044	15,814	95,230	64,460
								Sailáb	33,072	12,264	20,808	15,264
								Báráni	303,118	70,481	232,637	312,515
								Total ...	535,848	104,662	431,186	461,633
KARNAL.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,612,110*	...	*238,404*	*8,518*	*565,644*	*Cháhi*	*62,667*	*377*	*61,790*	*807,292*
								Nahri	*45,736*	*153*	*45,583*	
								Abi	*1,768*	*296*	*1,472*	
								Sailáb	*69,917*	*25,096*	*44,821*	
								Báráni	*619,956*	*87,486*	*532,470*	
								Total ...	*799,544*	*113,408*	*686,136*	*807,292*
		1895-96	1,619,500	...	238,666	8,383	486,717	Cháhi	120,763	15,061	105,702	82,812
								Nahri	144,687	24,816	119,871	139,364
								Abi	2,465	526	1,939	2,930
								Sailáb	63,142	43,770	19,372	20,278
								Báráni	554,677	366,869	187,808	235,130
								Total ...	885,734	451,012	434,692	480,514
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,122*	...	*7,094*	...	*21,913*	*Cháhi*	*217*	*2*	*215*	*16,764*
								Abi	*287*	*1*	*286*	
								Báráni	*16,611*	*2,596*	*14,015*	
								Total ...	*17,115*	*2,599*	*14,516*	*16,764*
		1895-96	39,329	...	6,651	...	18,308	Cháhi	702	108	594	527
								Nahri	141	...	141	141
								Abi	15	6	9	90
								Sailáb	613	612	1	8
								Báráni	12,899	8,239	4,660	4,781
								Total ...	14,370	8,965	5,405	5,547
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,658,232*	...	*245,498*	*8,518*	*587,557*	*Cháhi*	*62,884*	*379*	*62,005*	*824,056*
								Nahri	*45,736*	*153*	*45,583*	
								Abi	*2,055*	*297*	*1,758*	
								Sailáb	*69,917*	*25,096*	*44,821*	
								Báráni	*636,567*	*90,082*	*546,485*	
								Total ...	*816,659*	*116,007*	*700,652*	*824,056*
		1895-96	1,658,829	...	245,317	8,383	505,025	Cháhi	121,465	15,169	106,296	83,339
								Nahri	144,828	24,816	120,012	139,505
								Abi	2,480	532	1,948	3,020
								Sailáb	63,755	44,382	19,373	20,286
								Báráni	567,576	375,108	192,468	239,911
								Total ...	900,104	460,007	440,097	486,061

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.			Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muíf to the owners.	Balance to be collected.			Cesses.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	*853*	*8,790*	*3*	*8,61,026*	...	*8,00,816*	*60,210*	*8,61,026*	*72,136*	*78,727*	...	...	...
202	63	8,391	639	8,51,297	14,703	7,90,006	46,588	8,36,594	1,24,775	42,351	4,551	1,192	58,409
1,273	*532*	*6,209*	*233*	*8,25,378*	*38,339*	*6,25,415*	*1,61,624*	*7,87,039*	*1,28,963*	*41,264*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
160	54	8,097	68	8,23,154	43,694	6,45,210	1,34,250	7,79,460	1,23,916	41,098	...	2,115	30,932
7	*7*	*45*	...	*18,200*	*460*	*13,289*	*4,451*	*17,740*	*2,881*	*910*	...	...	...
7	...	110	...	7,421	39	6,359	1,023	7,382	1,174	368	...	...	28
1,280	*539*	*6,254*	*233*	*8,43,578*	*38,799*	*6,38,704*	*1,66,075*	*8,04,779*	*1,31,844*	*42,174*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
167	54	8,207	68	8,30,575	43,733	6,51,569	1,35,273	7,86,842	1,25,090	41,466	...	2,115	30,960

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivations.				
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
UMBALLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,544,082*	*12,019*	*369,511*	*2,586*	*203,972*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*26,385*	*500*	*25,885*	*20,577*
								Nahri	*2,390*	*15*	*2,375*	*2,254*
								Abi	*15,498*	*898*	*14,600*	*13,549*
								Sailáb	*84,694*	*10,659*	*74,125*	*83,684*
								Báráni	*827,027*	*64,136*	*762,891*	*93,625*
								Total ...	*955,994*	*76,118*	*879,876*	*1,073,689*
		1895-96	1,544,077	13,712	366,518	2,286	1,90,409	Cháhi	34,720	2,094	32,626	29,505
								Nahri	3,184	680	2,504	1,291
								Abi	15,701	2,453	13,248	18,769
								Sailáb	90,087	30,813	59,274	69,848
								Báráni	827,460	258,750	568,710	636,184
								Total ...	971,152	294,790	676,362	755,597
SIMLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*49,523*	*9,596*	*8,126*	*169*	*21,433*	*Nahri Abi ...*	*693*	*...*	*693*	*991*
								Báráni	*9,501*	*937*	*8,564*	*13,525*
								Total ...	*10,194*	*937*	*9,257*	*14,516*
		1895-96	49,626	9,611	8,073	64	21,451	Nahri Abi ...	799	12	787	1,193
								Báráni	9,628	777	8,851	10,042
								Total ...	10,427	789	9,638	11,235
KANGRA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,474,839*	*925,544*	*192,319*	*7,392*	*759,506*	*Nahri Abi ...*	*115,782*	*7,283*	*108,499*	*156,806*
								Báráni	*474,296*	*119,879*	*354,417*	*480,681*
								Total ...	*590,078*	*127,162*	*462,916*	*637,487*
		1895-96	2,462,850	1,421,217	195,297	365	255,374	Nahri Abi ...	114,917	4,786	110,131	169,359
								Báráni	475,680	137,452	338,228	413,894
								Total ...	590,597	142,238	448,359	583,253
HOSHIARPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,426,421*	*19,566*	*505,656*	*...*	*194,436*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*19,663*	*...*	*19,663*	*...*
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,459*	*...*	*10,459*	*...*
								Báráni	*676,641*	*...*	*676,641*	*...*
								Total ...	*706,763*	*...*	*706,763*	*...*
		1895-96	1,431,856	17,554	512,921	...	176,853	Cháhi	27,594	229	27,365	39,417
								Nahri Abi ...	19,897	707	19,190	25,367
								Báráni	677,037	98,537	578,500	704,752
								Total ...	724,528	99,473	625,055	769,536

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalláns in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
119	*177*	*2,872*	*1,751*	*13,84,182*	*56,880*	*7,91,438*	*5,35,864*	*13,27,302*	*2,14,753*	*80,795*	*1,211*	*1,677*	*4,591*
130	28	3,754	2,249	13,82,016	60,594	8,71,103	4,50,319	13,21,422	2,10,502	68,832	3,788	5,282	65,723
...	...	...	...	*17,861*	*1,537*	*16,324*	...	*16,324*	*2,627*	*830*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17,692	1,518	16,135	39	16,174	2,661	883	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	*9,35,112*	*33,633*	*7,19,651*	*1,81,828*	*9,01,479*	*1,43,531*	*48,967*	*1,183*	*69,126*	*13,275*
2	...	4	44	9,22,035	33,738	7,14,001	1,74,296	8,88,297	1,42,838	48,160	...	...	84,222
...	...	...	...	*13,90,419*	*14,362*	*12,86,163*	*89,894*	*13,76,057*	*1,96,203*	*1,23,386*	...	...	...
223	80	4,919	6,433	14,36,985	10,856	13,25,875	1,00,254	14,26,129	2,09,849	72,408	...	...	837

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
JULLUNDUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*853,440*	*131*	*91,987*	*1,706*	*90,625*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*226,563*	*3,734*	*222,829*	*319,534*
								Abi	*1,232*	*36*	*1,196*	*1,505*
								Sailáb	*35,523*	*1,828*	*33,695*	*36,491*
								Báráni	*405,673*	*24,327*	*381,346*	*410,952*
								Total ...	*668,991*	*29,925*	*639,066*	*768,482*
		1895-96	869,315	1,079	106,191	198	66,659	Cháhi	287,354	10,857	276,497	375,009
								Abi	1,412	527	885	5,901
								Sailáb	30,592	9,770	20,822	24,620
								Báráni	375,830	112,238	263,592	284,274
								Total ...	695,188	133,392	561,796	689,884
LUDHIANA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*883,334*	*375*	*65,634*	...	*81,200*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*116,075*	*818*	*115,257*	*804,240*
								Abi	*782*	*36*	*746*	
								Sailáb	*48,070*	*2,168*	*45,902*	
								Báráni	*571,198*	*7,646*	*563,552*	
								Total ...	*736,125*	*10,668*	*725,457*	*804,240*
		1895-96	887,492	197	63,784	15	60,831	Cháhi	124,376	3,120	121,256	165,833
								Cháhi Nahri ...	606	6	600	365
								Nahri Abi ...	30,770	1,439	29,331	57,288
								Sailáb	47,360	11,001	36,359	42,401
								Báráni	559,553	108,902	450,651	447,777
								Total ...	762,665	124,468	638,197	713,664
FEROZEPORE.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,552,434*	*144*	*142,524*	*6*	*392,892*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*98,750*	*8,079*	*90,671*	*115,040*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*22,248*	*1,070*	*21,178*	*9,671*
								Nahri	*413,766*	*48,735*	*365,031*	*442,619*
								Sailáb	*35,564*	*5,684*	*29,880*	*33,188*
								Báráni	*1,446,540*	*507,082*	*939,458*	*954,675*
								Total ...	*2,016,868*	*570,650*	*1,446,218*	*1,555,193*
		1895-96	2,560,327	...	152,090	989	300,839	Cháhi	103,754	21,858	81,896	132,815
								Cháhi Nahri ...	21,521	6,302	15,219	3,549
								Nahri	724,418	242,856	481,562	450,931
								Sailáb	33,612	13,127	20,485	23,574
								Báráni	1,223,104	639,787	583,317	672,592
								Total ...	2,106,409	923,930	1,182,479	1,283,461

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
581	*153*	*20,629*	*456*	*14,84,624*	*6,924*	*13,72,561*	*1,05,139*	*14,77,700*	*2,07,921*	*81,956*	...	...	...
325	133	25,107	472	14,84,580	4,852	13,74,997	1,04,731	14,79,728	2,09,576	74,143	...	...	1,003
26	*26*	*7,904*	*514*	*11,03,504*	*22,098*	*8,93,312*	*1,88,094*	*10,81,406*	*1,33,293*	*1,20,602*	...	...	...
104	39	9,201	515	11,10,303	22,891	9,24,427	1,62,985	10,87,412	1,53,572	55,454	267	...	1,043
1,382	*20*	*5,452*	*497*	*9,90,014*	*59,011*	*8,16,594*	*1,14,409*	*9,31,003*	*1,51,412*	*1,40,015*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
293	50	6,501	331	10,85,274	82,339	8,75,887	1,27,048	10,02,935	1,65,225	53,972	28,486	4,137	61,884

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivations.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
FEROZEPORE—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*51,356*	...	*11,628*	...	*12,727*	*Cháhi*	*4,492*	*1,109*	*3,383*	*3,614*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*1,397*	*278*	*1,119*	*1,087*
								Nahri	*14,059*	*3,500*	*10,559*	*11,338*
								Sailáb	*6,649*	*2,697*	*3,952*	*4,182*
								Báráni	*404*	*154*	*250*	*301*
								Total ...	*27,001*	*7,738*	*19,263*	*20,522*
		1895-96	54,124	...	13,278	...	18,165	Cháhi	4,470	1,472	2,998	3,510
								Cháhi Nahri ...	183	38	145	85
								Nahri	11,651	8,030	3,621	3,462
								Sailáb	6,067	2,072	3,995	4,113
								Báráni	310	264	46	67
								Total ...	22,681	11,876	10,805	11,237
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,603,790*	*144*	*154,152*	*6*	*405,619*	*Cháhi*	*103,242*	*9,188*	*94,054*	*118,654*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*23,645*	*1,348*	*22,297*	*10,758*
								Nahri	*427,825*	*52,235*	*375,590*	*453,957*
								Sailáb	*42,213*	*8,381*	*33,832*	*37,370*
								Báráni	*1,446,944*	*507,236*	*939,708*	*954,976*
								Total ...	*2,043,869*	*578,388*	*1,465,481*	*1,575,715*
		1895-96	2,614,451	...	165,368	989	319,004	Cháhi	108,224	23,330	84,894	136,325
								Cháhi Nahri ...	21,704	6,340	15,364	3,634
								Nahri	736,069	250,886	485,183	454,393
								Sailáb	39,679	15,199	24,480	27,687
								Báráni	1,223,414	640,051	583,363	672,659
								Total ...	2,129,090	935,806	1,193,284	1,294,698
MOOLTAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,452,609*	*1,829,380*	*229,641*	*208*	*941,712*	*Cháhi*	*85,277*	...	*85,277*	*87,379*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,626*	...	*101,626*	*106,735*
								Sailáb	*13,228*	...	*13,228*	*13,270*
								Báráni	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*451,668*	...	*451,668*	*466,858*
		1895-96	2,536,633	63,113	154,048	996,594	881,551	Cháhi	107,056	1,051	106,005	118,834
								Cháhi Nahri ...	162,729	4,164	158,565	163,484
								Nahri	153,790	26,413	127,377	136,997
								Sailáb	12,688	118	12,570	13,183
								Báráni	5,064	1,008	4,056	4,168
								Total ...	441,327	32,754	408,573	436,666
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*324,068*	*2,655*	*44,254*	...	*193,284*	*Cháhi*	*2,887*	..	*2,887*	*2,892*
								Nahri	*8*	...	*8*	*8*
								Sailáb	*80,980*	...	*80,980*	*80,980*
								Total ...	*83,875*	...	*83,875*	*83,880*
		1895-96	1,250,667	55,728	111,672	458,592	394,405	Cháhi	16,867	235	16,632	18,197
								Cháhi Nahri ...	12,507	203	12,304	12,674
								Nahri	115,323	14,348	100,975	103,606
								Sailáb	75,879	1,344	74,535	80,170
								Báráni	9,694	1,290	8,404	8,428
								Total ...	230,270	17,420	212,850	223,075
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,776,677*	*1,832,035*	*273,895*	*208*	*1,134,996*	*Cháhi*	*88,164*	...	*88,164*	*90,271*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,634*	...	*101,634*	*106,743*
								Sailáb	*94,208*	...	*94,208*	*94,250*
								Báráni	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*535,543*	...	*535,543*	*550,738*
		1895-96	3,787,300	118,841	265,720	1,455,186	1,275,956	Cháhi	123,923	1,286	122,637	137,031
								Cháhi Nahri ...	175,236	4,367	170,869	176,158
								Nahri	269,113	40,761	228,352	240,603
								Sailáb	88,567	1,462	87,105	93,353
								Báráni	14,758	2,298	12,460	12,596
								Total ...	671,597	50,174	621,423	659,741

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	18	179	73	24,015	543	19,367	4,105	23,472	4,003	1,201	...	...	...
21	5	182	55	14,867	379	12,362	2,126	14,488	2,478	743	...	...	...
382	38	5,631	570	10,14,029	59,554	8,35,961	1,18,514	954,475	1,55,415	1,41,216	2,102	13,605	7,486
314	55	6,683	386	11,00,141	82,718	8,88,249	1,29,174	10,17,423	1,67,703	54,715	28,486	4,137	61,884
323	1,486	13,128	2,577	6,01,316	10,851	570,996	19,469	5,90,465	94,870	30,455	...	14	3
202	116	16,201	3,417	5,85,746	6,675	5,58,448	20,623	5,79,071	93,064	28,534	937	...	2,909
33	38	252	258	81,859	811	80,043	1,005	81,048	12,959	4,258	...	75	1,020
161	34	2,652	484	4,04,453	760	4,02,441	1,252	4,03,693	69,877	20,894	395	...	2,426
356	1,524	13,380	2,835	6,83,175	11,662	6,51,039	20,474	6,71,513	1,07,829	34,713	...	89	1,023
363	150	18,853	3,901	9,90,199	7,435	9,60,889	21,875	9,82,764	1,62,941	49,428	1,332	...	5,335

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
JHANG.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,488,901*	*81,892*	*169,694*	*2,205,484*	*739,534*	*Cháhi*	*193,031*	...	*193,031*	*295,348*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,133*	...	*1,133*	
								Sailáb	*93,122*	...	*93,122*	
								Báráni	*4,023*	...	*4,023*	
								Total ...	*292,297*	...	*292,297*	*295,348*
		1895-96	1,162,087	...	163,286	...	716,119	Cháhi	196,242	5,584	190,658	222,452
								Nahri Abi ...	1,654	48	1,606	2,141
								Sailáb	78,144	1,829	76,315	86,529
								Báráni	6,642	2,142	4,500	5,134
								Total ...	282,682	9,603	273,079	316,256
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*325,635*	...	*13,128*	*15,037*	*258,441*	*Cháhi*	*33,873*	...	*33,873*	*42,767*
								Nahri Abi ...	*311*	...	*311*	
								Sailáb	*4,541*	...	*4,541*	
								Báráni	*304*	...	*304*	
								Total ...	*39,029*	...	*39,029*	*42,767*
		1895-96	2,518,540	13,081	43,726	1,796,442	392,285	Cháhi	40,864	746	40,118	44,142
								Nahri Abi ...	218,070	41,418	176,652	184,133
								Sailáb	5,224	44	5,180	6,083
								Báráni	8,848	3,103	5,745	6,389
								Total ...	273,006	45,311	227,695	240,747
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,814,536*	*81,892*	*182,822*	*2,220,521*	*997,975*	*Cháhi*	*226,904*	..	*226,904*	*338,115*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,444*	...	*1,444*	
								Sailáb	*97,663*	...	*97,663*	
								Báráni	*4,327*	...	*4,327*	
								Total ...	*331,326*	...	*331,326*	*338,115*
		1895-96	3,680,627	13,081	207,012	1,796,442	1,108,404	Cháhi	237,106	6,330	230,776	266,594
								Nahri Abi ...	219,724	41,466	178,258	186,274
								Sailáb	83,368	1,873	81,495	92,612
								Báráni	15,490	5,245	10,245	11,523
								Total ...	555,688	54,914	500,774	557,003
MONTGOMERY.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,444,529*	*2,213,279*	*132,588*	...	*777,438*	*Cháhi*	*160,836*	*25*	*160,811*	*160,847*
								Nahri Abi ...	*87,179*	...	*87,179*	*87,179*
								Sailáb	*61,632*	...	*61,632*	*61,632*
								Báráni	*11,577*	...	*11,577*	*11,577*
								Total ...	*321,224*	*25*	*321,199*	*321,235*
		1895-96	1,079,066	...	100,817	2	657,376	Cháhi	159,483	7,516	151,967	166,825
								Cháhi Nahri ...	35,679	1,721	33,958	34,573
								Nahri, ...	84,080	13,430	70,650	71,720
								Abi	1,968	138	1,830	1,897
								Sailáb	34,489	6,185	28,304	29,331
								Báráni	5,172	2,351	2,821	2,888
								Total ...	320,871	31,341	289,530	307,234

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.			Kacha wells, dhenkiís and jhaliárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Balance to be collected.			Cesses.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*8,514*	*171*	*3,25,148*	*3,555*	*3,11,324*	*10,269*	*3,21,593*	*34,967*	*45,038*	...	....	...
116	122	12,250	169	3,33,662	1,797	3,19,165	12,700	3,31,865	52,147	15,872	...	..	235
...	...	*2,149*	*22*	*43,668*	*655*	*41,676*	*1,337*	*43,013*	*4,630*	*6,573*	...	...	...
76	80	3,662	22	1,86,835	269	1,85,122	1,444	1,86,566	56,184	13,735	55	...	463
...	...	*10,663*	*193*	*3,68,816*	*4,210*	*3,53,000*	*11,606*	*3,64,606*	*39,597*	*51,611*	...	...	...
192	202	15,912	191	5,20,497	2,066	5,04,287	14,144	5,18,431	1,08,331	29,607	55	...	748
1,378	*858*	*6,484*	*426*	*2,83,118*	*2,888*	*2,62,064*	*8,166*	*2,80,230*	*18,365*	*39,207*	...	...	...
235	97	9,829	880	2,79,529	8,782	2,63,310	7,437	2,70,747	45,912	15,768	1,450	...	21,426

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
MONTGOMERY—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*150,662*	...	*14,977*	...	*87,410*	*Cháhi*	*10,536*	...	*10,536*	*10,536*
								Sailáb	*37,578*	...	*37,578*	*37,578*
								Báráni	*161*	...	*161*	*161*
								Total ...	*48,275*	...	*48,275*	*48,275*
		1895-96	2,503,298	541,529	56,601	1,564,389	273,317	Cháhi	3,639	18	3,621	3,848
								Cháhi Nahri ...	5,645	5	5,640	5,737
								Nahri	37,451	3,703	33,748	35,027
								Abi	15	...	15	15
								Sailáb	16,867	2,664	14,203	16,669
								Báráni	3,845	1,493	2,352	2,361
								Total ...	67,462	7,883	59,579	63,657
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,595,191*	*2,213,279*	*147,565*	...	*864,848*	*Cháhi*	*171,372*	*25*	*171,347*	*131,383*
								Nahri Abi ...	*87,179*	...	*87,179*	*87,179*
								Sailáb	*99,210*	...	*99,210*	*99,210*
								Báráni	*11,738*	...	*11,738*	*11,738*
								Total ...	*369,499*	*25*	*369,474*	*369,510*
		1895-96	3,582,364	541,529	157,418	1,564,391	930,693	Cháhi	163,122	7,534	155,588	170,673
								Cháhi Nahri ...	41,324	1,726	39,598	40,310
								Nahri	121,531	17,133	104,398	106,747
								Abi	1,983	138	1,845	1,912
								Sailáb	51,356	3,849	42,507	46,000
								Báráni	9,017	3,844	5,173	5,249
								Total ...	388,333	39,224	349,109	370,891
LAHORE.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,304,559*	*230,064*	*268,409*	*638*	*535,105*	*Cháhi*	*388,653*	*77,549*	*311,104*	*284,179*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,566*	*2,875*	*15,691*	*6,963*
								Nahri	*320,500*	*21,957*	*298,543*	*326,693*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*17,669*	*6,762*	*10,907*	*6,122*
								Abi	*13,349*	*4,018*	*9,331*	*17,286*
								Sailáb	*60,610*	*10,515*	*50,095*	*64,154*
								Báráni	*450,996*	*70,879*	*380,117*	*512,122*
								Total ...	*1,270,343*	*194,555*	*1,075,788*	*1,217,519*
		1895-96	2,305,551	212,366	277,323	1,141	545,470	Cháhi	380,289	155,674	224,615	282,708
								Cháhi Nahri ...	20,862	6,947	13,915	5,200
								Nahri	341,143	68,189	272,954	358,405
								Cháhi Abi ...	21,057	10,127	10,930	4,070
								Abi	12,652	6,791	5,861	12,134
								Sailáb	57,658	25,568	32,090	35,993
								Báráni	435,590	344,608	90,982	85,107
								Total ...	1,269,251	617,904	651,347	783,617
AMRITSAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*996,473*	*2,886*	*118,209*	*1,395*	*102,680*	*Cháhi*	*245,220*	*9,953*	*235,267*	*210,740*
								Nahri	*160,318*	*6,368*	*153,950*	*193,162*
								Abi	*1,405*	*258*	*1,147*	*2,344*
								Sailáb	*29,538*	*3,816*	*25,722*	*30,347*
								Báráni	*334,822*	*40,029*	*294,793*	*422,300*
								Total ...	*771,303*	*60,424*	*710,879*	*858,893*
		1895-96	997,312	2,901	120,183	1,407	92,307	Cháhi	239,531	19,680	219,851	266,455
								Nahri	168,538	13,888	154,650	205,930
								Abi	1,729	534	1,195	3,136
								Sailáb	27,274	8,765	18,509	22,649
								Báráni	343,442	100,080	243,362	268,124
								Total ...	780,514	142,947	637,567	766,294

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiis and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	*45*	*466*	*10*	*62,574*	*357*	*62,217*	*...*	*62,217*	*5,948*	*60,975*	*...*	*...*	*...*
54	...	550	290	56,835	105	56,575	155	56,730	7,417	1,916	240	...	2,017
1,378	*903*	*6,950*	*436*	*3,45,692*	*3,245*	*3,24,281*	*18,166*	*3,42,447*	*24,313*	*1,00,182*	*...*	*...*	*...*
289	97	10,379	1,170	3,36,364	8,887	3,19,885	7,592	3,27,477	53,329	17,684	1,690	...	23,443
238	*216*	*13,338*	*2,040*	*9,19,954*	*24,007*	*7,84,835*	*1,11,112*	*8,95,947*	*1,37,101*	*60,403*	*3,260*	*6,291*	*5,613*
529	179	13,746	1,890	9,52,990	23,069	8,16,568	1,13,353	9,29,921	1,45,930	59,592	5,531	406	83,159
138	*39*	*10,554*	*386*	*12,51,538*	*23,135*	*10,22,278*	*2,06,125*	*12,28,403*	*1,88,877*	*89,169*	*4,363*	*15,206*	*4,400*
129	59	10,952	398	12,47,177	27,438	10,23,942	1,95,797	12,19,739	1,88,369	73,777	1,175	30	1,281

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
GURDASPUR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,155,358*	*9,136*	*206,615*	*714*	*101,271*	*Cháhi*	*127,831*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,213*	*11,378*	*187,835*	*246,607*
								Maira	*240,755*	*16,201*	*224,554*	*231,651*
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Dofasli	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailab	*114,597*	*5,572*	*109,025*	*135,846*
								Báráni	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*837,622*	*48,860*	*788,762*	*926,932*
		1895-96	1,155,031	7,045	221,322	420	96,598	Cháhi	129,877	6,592	123,285	120,472
								Sháhi Nahri ...	36,852	2,644	34,208	32,732
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,059	4,627	25,432	31,833
								Cháhi Nahri ...	269	3	266	648
								Abi	3,153	619	2,534	4,355
								Sailáb	102,316	23,761	78,555	101,844
								Rohi	201,759	36,254	165,505	214,708
								Maira	241,725	66,345	175,380	176,253
								Báráni	79,029	22,384	56,645	69,975
								Ekfasli and Kut	4,607	2,761	1,846	1,886
								Total ...	829,646	165,990	663,656	754,706
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*10,894*	...	*2,927*	...	*4,999*	*Rohi*	*4*	...	*4*	*4*
								Maira	*167*	*39*	*128*	*130*
								Sailáb	*2,797*	*228*	*2,569*	*2,658*
								Total ...	*2,968*	*267*	*2,701*	*2,792*
		1895-96	10,944	...	3,083	...	4,339	Sailáb	3,310	2,119	1,191	1,279
								Rohi	3	...	3	3
								Maira	209	166	43	47
								Total ...	3,522	2,285	1,237	1,329
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,166,252*	*9,136*	*209,542*	*714*	*106,270*	*Cháhi*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,220*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,217*	*11,378*	*187,839*	*246,611*
								Maira	*240,922*	*16,240*	*224,682*	*231,781*
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Dofasli	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*117,394*	*5,800*	*111,594*	*138,504*
								Báráni	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*840,590*	*49,127*	*791,463*	*929,724*
		1895-96	1,165,975	7,045	224,405	420	100,937	Cháhi	129,877	6,592	123,285	120,472
								Cháhi Nahri ...	269	3	266	648
								Sháhi Nahri ...	36,852	2,644	34,208	32,732
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,059	4,627	25,432	31,833
								Abi	3,153	619	2,534	4,355
								Sailáb	105,626	25,880	79,746	103,123
								Rohi	201,762	36,254	165,508	214,711
								Maira	241,934	66,511	175,423	176,300
								Báráni	79,029	22,384	56,645	69,975
								Ekfasli and Kut...	4,607	2,761	1,846	1,886
								Total ...	833,168	168,275	664,893	756,035

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,38,698*	*14,048*	*14,00,345*	*1,24,305*	*15,24,650*	*2,22,448*	*92,428*	...	...	*447*
159	82	5,704	2,745	15,15,670	17,846	13,90,059	1,07,765	14,97,824	2,28,021	88,921	16,559	3,709	27,099
...	...	...	...	*4,710*	...	*4,488*	*222*	*4,710*	*712*	*283*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,250	28	2,160	62	2,222	337	118	...	...	...
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,43,408*	*14,048*	*14,04,833*	*1,24,527*	*15,29,360*	*2,33,160*	*92,711*	...	...	*474*
159	82	5,704	2,745	15,17,920	17,874	13,92,219	1,07,827	15,00,046	2,28,358	89,039	16,559	3,709	27,099

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
SIALKOT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,260,553*	*558*	*162,527*	*4,088*	*157,734*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*4,72,493*	*33,731*	*438,762*	*409,268*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*10 286*	*1,763*	*8,523*	*4,026*
								Abi	*30,055*	*5,213*	*24,842*	*36,648*
								Nahri	*9,576*	*707*	*8,869*	*7,561*
								Sailáb	*89,040*	*9,580*	*79,460*	*99,714*
								Báráni	*324,196*	*37,001*	*287,195*	*434,216*
								Total ...	*935,646*	*87,995*	*847,651*	*991,433*
		1895-96	1,265,524	2,106	163,628	3,247	159,404	Cháhi	475,110	65,562	409,548	434,033
								Nahri	9,483	464	9,019	8,286
								Cháhi Abi ...	10,738	2,902	7,836	3,526
								Abi	31,699	13,890	17,809	29,749
								Sailáb	83,880	17,205	66,675	68,475
								Báráni	326,229	83,247	242,982	341,848
								Total ...	937,139	183,270	753,869	885,917
GUJRAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,220,510*	*55,505*	*165,754*	*895*	*201,623*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*214,369*	*67,253*	*147,116*	*182,327*
								Sailáb	*54,875*	*6,983*	*47,892*	*56,447*
								Báráni	*527,489*	*131,930*	*395,559*	*407,534*
								Total ...	*796,733*	*206,166*	*590,567*	*646,308*
		1895-96	12,23,728	53,503	164,088	1,840	171,610	Cháhi	214,247	51,023	163,224	182,420
								Sailáb	51,186	10,801	40,385	43,857
								Báráni	567,254	173,873	393,381	420,230
								Total ...	832,687	235,697	596,990	646,507
GUJRANWALA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,866,285*	*12,957*	*137,032*	*19,924*	*849,769*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*477,827*	*126,870*	*350,957*	*341,949*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,993*	*2,214*	*16,779*	*3,995*
								Nahri	*58,964*	*5.757*	*53,207*	*69,125*
								Nahri Abi ...	*52,070*	*10,015*	*42,055*	*55,006*
								Abi	*1,269*	*796*	*473*	*1,149*
								Sailáb	*37,481*	*5,616*	*31,865*	*40,172*
								Báráni	*199,999*	*58,446*	*141,553*	*193,454*
								Total ...	*846,603*	*209,714*	*636,889*	*704,850*
		1895-96	1,873,983	16,462	140,270	43,786	739,053	Cháhi	467,432	154,100	313,332	330,615
								Cháhi Nahri ...	18,051	4,654	13,397	1,517
								Nahri	117,329	24,029	93,300	106,162
								Abi	889	579	310	451
								Nahri Abi ...	81,642	20,994	60,648	77,415
								Sailáb	36,482	14,152	22,330	26,674
								Báráni	212,587	157,489	55,098	72,058
								Total ...	934,412	375,997	558,415	614,922
SHAHPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,031,566*	*260,608*	*305,244*	*503,324*	*1,275,965*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*236,524*	*65,723*	*170,801*	*172,086*
								Nahri	*87,654*	*17,772*	*69,882*	*79,802*
								Sailáb	*69,338*	*5,965*	*63,373*	*71,244*
								Báráni	*292,409*	*45,261*	*247,148*	*272,979*
								Total ...	*686,425*	*134,721*	*551,704*	*596,111*
		1895-96	3,032,647	256,022	323,818	477,541	1,235,757	Cháhi	243,859	87,413	156,446	165,209
								Nahri	96,656	29,406	67,250	72,193
								Sailáb	68,727	23,269	45,458	50,897
								Báráni	330,267	159,291	170,976	173,746
								Total ...	739,509	299,379	440,130	462,045
JHELUM.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,593,691*	*381,974*	*997,820*	*175*	*345,175*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*23,862*	*...*	*23,862*	*941,246*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*242*	*...*	*242*	
								Nahri	*815*	*...*	*815*	
								Abi	*72*	*...*	*72*	
								Sailáb	*26,813*	*...*	*26,813*	
								Báráni	*866,743*	*9,977*	*856,766*	
								Total ...	*918,547*	*9,977*	*908,570*	*941,246*
		1895-96	2,595,253	226,381	1,045,394	57,182	173,803	Cháhi	31,274	3,171	28,103	36,469
								Nahri	1,454	226	1,228	4,226
								Sailáb	25,564	11,572	13,992	15,449
								Báráni	1,034,201	407,232	626,969	646,713
								Total ...	1,092,493	422,201	670,292	702,857

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.						Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
608	*316*	*20,725*	*1,534*	*14,38,773*	*6,108*	*13,39,819*	*92,846*	*14,32,665*	*2,13,992*	*88,469*	*710*	...	*5,752*
280	201	20,945	1,520	14,80,122	6,529	13,87,978	85,620	14,73,593	2,31,363	87,890	13,425	...	1,740
360	*138*	*8,697*	*309*	*7,18,195*	*4,914*	*6,70,348*	*42,933*	*7,13,281*	*106,423*	*74,753*	*242*	*4*	*36,192*
200	147	8,783	524	8,33,728	4,097	7,75,525	54,106	8,29,631	1,23,459	81,146	1,182	250	78,801
208	*101*	*12,326*	*146*	*8,79,892*	*13,653*	*711,300*	*1,54,939*	*8,66,239*	*1,37,434*	*52,130*	..	...	...
157	135	12,248	144	9,59,201	12,646	7,95,788	1,50,767	9,46,555	1,65,426	59,321	1,370	41	35,365
136	*142*	*6,668*	*197*	*5,75,747*	*5,575*	*5,33,499*	*36,673*	*5,70,172*	*88,598*	*33,901*	*42,308*	*12,485*	*9,527*
211	86	6,973	156	6,01,609	3,735	5,56,191	41,683	5,97,874	87,070	34,149	...	2,094	42,027
1,232	*60*	*3,747*	*95*	*7,32,779*	*4,427*	*692,806*	*35,546*	*7,28,352*	*77,131*	*67,229*	...	...	...
119	74	4,577	311	729,616	5,125	691,254	33,237	724,491	108,050	38,359	64	...	10,382

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATIONS.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
RAWALPINDI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,051,287*	*171,403*	*1,314,343*	*1,303*	*332,496*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*18,884*	*292*	*18,592*	*1,255,599*
								Nahri	*13,377*	*1,133*	*12,244*	
								Sailáb	*10,459*	*1,191*	*9,268*	
								Báráni	*1,189,022*	*181,159*	*1,007,863*	
								Total ...	*1,231,742*	*183,775*	*1,047,967*	*1,255,599*
		1895-96	3,227,736	347,871	1,301,206	2,638	266,278	Cháhi	23,030	731	22,299	39,360
								Nahri	13,923	1,531	12,392	16,123
								Sailáb	9,557	2,436	7,121	7,963
								Báráni	1,263,233	475,012	788,221	817,271
								Total ...	1,309,743	479,710	830,033	881,217
HAZARA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,815,201*	*154,799*	*1,239,189*	...	*32,219*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*362*	*6*	*356*	*477,554*
								Abi	*36,222*	*566*	*35,656*	
								Báráni	*352,410*	*8,608*	*343,802*	
								Total ...	*388,994*	*9,180*	*379,814*	*477,554*
		1895-96	1,820,810	309,453	694,836	6	385,386	Cháhi	734	8	726	1,368
								Abi	41,945	2,631	39,314	54,990
								Báráni	388,450	62,289	326,161	382,141
								Total ...	431,129	64,928	366,201	438,499
PESHAWAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,602,545*	...	*423,044*	*27*	*358,801*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*29,683*	...	*29,683*	*909,011*
								Abi	*143,285*	...	*143,285*	
								Sailáb	*20,329*	...	*20,329*	
								Báráni	*627,376*	...	*627,376*	
								Total ...	*820,673*	...	*820,673*	*909,011*
		1895-96	1,671,169	9,279	434,782	7,924	326,863	Cháhi	42,341	1,261	41,080	71,713
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,441	108	1,333	1,612
								Cháhi Shah Nahri	3,376	167	3,209	4,283
								Nahri	127,695	12,036	115,659	165,895
								Shah Nahri ...	126,949	41,216	85,733	104,377
								Abi	5,540	1,017	4,523	6,713
								Sailáb	17,651	5,960	11,691	17,109
								Dagoba	29,543	17,170	12,373	14,613
								Báráni	371,274	204,692	166,582	170,967
								Maira	166,511	113,539	52,972	54,491
								Total ...	892,321	397,166	495,155	612,373
KOHAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,343,697*	*92,617*	*366,387*	*15,831*	*143,692*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*662*	...	*662*	*654*
								Nahri	*2,207*	...	*2,207*	...
								Abi	*32,816*	...	*32,816*	*240*
								Báráni	*189,485*	*818*	*188,667*	*176,227*
								Total ...	*225,170*	*818*	*224,352*	*177,121*
		1895-96	1,750,754	...	1,242,481	1,134	181,216	Cháhi	1,125	93	1,032	1,750
								Cháhi Nahri ...	2	...	2	2
								Abi	43,088	16,495	26,593	37,462
								Sailáb	28	16	12	15
								Báráni	281,680	137,913	143,767	145,180
								Total ...	325,923	154,517	171,406	184,409

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklis and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54	*64*	*4,713*	*1,457*	*7,34,168*	*20,965*	*6,88,344*	*24,859*	*7,13,203*	*70,905*	*80,335*	...	...	*884*
154	71	5,791	800	9,74,601	17,356	9,09,358	47,887	9,57,245	1,54,345	48,731	...	...	7,142
...	...	*111*	*1*	*3,09,615*	*2,255*	*2,34,144*	*73,216*	*3,07,360*	*46,302*	*15,481*	...	...	...
6	7	219	70	3,06,927	18,425	2,27,360	61,142	2,88,502	51,032	14,945	...	...	...
530	*236*	*6,083*	*1,325*	*9,00,302*	*1,62,106*	*6,81,561*	*56,635*	*7,38,196*	*1,35,390*	*44,883*	...	...	...
24	170	9,916	958	10,97,660	81,609	9,21,340	94,711	10,16,051	1,77,070	60,578	800	231	4,026
...	*16*	*295*	*137*	*1,52,023*	*4,076*	*98,548*	*9,399*	*1,07,947*	*22,897*	*14,883*	...	...	...
36	9	329	197	1,90,804	35,021	1,39,705	16,078	1,55,783	39,018	9,454	8,769	7,884	20,080

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
BANNU.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,144,249*	...	*725,607*	*92,429*	*807,719*	*Cháhi*	*968*	...	*968*	*968*
								Nahri	*118,978*	*1,418*	*117,560*	*117,560*
								Báráni	*398,548*	*54,019*	*344,529*	*344,529*
								Total ...	*518,494*	*55,437*	*463,057*	*463,057*
		1895-96	2,166,211	...	726,318	91,359	563,972	Cháhi	2,120	233	1,887	2,396
								Cháhi Nahri ...	49	...	49	71
								Nahri	172,196	49,516	122,680	147,823
								Sailáb	182	133	49	49
								Báráni	610,015	273,705	336,310	340,050
								Total ...	784,562	323,587	460,975	490,389
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*283,102*	...	*142,753*	*6,615*	*70,783*	*Cháhi*	*192*	...	*192*	*192*
								Sailáb	*62,759*	*2,560*	*60,199*	*60,199*
								Total ...	*62,951*	*2,560*	*60,391*	*60,391*
		1895-96	284,060	...	117,682	2,704	110,090	Cháhi	774	4	770	1,146
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,330	246	6,084	6,623
								Sailáb	46,480	1,981	44,499	50,514
								Total ...	53,584	2,231	51,353	58,283
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,427,351*	...	*868,360*	*99,044*	*838,502*	*Cháhi*	*1,160*	...	*1,160*	*1,160*
								Nahri	*118,978*	*1,418*	*117,560*	*117,560*
								Sailáb	*62,759*	*2,560*	*60,199*	*60,199*
								Báráni	*398,548*	*54,019*	*344,529*	*344,529*
								Total ...	*581,445*	*57,997*	*523,448*	*523,448*
		1895-96	2,450,271	...	844,000	94,063	674,062	Cháhi	2,894	237	2,657	3,542
								Cháhi Nahri ...	49	...	49	71
								Nahri	172,196	49,516	122,680	147,823
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,330	246	6,084	6,623
								Sailáb	46,662	2,114	44,548	50,563
								Báráni	610,015	273,705	336,310	340,050
								Total ...	838,146	325,818	512,328	548,672
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*4,345,941*	...	*975,731*	*653,561*	*2,354,826*	*Cháhi*	*58,791*	...	*58,791*	*58,791*
								Nahri	*210*	...	*210*	*210*
								Abi	*124*	...	*124*	*124*
								Rod Kohi ...	*133,079*	...	*133,079*	*133,079*
								Kálápáni ...	*69,008*	...	*69,008*	*69,008*
								Sailáb	*5,482*	...	*5,482*	*5,482*
								Báráni	*95,129*	...	*95,129*	*95,129*
								Total ...	*361,823*	...	*361,823*	*361,823*
		1895-96	4,195,700	...	981,632	597,250	2,346,848	Cháhi	48,943	753	48,190	50,776
								Cháhi Nahri ...	82	2	80	90
								Nahri Abi ...	45,928	7,079	38,849	39,500
								Sailáb	8,076	280	7,796	8,513
								Báráni	166,941	38,332	128,609	129,621
								Total ...	269,970	46,446	223,524	228,500

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	*17*	*163*	*8*	*3,65,521*	*18,714*	*3,41,839*	*4,968*	*3,46,807*	*43,826*	*25,987*	...	...	...
20	13	314	14	3,64,114	13,516	3,31,291	19,307	3,50,598	55,427	18,808	2,386	6,079	15,426
...	*2*	*58*	*5*	*78,582*	*437*	*72,765*	*5,380*	*78,145*	*11,093*	*6,966*	...	...	...
34	5	163	2	71,707	323	71,102	282	71,384	11,066	4,189	...	...	...
...	*19*	*221*	*13*	*4,44,103*	*19,151*	*4,14,604*	*10,348*	*4,24 952*	*54,919*	*32,953*	...	...	...
54	18	477	16	4,35,821	13,839	4,02,393	19,589	4,21,982	66,493	22,997	2,386	6,079	15,426
...	...	*1,016*	*3*	*2,23,160*	*2,154*	*172,062*	*48,944*	*2,21,006*	*21,249*	*23,075*	...	...	...
133	19	3,289	18	2,12,034	6,217	1,46,792	59,025	2,05,817	33,732	10,704	9,334	1,93,785	23,680

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
DERA ISMAIL KHAN—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,603,678*	...	*312,209*	*9,118*	*839,442*	*Cháhi*	*35,507*	...	*35,507*	*35,507*
								Rod Kohi ...	*61,333*	...	*61,333*	*61,333*
								Kálapáni ...	*11,443*	...	*11,443*	*11,443*
								Sailáb	*185,557*	...	*185,557*	*185,557*
								Báráni	*149,069*	...	*149,069*	*149,069*
								Total ...	*442,909*	...	*442,909*	*442,909*
		1895-96	1,741,695	3,612	350,532	15,285	972,475	Cháhi	53,597	613	52,984	58,026
								Cháhi Nahri ...	45	2	43	45
								Nahri Abi ...	6,181	632	5,549	5,635
								Sailáb	183,087	2,626	180,461	195,677
								Báráni	156,881	61,770	95,111	99,233
								Total ...	399,791	65,643	334,148	358,616
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*5,949,619*	...	*1,287,940*	*662,679*	*3,194,268*	*Cháhi*	*94,298*	...	*94,298*	*94,298*
								Nahri	*210*	...	*210*	*210*
								Abi	*124*	...	*124*	*124*
								Rod Kohi	*194,412*	...	*194,412*	*194,412*
								Kálapáni ...	*80,451*	...	*80,451*	*80,451*
								Sailáb	*191,039*	...	*191,039*	*191,039*
								Báráni	*244,198*	...	*244,198*	*244,198*
								Total ...	*804,732*	...	*804,732*	*804,732*
		1895-96	5,937,395	3,612	1,332,164	612,535	3,319,323	Cháhi	102,540	1,366	101,174	108,802
								Cháhi Nahri ...	127	4	123	135
								Nahri Abi ...	52,109	7,711	44,398	45,135
								Sailáb	191,163	2,906	188,257	204,190
								Báráni	323,822	100,102	223,720	228,854
								Total ...	669,761	112,089	557,672	587,116
D. G. KHAN.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,109,347*	*3,000*	*660,038*	*171,985*	*1,213,166*	*Cháhi*	*40,032*	*9,446*	*30,586*	*30,586*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*125,099*	*4,412*	*120,687*	*120,687*
								Nahri	*169,882*	*60,611*	*109,271*	*109,271*
								Kálapáni ...	*7,505*	...	*7,505*	*7,505*
								Jadíd	*148,020*	*148,020*	...	...
								Sailáb	*104,483*	*1,365*	*103,118*	*103,118*
								Báráni	*466,137*	*168,979*	*297,158*	*297,158*
								Total ...	*1,061,158*	*392,833*	*668,325*	*668,325*
		1895-96	3,209,492	34,765	773,701	133,131	1,243,377	Cháhi	39,583	20,570	19,013	48,930
								Cháhi Nahri ...	178,880	47,789	131,091	59,276
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	8,494	3,432	5,062	1,724
								Nahri	158,196	92,953	65,243	117,037
								Abi	14,581	4,123	10,458	10,347
								Sailáb	135,066	61,624	73,442	75,999
								Rod Kohi ...	447,886	300,886	146,950	140,464
								Báráni	41,882	32,530	9,352	19,537
								Total ...	1,024,518	563,907	460,611	473,314
MUZAFFARGARH.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,268,082*	*6,529*	*131,233*	*227,093*	*655,625*	*Cháhi*	*31,709*	...	*31,709*	*320,210*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*152,158*	...	*152,158*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*44,221*	...	*44,221*	
								Sailáb	*19,514*	...	*19,514*	
								Total ...	*247,602*	...	*247,602*	*320,210*
		1895-96	1,297,543	7,792	128,894	227,781	655,227	Cháhi	30,873	362	30,511	31,233
								Cháhi Nahri ...	98,370	1,350	97,020	98,857
								Nahri Abi ...	132,360	5,480	126,880	163,109
								Sailáb	16,246	259	15,987	16,685
								Total ...	277,849	7,451	270,398	309,884

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.			KACHA WELLS, DHENKLÍS AND JHALLÁRS	TOTAL ASSESSMENT.	DEDUCT REVENUE NOT COLLECTED BEING ASSESSED ON LANDS MUÁF TO THE OWNERS.	BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.		PAID DURING THE YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	in use during the year.			KHÁLSA.	PAYABLE TO JÁGÍRDÁRS, MUÁFDÁRS AND INÁMDÁRS.	TOTAL.	DUE TO THE TREASURY.	DUE TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.		ON ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	ON ACCOUNT OF THIS YEAR.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,108*	*379*	*3,21,708*	*1,008*	*2,35,858*	*84,842*	*3,20,700*	*30,912*	*38,078*	...	...	...
125	31	2,917	806	3,54,981	723	2,61,838	92,420	3,54,258	59,365	18,475	8,872	733	28,054
...	...	*5,124*	*382*	*5,44,868*	*3,162*	*4,07,920*	*1,33,786*	*5,41,706*	*52,161*	*61,153*	...	...	...
258	50	6,206	824	5,67,015	6,940	4,08,630	1,51,445	5,60,075	93,097	29,179	18,206	1,94,518	51,734
352	*1,936*	*6,018*	*807*	*425,788*	*3,202*	*3,56,540*	*66,046*	*4,22,586*	*75,225*	*42,988*	*526*	...	*1,566*
80	59	9,097	1,857	4,18,521	9,665	3,46,438	62,418	4,08,856	67,246	20,739	2,447	3,788	10,448
...	...	*9,054*	...	*3,80,494*	*447*	*3,73,760*	*6,287*	*3,80,047*	*60,746*	*31,594*	*7,165*	...	*16,545*
142	47	11,324	954	4,05,532	233	3,97,833	7,466	4,05,299	64,362	20,277	7,779	1,499	5,996

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
MUZAFFARGARH—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*734,544*	*42,092*	*151,805*	*28,385*	*360,907*	*Cháhi*	*32,907*	...	*32,907*	*77,324*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*8,309*	...	*8,309*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,974*	...	*10,974*	
								Sailáb	*99,165*	...	*99,165*	
								Total ...	*151,355*	...	*151,355*	*77,324*
		1895-96	697,341	37,614	184,000	17,788	309,444	Cháhi	20,525	138	20,387	21,027
								Cháhi Nahri ...	6,349	63	6,286	6,736
								Nahri Abi ...	33,017	526	32,491	35,884
								Sailáb	88,604	2,070	86,534	89,604
								Total ...	148,495	2,797	145,698	153,251
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,002,626*	*48,621*	*283,038*	*255,478*	*1,016,532*	*Cháhi*	*64,616*	...	*64,616*	*397,534*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*160,467*	...	*160,467*	
								Nahri Abi ..	*55,195*	...	*55,195*	
								Sailáb	*118,679*	...	*118,679*	
								Total ...	*398,957*	...	*398,957*	*397,534*
		1895-96	1,994,884	45,406	312,894	245,569	964,671	Cháhi	51,398	500	50,898	52,260
								Cháhi Nahri ...	104,719	1,413	103,306	105,593
								Nahri Abi ...	165,377	6,006	159,371	198,993
								Sailáb	104,850	2,329	102,521	106,289
								Total ...	426,344	10,248	416,096	463,135
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*61,304,505*	*6,465,194*	*11,358,498*	*3,928,923*	*15,198,943*	*Cháhi*	*3,534,701*	*3,774,164*	*20,578,783*	*21,452,889*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*587,081*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*			
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*			
								Nahri	*1,848,894*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*311,572*			
								Abi	*279,696*			
								Dahri	*75,960*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*133,079*			
								Kálapání ...	*76,513*			
								Rohi	*199,213*			
								Maira	*240,755*			
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Dofasli	*5,969*			
								Sailáb	*1,175,469*			
								Báráni	*15,679,999*			
								Jadíd	*148,020*			
								Total ...	*24,352,947*	*3,774,164*	*20,578,783*	*21,452,889*
		1895-96	56,453,768	3,053,647	11,317,803	2,665,819	13,841,187	Cháhi	3,794,371	655,085	3,139,286	3,579,664
								Cháhi Nahri ...	538,959	73,065	465,894	369,538
								Cháhi Shah Nahri	3,376	167	3,209	4 883
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,795	13,029	18,766	7,596
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	8,494	3,432	5,062	1,724
								Shah Nahri ...	163,801	43,860	119,941	137,109
								Nahri	2,839,921	684,387	2,155,534	2,414,430
								Nahri Abi ...	382,039	33,466	348,573	495,902
								Abi	230,865	58,335	172,530	233,437
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,059	4,627	25,432	31,833
								Dahri	68,843	26,040	42,803	25,080
								Rod Kohi ...	447,836	300,886	146,950	140,464
								Rohi	201,759	36,254	165,505	214,708
								Maira	408,236	179,884	228,352	230,744
								Ekfasli and Kut	4,607	2,761	1,846	1,886
								Dagoba	29,543	17,170	12,373	14,613
								Sailáb	1,133,647	388,138	745,509	831,761
								Báráni	15,257,161	7,038,977	8,218,184	9,187,420
								Total ...	25,575,312	9,559,563	16,015,749	17,922,792

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalláirs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,840*	...	*1,95,903*	*2,453*	*1,90,844*	*2,606*	*1,93,450*	*33,650*	*16,509*	*1,692*	...	*6,571*
88	34	3,259	995	1,75,725	143	1,71,801	3,781	1,75,582	29,617	8,786	3,623	...	2,353
...	...	*11,894*	...	*5,76,397*	*2,900*	*5,64,604*	*8,893*	*5,73,497*	*94,396*	*48,103*	*8,857*	...	*23,116*
230	81	14,583	1,949	5,81,257	376	5,69,634	11,247	5,80,881	93,979	29,063	11,402	1,499	8,354
8,113	*9,064*	*200,101*	*20,753*	*2,46,95,389*	*6,36,221*	*2,14,12,044*	*26,47,124*	*2,40,59,168*	*34,81,383*	*18,14,048*	*69,033*	*1,18,955*	*1,17,797*
4,685	2,193	239,566	31,302	2,55,25,490	5,95,361	2,23,65,640	25,64,489	2,49,30,129	38,81,903	13,91,027	1,10,464	2,39,984	7,57,241

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			AREA IN									
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATIONS.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE—*concluded.*		*Last Settlement.*	*3,648,442*	*44,747*	*717,496*	*59,155*	*1,879,711*	*Chahi*	*122 024*			
								Chahi Nahri ...	*9,706*			
								Chahi Dhari ...	*200*			
								Nahri	*14,067*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*11,285*			
								Abi	*317*			
								Dhari	*11,885*	*27,923*	*919,410*	*857,764*
								Rodkohi ...	*61,333*			
								Kálápáni ...	*11,443*			
								Rohi	*4*			
								Maira	*167*			
								Sailáb	*524,145*			
								Báráni	*180,757*			
								Total ...	*947,333*	*27,923*	*919,410*	*857,764*
	Fluctuating.	1895-96	9,165,711	651,564	892,896	3,855,200	2,518,109	Cháhi	142,156	3 452	138,704	151,230
								Cháhi Nahri ...	24,729	311	24,418	25,277
								Nahri	164,566	26,081	138,485	142,236
								Nahri Abi ...	251,087	41,944	209,143	220,017
								Abi	6,211	638	5,573	5,741
								Sailáb Nahri ...	6,330	246	6,084	6,623
								Dahri	6,579	5,801	778	354
								Rohi	3	...	3	3
								Maira	209	166	43	47
								Sailáb	451,628	27,839	423,789	456,815
								Báráni	194,444	77,123	117,321	123,211
								Total ...	1,247,942	183,601	1,064,341	1,131,554
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.		*Last Settlement.*	*64,952,947*	*6,509,941*	*12,075,994*	*3,988,078*	*17,078,654*	*Cháhi*	*3,656,725*			
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*596,787*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28.197*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*			
								Shahi Nahri ...	*5,340*			
								Nahri	*1,862,961*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*322,857*			
								Abi	*280.013*			
								Dhari	*87,845*	*3,802,087*	*21,498,193*	*22,310,653*
								Rodkohi	*194.412*			
								Kálápáni ...	*87,956*			
								Rohi	*199,217*			
								Maira	*240,922*			
								Ekfasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Dofasli	*5,969*			
								Sailáb	*1,699,614*			
								Báráni	*15,860,756*			
								Jádíd	*148,020*			
								Total ...	*25,300,280*	*3,802,087*	*21,498,193*	*22,310,653*
	Fixed and Fluctuating.	1895-96	65,619,479	3,705,211	12,210,699	6,521,019	16,359,296	Cháhi	3,936,527	658,537	3,277,990	3,730,894
								Cháhi Nahri ...	563,688	72,376	490,312	394,815
								Cháhi Shah Nahri	3,376	167	3,209	4,883
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,795	13,029	18,766	7,596
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	8,494	3,432	5,062	1,724
								Shahi Nahri ...	163,801	43.860	119,941	137,109
								Nahri	3,004,487	710,468	2,294,019	2,556,666
								Nahri Abi ...	633,126	75,410	557,716	715,919
								Abi	237,076	58,973	178,103	239,178
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,059	4,627	25,432	31,833
								Dhari	75,422	31,841	43,581	25,434
								Rodkohi	447,836	300,886	146,950	140,464
								Rohi	201,762	36,254	165,508	214,711
								Maira	408,445	180,050	228.395	230,791
								Ekfasli and Kut...	4,607	2,761	1,846	1,886
								Dogába	29,543	17,170	12,373	14,613
								Sailáb Nahri ...	6,330	246	6,084	6,623
								Sailáb	1,585,275	415,977	1,169,298	1,288,576
								Báráni	15,451,605	7,116,100	8,335,505	9,310,631
								Total ...	26,823,254	9,743,164	17,080,090	19,054,346

No. III—*concluded.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	*115*	*8,293*	*779*	*9,19,231*	*8,684*	*8,05,663*	*1,04,884*	*9,10,547*	*1,19,580*	*1,41,542*	*1,692*	*75*	*7,591*
568	189	13,571	2,841	13,04,420	3,661	11,98,089	1,02,670	13,00,759	2,42,206	70,633	13,185	733	36,137
8,156	*9,179*	*208,394*	*21,532*	*2,56,14,620*	*6,44,905*	*2,22,17,707*	*27,52,008*	*2,49,69,715*	*36,00,963*	*19,55,590*	*70,725*	*1,19,030*	*1,25,388*
5,253	2,382	253,137	34,143	2,68,29,910	5,99,022	2,35,63,729	26,67,159	2,62,30,888	41,24,109	14,61,660	1,23,649	2,40,717	7,93,378

STATEMENT

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR KHARIF 1895

(*N. B.*—The figures are only

Months.	Hissár.	Rohtak.	Gurgáon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Umballa.	Simla.	Kángra (Dharmsála).	Hoshiárpur Sadr.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore Sadr.
June 1895	2·03	2·00	4·40	3·02	11·62	13·87	16·87	18·13	8·62	4·73	8·16	1·82
July 1895	4·02	4·17	6·44	5·58	7·68	3·75	14·31	35·36	4·61	2·00	1·87	2·84
August 1895	4·28	4·73	6·24	4·12	10·21	12·78	17·36	47·33	12·18	6·99	7·91	10·77
September 1895	...	...	0·85	0·95	0·85	...	4·88	9·05	...	...	...	...
October 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·17	...	...	...	...
November 1895	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·14	0·15	...	...	...	...
December 1895	...	0·25	0·27	0·30	...	...	0·42	0·69	0·01	...	...	...
January 1896	...	...	0·04	0·04	0·67	0·50	1·33	3·39	0·84	0·46	0·50	0·48
February 1896	0·22	1·50	1·28	1·45	0·26	0·92	4·63	5·64	2·14	1·70	1·24	0·99
March 1896	...	...	0·23	0·08	...	0·04	1·29	2·00	0·12	...	...	0·14
April 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·38	0·02	...	...	...
May 1896	0·85	0·55	0·46	0·53	0·85	0·12	0·51	0·19	0·71	0·06	0·02	0·28
Total of four months, June to September ...	10·33	10·90	17·93	13·67	30·36	30·40	53·42	109·77	25·41	13·72	17·94	15·43
Total of three months, October to December ...	...	0·25	0·27	0·32	...	...	0·65	1·01	0·01	...	...	...
Total of five months, January to May	1·07	2·05	2·01	2·10	1·78	1·58	7·78	11·60	3·83	2·22	1·76	1·89
Total for year	11·40	13·20	20·21	16·09	32·14	31·98	61·85	122·38	29·25	15·94	19·70	17·32
Average annual fall	16·55	20·19	26·04	28·08	29·72	33·25	64·22	120·30	34·42	28·03	26·60	18·05
Difference + or—	—5·15	—6·99	—5·83	—11·99	+2·42	—1·27	—2·37	+2·08	—5·17	—12·09	—6·90	—0·73

No. IV.

AND RABI 1896 (TO END OF MAY) IN INCHES, TENTHS, &c., THEREOF.

given for head quarters of Districts).

Mooltan.	Jhang.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar (Jail Hospital).	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujrát.	Gujránwála.	Shahpur.	Jhelum.	Ráwalpindi.	Hazára (Abbottabad).	Pesháwar.	Kohát.	Bannu.	D. I. Khan.	D. G. Khan.	Muzaffargarh.
2·27	4·99	4·72	1·27	2·19	15·02	5·49	2·53	5·59	2·50	4·34	6·48	11·06	0·35	0·83	1·96	2·40	0·41	1·56
0·11	1·24	1·70	0·95	0·91	2·19	2·01	2·87	1·12	4·02	3·84	2·52	6·65	0·03	1·88	2·95	1·01	0·18	0·12
6·82	5·03	3·42	4·29	10·47	15·74	13·90	12·18	8·54	4·26	7·53	10·68	7·75	1·88	3·26	1·40	3·39	3·39	3·62
...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·11	0·91	1·70	0·19	0·15	0·15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·57	0·06	...	...	...	...	...
...	0·12	...	...	...	0·07	0·17	...	0·10	0·04	...	0·05	0·14	0·13	0·09	...	0·16	...	...
0·07	0·17	...	...	0·04	0·08	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·08	0·02
0·27	0·33	0·98	0·57	0·24	0·87	0·19	...	0·39	0·30	0·77	2·34	2·72	2·04	1·16	1·13	0·39	0·15	0·16
0·72	0·78	1·53	1·58	1·08	1·69	2·90	0·57	1·13	0·72	0·83	1·10	3·25	1·11	1·83	0·96	0·57	1·36	0·81
0·35	1·45	0·35	0·30	0·75	0·73	0·78	0·70	0·96	1·53	0·90	1·23	3·94	1·41	1·29	0·94	1·51	0·12	0·08
...	...	...	0·05	...	0·17	0·23	0·20	0·09	...	...	0·39	0·78	0·21	...	0·14	0·15	...	...
...	0·46	0·40	0·60	0·37	0·07	0·39	0·15	..	0·09	0·37	0·41	1·16	0·42	0·34	0·24	0·11	0·07	...
9·20	11·26	10·17	6·51	13·57	32·95	21·40	17·58	15·25	11·08	15·82	20·59	27·16	2·45	6·12	6·46	6·80	3·98	5·30
0·07	0·29	...	...	0·04	0·15	0·21	...	0·13	0·04	...	0·05	0·71	0·19	0·09	0·06	0·16	0·08	0·02
1·34	3·02	3·26	3·10	2·44	3·53	4·49	1·62	2·57	2·64	2·87	5·47	11·85	5·19	4·62	3·41	2·73	1·70	1·05
10·61	14·57	13·43	9·61	16·05	36·63	26·10	19·20	17·95	13·76	18·69	26·11	39·72	7·83	10·83	9·93	9·69	5·76	6·37
5·89	8·61	10·76	17·80	25·85	30·95	34·49	26·35	23·29	14·62	21·84	31·19	44·84	12·07	18·30	11·30	7·97	8·54	5·70
+4·72	+5·96	+2·67	−8·19	−9·80	+5·68	−8·39	−7·15	−5·34	−0·86	−3·15	−5·08	−5·12	−4·24	−7·47	−1·37	+1·72	−2·78	+0·67

STATEMENT No. V.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

(Columns 3 to 7 (b), in square miles, the rest in acres).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (a).	7 (b).	7 (c).		*Available for cultivation.*						
							According to the village papers.			9 (a).	9 (b).					
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
issár ...	Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	810·2	518,535	41,218	1,280	62,487	18,850	82,617	322,183	72,517	394,700
	Hánsi	...	...	...	...	...	798·9	511,270	...	802	51,927	31,305	84,034	345,971	81,265	427,236
	Bhiwáni	...	...	...	...	...	749·5	479,710	...	..	51,259	24,015	75,274	349,834	54,602	404,436
	Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,179·0	754,549	...	...	122,980	44,910	167,890	464,408	122,251	586,659
	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	1,650·9	1,056,594	...	1,177	210,713	34,220	246,110	634,138	176,346	810,484
	Total ...	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·5	3,320,658	41,218	3,259	499,366	153,300	655,925	2,116,534	506,981	2,623,515
Rohtak ...	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	591·7	378,669	...	...	35,467	21,443	56,910	206,112	115,647	321,759
	Sámpla	...	...	...	...	...	409·1	261,845	...	...	25,757	15,931	41 688	55,719	164,438	220,157
	Gohána	...	...	...	...	...	336·2	215,132	...	...	22,793	14,492	37,285	56,515	121,332	177,847
	Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	...	466·4	298,501	...	5,122	41,811	16,778	63,711	69,583	165,207	234,790
	Total ...	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·4	1,154,147	...	5,122	125,828	68,644	199,594	387,929	566,624	954,553
Gurgáon ...	Gurgáon	...	...	...	..	...	413·2	264,469	...	...	31,854	50,314	82,168	46,873	135,428	182,301
	Rewári	...	...	...	...	...	425·8	272,502	...	...	17,819	24,716	42,535	78,185	151,782	229,967
	Palwal	...	...	...	...	...	382·2	244,575	...	...	35,213	17.013	52,226	30,698	161,651	192,349
	Núh	...	...	...	...	...	402·6	257,689	...	..	18,546	33,120	51,666	53,966	152,057	206,023
	Firozpur	...	...	...	...	...	316·6	202,638	...	...	8,038	32,329	40,367	34,989	127,282	162,271
	Total ...	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·4	1,241,873	...	...	111,470	157,492	268,962	244,711	728,200	972,911
Delhi ...	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	429·1	274,630	...	235	50,022	42,738	92.995	31,191	150,444	181,635
	Sonepat	...	...	...	...	...	454·1	290,631	...	...	55,983	33,885	89,868	31,242	169,521	200,763
	Balabgarh	..	...	...	...	...	384·8	246,269	...	520	26,451	65,848	92,819	42,229	111,221	153,450
	Total ...	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,268·0	811,530	...	755	132,456	142,471	275.682	104,662	431,186	535,848

Karnál	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	840·2	537,748	...	1,532	177,113	83,778	262,423	118,347	156,978	275,325
	Pánipat	...	...	...	...	...	463·0	296,291	...	...	50,444	64,378	114,822	46,167	135,302	181,469
	Kaithal	...	...	...	...	...	834·6	534,156	...	3,607	169,091	32,717	205,415	222,366	106,375	328,741
	Gulah (Sub-Tahsíl) ...	...	...	...	...	...	454·1	290,634	...	3,244	108,377	64,444	176,065	73,127	41,442	114,569
	Total ...	2,594	...	...	...	2,594	2,591·9	1,658,829	...	8,383	505,025	245,317	758,725	460,007	440,097	900,104
Umballa	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	354·7	227,014	...	...	22,045	30,089	52,134	60,224	114,656	174,880
	Kharrar	...	...	...	...	...	369·1	236,254	...	121	18,181	64,140	82,442	27,848	125,964	153,812
	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	288·1	184,371	...	283	11,610	49,624	61,517	22,292	100,562	122,854
	Naráingarh	...	...	...	...	...	435·5	278,693	...	...	15,304	124,640	139,944	56,319	82,430	138,749
	Jugádhri	...	...	...	...	...	406·3	260,048	12,019	868	28,647	50,574	80,089	60,687	107,253	167,940
	Pípli	...	...	...	...	...	558·9	357,697	1,693	1,014	94,622	47,451	143,087	67,420	145,497	212,917
	Total ...	9,445	7,036	...	7,036	2,409	2,412·6	1,544,077	13,712	2,286	190,409	366,518	559,213	294,790	676,362	971,152
Simla	Simla and Bharauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	16,841	696	64	5,845	7,204	13,113	210	2,822	3,032
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	32,785	8,915	...	15,606	869	16,475	579	6,816	7,395
	Total ...	6,405	6,303	24	6,327	78	77·5	49,626	9,611	64	21,451	8,073	29,588	789	9,638	10,427
Kángra	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	428·8	274,448	169,460	160	22,881	16,306	39,347	7,977	57,664	65,641
	Núrpur	...	...	...	...	...	525·2	336,141	134,422	...	45,782	49,143	94,925	39,973	66,821	106,794
	Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	515·4	329,882	88,156	...	76,988	58,417	135,405	30,563	75,758	106,321
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	600·7	384,435	131,691	29	62,098	38,888	101,015	50,879	100,850	151,729
	Palampur	...	...	...	...	...	442·7	283,301	153,133	144	32,632	17,099	49,875	4,944	75,349	80,293
	Kulu	...	...	...	...	...	1,047·1	670,149	612,757	32	6,880	7,157	14,069	3,201	40,122	43,323
	Plách	...	...	...	...	...	288·3	184,494	131,598	...	8,113	8,287	16,400	4,701	31,795	36,496
	Total ...	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,848·2	2,462,850	1,421,217	365	255,374	195,297	451,036	142,238	448,359	590,597
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	507·5	324,820	...	...	36,646	122,602	159,248	27,639	137,933	165,572
	Dasúya	...	...	...	...	...	500·8	320,481	6,624	...	44,771	66,169	110,940	25,215	177,702	202,917
	Garhshankar	...	...	...	...	...	511·6	327,425	...	...	30,533	111,371	141,904	21,771	163,750	185,521
	Una	...	...	...	...	...	717·4	459,130	10,930	...	64,903	212,779	277,682	24,848	145,670	170,518
	Total ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,237·3	1,431,856	17,554	...	176,853	512,921	689,774	99,473	625,055	724,528
Jullundur ...	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	391·5	250,559	...	33	14,187	20,485	34,705	43,988	171,866	215,854
	Nakodar	...	...	...	...	...	374·3	239,572	...	116	14,764	35,384	50,264	36,240	153,068	189,308
	Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	295·4	189,073	...	45	11,861	23,446	35,352	33,459	120,262	153,721
	Nawahshahr	...	...	...	...	...	297·1	190,111	1,079	4	25,847	26,876	52,727	19,705	116,600	136,305
	Total ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,358·3	869,315	1,079	198	66,659	106,191	173,048	133,392	561,796	695,188
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	681·1	435,869	197	13	36,602	31,703	68,318	75,238	292,116	367,354
	Samrála	...	...	...	...	...	291·5	186,578	...	...	14,525	16,498	31,023	21,762	133,793	155,555
	Jagráon	...	...	...	...	...	414·1	265,045	...	2	9,704	15,583	25,289	27,468	212,288	239,756
	Total ...	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,386·7	887,492	197	15	60,831	63,784	124,630	124,468	638,197	762,665

STATEMENT No. V—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*).		*Available for cultivation.*						
							According to the village papers.			9 (*a*)	9 (*b*)					
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ferozepore	Ferozepur	...	...	...	...	...	481·6	308,212	...	31	32,418	38,271	70,720	80,847	156,645	237,492
	Zíra	...	...	...	...	...	496·4	317,674	...	64	35,367	25,536	60,967	118,099	138,608	256,707
	Moga	...	...	...	...	...	807·1	516,567	...	...	11,782	22,281	34,063	135,445	347,059	482,504
	Muktsar	...	...	...	...	...	940·1	601,695	...	...	54,119	37,975	92,094	226,022	283,579	509,601
	Fázilka	...	...	...	...	...	1,359·8	870,303	...	894	185,318	41,305	227,517	375,393	267,393	642,786
	Total	...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,085·0	2,614,451	...	989	319,004	165,368	485,361	935,806	1,193,284	2,129,090
Mooltan	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	993·4	635,779	348	212,430	208,082	43,189	463,701	9,820	161,910	171,730
	Shujabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	408·9	261,679	630	11,455	111,683	36,203	159,341	2,750	98,958	101,708
	Lodhrán	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029·7	659,025	28,890	116,107	314,060	69,763	499,930	11,252	118,953	130,205
	Mailsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927·6	1,233,662	46,409	585,433	369,314	89,770	1,044,517	14,127	128,609	142,736
	Kabírwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,558·1	997,155	42,564	529,761	272,817	26,795	829,373	12,225	112,993	125,218
	Total	...	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,917·7	3,787,300	118,841	1,455,186	1,275,956	265,720	2,996,862	50,174	621,423	671,597
Jhang	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,446·0	1,565,414	...	888,510	399,995	86,374	1,374,879	12,925	177,610	190,535
	Chiníot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,098·0	1,342,749	13,081	587,966	408,625	70,666	1,067,257	40,178	222,233	262,411
	Shorkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207·0	772,464	...	319,966	299,784	49,972	669,722	1,811	100,931	102,742
	Total	...	5,743	...	...	...	5,743	5,751·0	3,680,627	13,081	1,796,442	1,108,404	207,012	3,111,858	54,914	500,774	555,688
Montgomery	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,747·6	1,118,457	300,865	586,328	182,884	23,843	793,055	1,870	22,667	24,537
	Gugera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,526·8	977,181	240,664	465,625	193,659	33,777	693,061	5,128	38,328	43,456
	Dipálpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	992·0	634,891	...	81,842	309,541	52,080	443,463	18,118	173,310	191,428
	Pákpattan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331·0	851,835	...	430,596	244,609	47,718	722,923	14,108	114,804	128,912
	Total	...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,597·4	3,582,364	541,529	1,564,391	930,693	157,418	2,652,502	39,224	349,109	388,333
Lahore	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	729·8	467,094	29,570	755	69,661	60,407	130,823	143,314	163,387	306,701
	Chúnián	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160·8	742,920	108,164	137	181,692	64,478	246,307	205,414	183,035	388,449
	Kasúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	818·1	523,568	...	180	45,800	54,796	100,776	175,990	246,802	422,792
	Sharakpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	893·7	571,969	74,632	69	248,317	97,642	346,028	93,186	58,123	151,309
	Total	...	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,602·4	2,305,551	212,366	1,141	545,470	277,323	823,934	617,904	651,347	1,269,251

Amritsar ...	Amritsar	...	...	...		...	545·4	349,052	428	1,229	21,679	38,053	60,961	56,343	231,320	287,663
	Tarn Táran	...	...	...		...	597·1	382,137	2,473	65	16,215	35,788	52,068	53,764	273,832	327,596
	Ajnála	...	...	...		...	415·8	266,123	...	113	54,413	46,342	100,868	32,840	132,415	165,255
	Total ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,558·3	997,312	2,901	1,407	92,307	120,183	213,897	142,947	637,567	780,514
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	494·0	316,198	...	16	27,431	56,242	83,689	40,092	192,417	232,509
	Batála	...	...	...	...	...	475·9	304,587	...	18	23,579	40,635	64,212	39,537	200,838	240,375
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	485·4	310,655	...	70	18,413	59,117	77,600	55,334	177,721	233,055
	Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	...	3,66·5	234,535	7,045	316	31,514	68,431	100,261	33,312	93,917	127,229
	Total ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,821·8	1,165,975	7,045	420	100,937	224,405	325,762	168,275	664,893	833,168
Siálkot ..	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	426·2	272,740	753	72	22,470	40,694	63,236	38,484	170,267	208,751
	Pasrúr	...	...	...	...	...	393·8	251,995	...	50	18,914	40,811	59,775	37,073	155,147	192,220
	Zafarwál	...	...	...	...	...	310·0	198,413	458	123	13,364	25,094	38,581	28,743	130,631	159,374
	Raya	...	...	...	...	...	485·5	310,738	...	2,813	81,752	33,998	118,563	40,328	151,847	192,175
	Daska	...	...	...	...	...	361·9	231,638	895	189	22,904	23,031	46,124	38,642	145,977	184,619
	Total ...	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,977·4	1,265,524	2,106	3,247	159,404	163,628	326,279	183,270	753,869	937,139
Gujrát ...	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	..	545·5	349,098	2,720	549	19,310	46,638	66,497	51,938	227,943	279,881
	Khárián	...	...	...	...	...	645·9	413,395	25,077	264	45,000	77,634	122,898	49,520	215,900	265,420
	Phália	..	...	...	...	...	720·7	461,235	25,706	1,027	107,300	39,816	148,143	134,239	153,147	287,386
	Total ...	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,912·1	1,223,728	53,503	1,840	171,610	164,088	337,538	235,697	596,990	832,687
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	756·3	484,012	2,057	762	145,173	32,000	177,935	131,018	173,002	304,020
	Wazírabad	...	..	...	...	...	455·5	291,554	1,618	886	84,147	48,422	130,455	37,736	121,745	159,481
	Háfizabad	...	...	...	...	...	893·5	571,818	1,819	5,598	290,545	36,916	333,059	103,479	133,461	236,940
	Khángah Dográn ...	...	...	...	...	...	488·3	312,514	10,968	339	173,598	10,090	184,027	79,894	37,625	117,519
	New Colony	...	...	...	...	...	334·5	214,085	...	36,201	48,590	12,842	97,633	23,870	92,582	116,452
	Total ...	3,145	...	102	102	3,043	2,928·1	1,873,983	16,462	43,786	739,053	140,270	923,109	375,997	558,415	934,412
Shahpur	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,025·0	655,983	...	200,354	176,847	33,329	410,530	98,683	146,770	245,453
	Bhera	...	...	...	...	...	1,177·0	753,313	143,235	3,713	317,386	39,250	360,349	95,092	154,637	249,729
	Khusháb	...	...	...	...	...	2,536·5	1,623,351	112,787	273,474	741,524	251,239	1,266,237	105,604	138,723	244,327
	Total ...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·5	3,032,647	256,022	477,541	1,235,757	323,818	2,037,116	299,379	440,130	739,509
Jhelum ...	Jhelum	...	...	...	..	...	888·4	568,593	91,980	1,026	37,012	228,369	266,407	68,435	141,771	210,206
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	890·2	569,740	68,557	52,896	46,744	183,839	283,479	96,101	121,603	217,704
	Chakwál	...	...	...	...	...	1,029·3	658,753	28,955	2,550	31,854	254,327	288,731	140,818	200,249	341,067
	Talagang	...	...	...	...	...	1,247·2	798,167	36,889	710	58,193	378,859	437,762	116,847	206,669	323,516
	Total ...	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,055·1	2,595,253	226,381	57,182	173,803	1,045,394	1,276,379	422,201	670,292	1,092,493

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (*a*).	7 (*b*).	7 (*c*).		*Available for cultivation.*						
							According to the village papers.			9 (*a*).	9 (*b*).					
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	*Not* available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	763·5	488,671	42,775	2,473	19,760	184,734	206,967	67,943	170,986	238,929
	Attock	...	...	...	...	...	648·1	414,786	66,556	...	22,403	132,261	154,664	65,811	127,755	193,566
	Kahúta	...	...	...	...	...	455·8	291,753	55,276	...	15,716	126,030	141,746	23,408	71,323	94,731
	Murree	...	...	...	...	...	258·5	165,424	53,387	...	15,731	59,611	75,342	9,591	27,104	36,695
	Pindigheb	...	...	...	...	...	1,495·2	956,902	90,439	3	127,351	459,499	586,853	154,745	124,865	279,610
	Gujar Khan	...	...	...	...	...	566·8	362,763	5,837	134	26,462	111,706	138,302	54,828	163,796	218,624
	Fatehjang	...	...	...	...	...	855·4	547,437	33,601	28	38,855	227,365	266,248	103,384	144,204	247,588
	Total	...	4,850	...	...	...	5,043·3	3,227,736	347,871	2,638	266,278	1,301,206	1,570,122	479,710	839,033	1,309,743
Hazára	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	716·9	458,846	113,758	6	7,851	211,759	219,616	12,316	113,156	125,472
	Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	666·8	426,774	69,784	...	7,422	202,065	209,487	38,911	108,592	147,503
	Mansehra	...	...	...	...	...	1,461·2	935,190	125,911	...	370,113	281,012	651,125	13,701	144,453	158,154
	Total	...	2,991	...	220	220	2,844·9	1,820,810	309,453	6	385,386	694,836	1,080,228	64,928	366,201	431,129
Pesháwar	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	450·7	288,429	591	3,168	89,175	57,980	150,323	48,228	89,287	137,515
	Chársadda	...	...	...	...	...	379·7	242,974	...	11	37,371	38,661	76,043	65,161	101,770	166,931
	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	703·5	450,246	8,688	3,963	143,630	168,830	316,423	74,110	51,025	125,135
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	610·3	390,616	...	782	32,829	94,626	128,237	147,841	114,538	262,379
	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	467·0	298,904	...	...	23,858	74,685	98,543	61,826	138,535	200,361
	Total	...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,611·2	1,671,169	9,279	7,924	326,863	434,782	769,569	397,166	495,155	892,321
Kohát	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	656·2	419,988	...	1,134	66,570	272,437	340,141	51,875	27,972	79,847
	Hangu	...	...	...	...	...	545·1	348,836	...	...	21,991	285,821	307,812	18,365	22,659	41,024
	Bárak	...	...	...	...	...	1,534·3	981,930	...	...	92,655	684,223	776,878	84,277	120,775	205,052
	Total	...	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,735·6	1,750,754	...	1,134	181,216	1,242,481	1,424,831	154,517	171,406	325,923
Bannu	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	442·7	283,344	...	233	29,754	73,088	103,075	60,732	119,537	180,269
	Marwat	...	...	...	...	...	1,229·3	786,727	...	...	171,805	277,503	449,308	149,625	187,794	337,419
	Isa khel	...	...	...	...	...	678·4	434,194	...	1,434	115,418	211,866	328,718	35,359	70,117	105,476
	Miánwáli	...	...	...	...	...	1,478·1	946,006	...	92,396	357,085	281,543	731,024	80,102	134,880	214,982
	Total	...	4,032	...	185	185	3,847	3,828·5	2,450,271	...	94,063	674,062	844,000	1,612,125	325,818	512,328	838,146

Dera Ismail Khan...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,689·6	1,081,313	3,612	32,139	504,023	340,533	876,695	52,002	149,004	201,006
	Tánk	...	...	...	...	...	...	545·9	349,348	...	1,770	192,335	90,240	284,345	14,820	50,183	65,003
	Kuláchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510·0	966,430	...	7,471	679,603	137,114	824,188	40,703	101,539	142,242
	Bhakkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,115·6	1,993,977	...	481,833	1,293,452	77,432	1,852,717	2,717	138,543	141,260
	Leiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,416·1	1,546,327	...	89,322	649,910	686,845	1,426,077	1,847	118,403	120,250
	Total ...	9,782	...	342	342	9,440	9,277·2	5,937,395	3,612	612,535	3,319,323	1,332,164	5,264,022	112,089	557,672	669,761	
Dera Gházi Khan...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447·3	926,318	...	28,771	192,183	304,327	525,281	200,554	200,483	401,037
	Sanghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	657·1	420,541	...	20,763	116,910	113,831	251,504	88,610	80,427	169,037
	Jámpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	895·5	573,110	4,539	2,919	178,307	119,574	300,800	166,079	101,692	267,771
	Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,014·9	1,289,523	30,226	80,678	755,977	235,969	1,072,624	108,664	78,009	186,673
	Total ...	5,394	...	475	475	4,919	5,014·8	3,209,492	34,765	133,131	1,243,377	773,701	2,150,209	563,907	460,611	1,024,518	
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	880·7	563,644	10,211	78,665	185,402	114,197	378,264	5,951	169,218	175,169
	Alipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	929·2	594,659	27,397	17,557	265,667	144,003	427,227	2,488	137,547	140,035
	Sanánwán	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307·1	836,581	7,798	149,347	513,602	54,694	717,643	1,809	109,331	111,140
	Total ...	3,422	...	507	507	2,915	3,117·0	1,994,884	45,406	245,569	964,671	312,894	1,523,134	10,248	416,096	426,344	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	149,612	38,324	9,070	47,394	102,218	102,513·1	65,619,479	3,705,211	6,521,019	16,359,296	12,210,699	35,091,014	9,743,164	17,080,090	26,823,254	

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES MADE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896 IN DISTRICTS, DIVISIONS AND PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

Province.	INTERNAL TRANSFERS.						EXTERNAL TRANSFERS.							
	District or Division from which transferred.	Area transferred and land-revenue thereof.			District or Division to which transferred.	Number and date of Notification of transfers.	Province from which transferred.	Area transferred and land-revenue thereof.			Province to which transferred.	Area transferred and land-revenue thereof.			Number and date of Notification of transfers in columns 8 to 15.
		Area.		Land-revenue.				Area.		Land-revenue.		Area.		Land-revenue.	
		Cultivated.	Total.					Cultivated.	Total.			Cultivated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB ...	Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi Division.	161	755	196 Rs. Revenue ... 171 On account of alluvian ... 25 Total ... 196	Gujrát, Ráwalpindi Division.	*Vide* Government Notification No. 479, dated 23rd June 1896, in Punjab Government Gazette, dated 2nd July 1896.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Kohát, Pesháwar Division.	11,769	1,01,405	3,670	Pesháwar District ...	Notification No. 45, dated 19th January 1896.	Punjab.	14	4,066	2	Independent Territory (Afridis).	14	4,066	2	Punjab Government Endorsement No. 1039, dated 31st August 1895, to Commissioner, Pesháwar.
Do. ...	Dera Ismail Khan (Deraját Division).	26	1,933	68	Dera Gházi Khan (Deraját Division).	No. 691, dated 9th November 1895.									

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1895.

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oil-seed.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others
Hissár	Irrigated	268	10,542	1,593	...	292	...	...	...	197	52	167	...	13,111	424	...
	Unirrigated ...	7,813	56,274	131,309	...	7	...	...	2	8,350	11	24,105	96	227,967	3,468	1
	Total ...	8,081	66,816	132,902	...	299	...	...	2	8,547	63	24,272	96	241,078	3,892	1
Rohtak	Irrigated	2,503	3,529	517	1	73	3	...	...	169	80	10	277	7,162	220	...
	Unirrigated ...	50	160,675	112,946	...	104	15	...	1	18,438	1,573	4,798	55,113	353,713	1,405	...
	Total ...	2,553	164,204	113,463	1	177	18	...	1	18,607	1,653	4,808	55,390	360,875	1,625	...
Gurgáon	Irrigated	10	1,449	1,127	...	71	2	...	...	39	34	34	292	3,058	202	...
	Unirrigated ...	139	110,299	147,177	...	770	31	1	140	18,208	4,737	10,767	113,257	405,526	4,698	...
	Total ...	149	111,748	148,304	...	841	33	1	140	18,247	4,771	10,801	113,549	408,584	4,900	...
Delhi	Irrigated	4,261	630	166	10	2,711	33	...	9	2	43	6	90	7,961	93	...
	Unirrigated ...	615	69,839	42,673	17	9,825	197	1	50	3,409	2,921	2,764	32,999	165,310	1,126	...
	Total ...	4,876	70,469	42,839	27	12,536	230	1	59	3,411	2,964	2,770	33,089	173,271	1,219	...
Karnál	Irrigated	14,373	5,991	462	481	1,690	24	...	17	50	139	150	5	23,382	176	16
	Unirrigated ...	46,228	91,868	9,447	678	12,663	584	18	21	831	7,379	3,021	383	173,121	1,688	27
	Total ...	60,601	97,859	9,909	1,159	14,353	608	18	38	881	7,518	3,171	388	196,503	1,864	43
Umballa	Irrigated	5,888	165	4	19	1,411	...	26	32	15	234	...	8	7,802	33	769
	Unirrigated ...	111,013	89,471	6,494	1,303	110,259	179	5,583	471	5,498	25,357	9,468	1,209	366,305	2,097	5,787
	Total ...	116,901	89,636	6,498	1,322	111,670	179	5,609	503	5,513	25,591	9,468	1,217	374,107	2,130	6,556
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	501	...	...	30	169	...	...	4	...	16	...	5	725	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	427	...	...	943	1,501	211	715	952	1	580	...	558	5,888	3	...
	Total ...	928	...	...	973	1,670	211	715	956	1	596	...	563	6,613	3	...
Kángra ...	Irrigated ...	76,143	31	...	282	7,625	2	14	1,479	35	2,817	...	576	89,004	122	9
	Unirrigated ...	41,272	124	6	13,889	122,285	1,716	3,180	14,779	203	27,526	82	21,958	248,020	6,460	1
	Total ...	117,415	155	6	14,171	130,910	1,718	3,194	16,258	238	30,343	82	22,534	337,024	6,582	10

Hoshiárpur ...	Irrigated ...	12,705	47	5	...	5,101	...	21	12	...	37	2	5	17,935	12	...			
	Unirrigated ...	26,394	36,037	3,977	...	145,601	49	4,690	3,402	2,100	15,125	26,216	6,325	269,916	3,885	24			
	Total ...	39,099	36,084	3,982	...	150,702	49	4,711	3,414	2,100	15,162	26,218	6,330	287,851	3,897	24			
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	2,243	6,793	66	11	77,911	16	3	45	18	290	168	49	87,613	103	298			
	Unirrigated ...	3,524	57,633	508	669	15,152	77	185	431	8,575	10,515	39,613	1,230	138,112	1,590	25			
	Total ...	5,767	64,426	574	680	93,063	93	188	476	8,593	10,805	39,781	1,279	225,725	1,753	323			
Ludhiána ...	Irrigated ...	150	3,268	50	1	49,347	29	39	2	180	544	445	330	54,385	387	5			
	Unirrigated ...	3,917	92,996	2,493	4	14,409	46	441	40	36,528	6,579	61,252	3,021	221,726	876	...			
	Total ...	4,067	96,264	2,543	5	63,756	75	480	42	36,708	7,123	61,697	3,351	276,111	1,263	5			
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	1,001	55,598	6,031	1	42,565	7	71	3	1,285	4,961	13,136	729	125,388	3,444	50			
	Unirrigated ...	252	97,917	12,634	...	2,769	1	...	8	10,901	14,661	58,401	1,212	198,756	2,561	6			
	Total ...	1,253	153,515	18,665	1	45,334	8	71	11	12,186	19,622	71,537	1,941	324,144	6,005	56			
Mooltán ...	Irrigated ...	14,860	67,412	4,708	133	1,184	116	3,909	564	76	336	475	69	93,842	13,788	2,920			
	Unirrigated ...	1	1,519	903	...	24	...	13	28	3	2,699	11	611	5,812	5,414	176			
	Total ...	14,861	68,931	5,611	133	1,208	116	3,922	592	79	3,035	486	680	99,654	19,202	3,096			
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	1,759	50,407	4,717	695	10,312	163	6,765	666	414	1,342	357	96	77,693	5,420	4			
	Unirrigated ...	1,205	5,968	5,043	3	1,002	2	6	439	860	24,677	227	1,131	40,563	3,017	65			
	Total ...	2,964	56,375	9,760	698	11,314	165	6,771	1,105	1,274	26,019	584	1,227	118,256	8,437	69			
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	9,189	10,417	302	33	5,464	828	1,595	28	253	445	457	32	29,043	7,616	28			
	Unirrigated ...	1,601	1,875	229	...	403	32	242	...	281	1,604	24	186	6,477	1,723	4			
	Total ...	10,790	12,292	531	33	5,867	860	1,837	28	534	2,049	481	218	35,520	9,339	32			
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	29,884	56,958	951	78	46,822	111	256	146	85	1,243	2,357	65	138,956	2,933	8,066			
	Unirrigated ...	497	20,860	360	...	2,095	3	3	11	497	6,385	4,373	16	35,100	1,039	218			
	Total ...	30,381	77,818	1,311	78	48,917	114	259	157	582	7,628	6,730	81	174,056	3,972	8,284			
Amritsar	Irrigated	34,191	15,271	10	507	45,315	87	4	371	247	1,804	370	117	98,294	1,295	18,125			
	Unirrigated ...	1,469	60,112	100	41	4,850	81	15	1,069	6,679	10,377	11,632	67	96,492	3,998	3,918			
	Total ...	35,660	75,383	110	548	50,165	168	19	1,440	6,926	12,181	12,002	184	194,786	5,293	22,043			
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	31,956	100	4	...	11,054	32	...	624	470	1,760	33	4	46,037	349	4,528			
	Unirrigated ...	49,653	6,121	3,717	...	43,487	1,865	1	9,589	5,860	42,365	19,940	42	182,640	12,186	7,060			
	Total ...	81,609	6,221	3,721	...	54,541	1,897	1	10,213	6,330	44,125	19,973	46	228,677	12,535	11,588			
Siálkot	Irrigated	54,419	4,565	173	1,400	35,581	250	7	1,454	35	548	327	181	98,940	458	11,743			
	Unirrigated ...	25,523	40,665	3,057	683	38,893	4,045	60	9,550	791	10,717	4,467	276	138,727	2,558	10,808			
	Total	79,942	45,230	3,230	2,083	74,474	4,295	67	11,004	826	11,265	4,794	457	237,667	3,016	22,551			
Gujrát	Irrigated	6,365	7,393	2,762	...	15,019	85	205	562	92	40	308	58	32,949	272	3,191			
	Unirrigated... ...	2,453	52,811	87,163	...	11,407	20	18	1,506	5,275	1,191	28,923	65	190,832	5,727	934			
	Total ...	8,818	60,204	89,925	...	26,426	105	223	2,068	5,367	1,231	29,291	123	223,781	5,999	4,125			

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oil-seed.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Gujránwála ...	Irrigated	19,485	25,811	3,901	273	21,884	168	1,112	655	1,834	570	1,552	396	77,641	1,236	10,050
	Unirrigated ...	516	29,978	2,535	23	2,413	26	1	426	7,574	684	7,538	238	51,952	1,017	761
	Total ...	20,001	55,789	6,436	296	24,297	194	1,113	1,081	9,408	1,254	9,090	634	129,593	2,253	10,811
Shahpur	Irrigated	638	19,955	8,273	...	3,941	88	1,988	299	104	15	426	57	35,784	1,060	...
	Unirrigated ...	822	13,693	70,662	...	2,624	30	17	183	1,968	553	12,075	75	102,702	2,313	6
	Total ...	1,460	33,648	78,935	...	6,565	118	2,005	482	2,072	568	12,501	132	138,486	3,373	6
Jhelum	Irrigated	64	1,194	3,460	...	3,415	7	82	60	12	29	81	5	8,409	20	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,568	36,692	125,933	...	3,268	18	5	169	22,603	980	42,236	41	233,513	1,212	...
	Total ...	1,632	37,886	129,393	...	6,683	25	87	229	22,615	1,009	42,317	46	241,922	1,232	...
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	1,504	638	1,796	...	18,232	9	...	6	106	46	172	9	22,518	42	...
	Unirrigated... ...	270	45,386	176,581	...	44,333	1,604	23	623	41,132	6,373	56,553	3,283	376,161	2,795	6
	Total ...	1,774	46,024	78,377	...	62,565	1,613	23	629	41,238	6,419	56,725	3,292	398,679	2,837	6
Hazára	Irrigated	14,379	276	43	...	14,931	12	4	13	146	266	283	545	30,903	32	3
	Unirrigated... ...	...	2,030	6,763	...	173,130	3,516	328	913	1,323	10,512	13,643	20,902	233,060	459	3
	Total ...	14,379	2,306	6,806	...	188,061	3,528	332	926	1,469	10,778	13,931	21,447	263,963	491	6
Peshawar	Irrigated	12,595	12,559	6	...	104,964	4	...	3	1,535	357	380	974	133,377	174	...
	Unirrigated... ...	4	29,625	1,391	...	7,674	53	...	...	2,026	47	18,646	14	59,480	5,378	...
	Total ...	12,599	42,184	1,397	...	112,638	57	...	3	3,561	404	19,026	988	192,857	5,552	...

Kohát	Irrigated	2,637	170	789	...	11,142	8	...	6	...	3	855	...	5	1	44	15,646	260	...
	Unirrigated... ...	2	5,118	40,888	...	5,333	1,065	6		3		3,261	5		3,936	30	59,647	1,576	...
	Total ...	2,639	5,288	41,677	...	16,475	1,073	6		3		4,116	5		3,937	74	75,293	1,836	...
Bannu	Irrigated	1,301	2,269	4,232	...	27,072	...	1		1		5	...		21	57	34,959	12	...
	Unirrigated... ...	...	11,502	89,072	...	20	...	...		1		908	1,371		10,202	1	113,077	454	...
	Total ...	1,301	13,771	93,304	...	27,092	...	1		2		913	1,371		10,223	58	148,036	466	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	1,253	8,227	9,967	...	148	2	361		69		76	2		119	...	20,224	599	...
	Unirrigated... ...	...	21,008	67,228	...	2	...	6		633		6,319	1,860		11,287	...	108,343	28,403	...
	Total ...	1,253	29,235	77,195	...	150	2	367		702		6,395	1,862		11,406	...	128,567	29,002	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated	25,850	37,201	6,269	...	17	11	60		784		91	4		536	93	70.916	733	...
	Unirrigated... ...	4	86,403	21,156	...	...	33	3		236		309	1,844		8	28	110,024	2,192	...
	Total ...	25,854	123,604	27,425	...	17	44	63		1,020		400	1,848		544	121	180,940	2,925	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	37,828	16,553	5,941	23	15	40	334		950		15	75		9,347	6	71,127	1,577	46
	Unirrigated... ...	21	1,418	1,096	...	1	1	4		465		1	1,428		3	145	4,583	3,562	212
	Total ...	37,849	17,971	7,037	23	16	41	338		1,415		16	1,503		9,350	151	75,710	5,139	258
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated	420,203	425,419	68,325	3,978	565,478	2,137	16,857		8,858		8,441	18,129		31,785	5,174	1,574,784	43,152	59,851
	Unirrigated... ...	327,253	1,335,917	1,173,541	18,253	777,304	15,500	15,565		46,141		220,712	242,636		486,211	264,512	4,923,545	114,880	30,042
	Total ...	747,456	1,761,336	1,241,866	22,231	1,342,782	17,637	32,422		54,999		229,153	260,765		517,996	269,696	6,498,329	158,032	89,893

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1895.

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Condiments and Spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous food crops.				
														Orchards and garden produce.				
		Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.
Hissár	Irrigated	946	...	...	...	1,594	38,677	416	...	5,852	...	...	3,298	114	186	1	...	64,619
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	...	243	217	...	3	...	...	19,682	...	32	...	...	251,614
	Total ...	947	...	...	...	1,594	38,920	633	...	5,855	...	...	22,980	114	218	1	...	316,233
Rohtak	Irrigated	88	1	...	...	13,683	7,570	392	...	6,618	...	...	...	54	226	...	3	36,017
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	...	...	579	21,402	1,388	...	1,479	...	...	8	8	108	7	...	380,100
	Total ...	91	1	...	...	14,262	28,972	1,780	...	8,097	...	...	8	62	334	7	3	416,117
Gurgáon	Irrigated	473	...	...	...	6,514	13,290	442	...	3,232	...	...	20	260	285	36	...	27,812
	Unirrigated ...	11	...	...	...	2,030	40,846	1,711	...	25	...	3	1,205	148	316	68	2	456,589
	Total ...	484	...	...	...	8,544	54,136	2,153	...	3,257	...	3	1,225	408	601	104	2	484,401
Delhi	Irrigated	2,352	3	...	9	14,435	3,886	457	...	1,221	...	...	44	1,296	894	205	...	32,856
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	...	12	5,088	18,886	1,321	36	252	...	...	9,458	124	255	79	257	202,208
	Total ...	2,356	3	...	21	19,523	22,772	1,778	36	1,473	...	...	9,502	1,420	1,149	284	257	235,064
Karnál	Irrigated	1,032	19	...	...	12,510	14,174	369	63	1,300	...	...	540	4	214	38	22	53,859
	Unirrigated ...	24	2	...	...	3,432	14,328	813	60	204	...	...	13,765	1	111	23	577	208,176
	Total ...	1,056	21	...	...	15,942	28,502	1,182	123	1,504	...	...	14,305	5	325	61	599	262,035
Umballa	Irrigated	650	50	2	...	3,439	461	15	...	...	...	...	6	111	233	5	3	13,579
	Unirrigated ...	141	11	...	...	20,752	43,921	1,884	69	920	3	42	853	284	229	39	63	443,400
	Total ...	791	61	2	...	24,191	44,382	1,899	69	920	3	42	859	395	462	44	66	456,979
Simla	Irrigated ...	...	31	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	777
	Unirrigated ...	1	18	1	...	...	5	...	6	...	52	...	40	30	3	155	4	6,206
	Total ...	1	49	1	...	12	5	...	6	...	52	...	40	34	6	157	4	6,983
Kángra	Irrigated ...	44	29	399	9	2,208	744	143	23	...	3,555	...	3	202	217	209	1	96,921
	Unirrigated ...	175	3	695	112	3,767	5,914	2,191	281	...	6,165	...	196	268	1,311	956	295	276,810
	Total ...	219	32	1,094	121	5,975	6,658	2,334	304	...	9,720	...	199	470	1,528	1,165	296	373,731

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated ...	328	...	49	...	5,929	778	8	6	9	...	...	1	116	349	4	...	25,524
	Unirrigated ...	29	...	6	...	28,744	23,857	6,175	191	1,661	...	...	610	9,109	188	397	...	344,792
	Total ...	357	...	55	...	34,673	24,635	6,183	197	1,670	...	...	611	9,225	537	401	...	370,316
Jullundur	Irrigated ...	2,417	...	1	...	38,310	28,658	303	42	172	...	...	305	160	442	111	25	159,030
	Unirrigated ...	58	...	...	2	2,234	3,195	3,099	74	272	...	...	2,315	71	77	389	245	151,758
	Total ...	2,475	...	1	2	40,544	31,853	3,402	116	444	...	...	2,620	231	519	500	270	310,778
Ludhiána	Irrigated ...	513	1	5	4	14,606	11,424	517	251	709	...	...	115	161	135	49	4	83,271
	Unirrigated ...	2	1	...	2	2,957	3,563	3,620	76	1,160	...	2	4,019	3	163	285	105	238,560
	Total ...	515	2	5	6	17,563	14,987	4,137	327	1,869	...	2	4,134	164	298	334	109	321,831
Ferozepore	Irrigated ...	2,359	...	1	2	1,475	11,942	713	14	64	...	1	4,645	139	382	84	1	150,704
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	...	1	62	845	449	1	..	...	...	1,050	23	80	129	9	203,976
	Total ...	2,363	...	1	3	1,537	12,787	1,162	15	64	...	1	5,695	162	462	213	10	354,680
Moultan	Irrigated ...	213	1	...	...	2,238	72,847	33	1	34,695	...	2	479	703	362	14	110	222,248
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	190	11,634
	Total ...	213	1	...	...	2,241	72,884	33	1	34,695	...	2	480	703	363	14	300	233,882
Jhang	Irrigated ...	161	...	...	...	4,633	60,980	245	42	113	...	...	179	6	277	107	...	149,860
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	17	714	2	...	...	...	..	4	...	284	176	...	44,842
	Total ...	161	...	...	...	4,650	61,694	247	42	113	...	...	183	6	561	283	...	194,702
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	583	2	...	29	407	39,659	69	15	...	...	...	29,434	71	87	105	2	107,147
	Unirrigated ...	11	...	...	8	11	1,478	...	...	2	...	...	851	...	2	...	...	10,567
	Total ...	594	2	...	37	418	41,137	69	15	2	...	...	30,282	71	89	105	2	117,714
Lahore	Irrigated ...	3,969	...	3	...	5,693	54,128	772	25	7	...	...	530	656	1,701	135	107	217,681
	Unirrigated ...	2	3	...	...	33	3,044	138	...	...	...	...	93	5	129	180	...	39,884
	Total ...	3,971	3	3	...	5,726	57,172	910	25	7	...	...	623	661	1,830	215	107	257,565
Amritsar	Irrigated ...	1,296	...	...	...	23,764	21,748	537	55	...	...	...	782	712	1,106	279	2	167,995
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	...	...	1,537	2,932	529	5	...	...	...	1,056	10	14	160	6	110,660
	Total ...	1,299	...	...	...	25,301	24,680	1,066	60	...	...	...	1,838	722	1,120	439	8	278,655
Gurdáspur	Irrigated ...	502	53	257	...	28,762	5,201	151	...	...	...	...	702	435	1,060	16	2	88,055
	Unirrigated ...	38	415	83	...	29,730	14,229	3,539	...	...	...	...	34,291	644	300	53	77	285,285
	Total ...	540	468	340	...	58,492	19,430	3,690	...	...	...	...	34,993	1,079	1,360	69	79	373,340
Siálkot	Irrigated ..	1,083	1	174	6	31,471	20,956	462	83	...	...	...	769	507	780	159	20	167,612
	Unirrigated ...	18	1	1	...	17,553	14,561	2,739	128	...	...	...	7,204	223	77	298	44	194,940
	Total ...	1,101	2	175	6	49,024	35,517	3,201	211	...	...	...	7,973	730	857	457	64	362,552
Gujrat	Irrigated ...	26	...	...	...	7,838	12,091	57	72	...	...	...	265	105	194	159	185	57,404
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1,113	38,035	1,571	29	...	...	...	421	48	7	23	29	238,769
	Total ...	26	...	...	...	8,951	50,126	1,628	101	...	...	...	686	153	201	182	214	296,173

STATEMENT No. VI A—*concluded.*

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1895.

District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		Condiments and Spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous food crops.				
		Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Fruits.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.
Gujránwála ...	Irrigated ...	371	...	3	...	18,348	52,746	516	39	151	...	...	...	297	232	90	58	161,778
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	8	9,254	39	30	...	...	...	...	132	74	403	196	63,941
	Total ...	371	...	3	...	18,431	62,000	555	69	151	...	...	...	429	306	493	254	225,719
Shahpur	Irrigated ...	104	...	...	...	1,194	43,122	8	8	1	...	...	216	...	113	114	292	82,016
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	6	29,659	13	16	...	...	...	384	...	13	4,115	...	139,227
	Total ...	104	...	...	...	1,200	72,781	21	24	1	...	...	600	..	126	4,229	292	221,243
Jhelum	Irrigated	721	...	...	...	284	4,364	6	15	...	...	...	29	118	146	5	24	14,141
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	4	44,669	913	111	...	..		1,806	1	21	1	118	282,369
	Total ...	721	...	...	...	288	49,033	919	126	...	...	...	1,835	119	167	6	142	296,510
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	579	...	...	...	2,211	4,980	25	5	...	...	...	5	74	383	16	3	30,841
	Unirrigated ...	7	...	...	...	12	41,619	1,521	2	...	...	...	202	7	27	1,369	...	423,728
	Total ...	586	...	...	...	2,223	46,599	1,546	7	...	...	...	207	81	410	1,385	3	454,569
Hazára	Irrigated	139	...	866	...	1,101	1,894	18	1	...	...	...	1	20	139	7	6	35,130
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	...	9,764	106	9	..		...	152	3	490	446	39	244,532
	Total ...	140	...	866	...	1,101	11,658	124	10	...	...	...	153	23	629	453	45	279,662
Pesháwar	Irrigated	2,546	...	1	...	10,496	24,291	111	3	...	...	...	1,120	1,044	1,281	58	58	174,560
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	3,772	5	...	...	...	...	864	...	6	31	...	69,537
	Total ...	2,546	...	1	...	10,497	28,063	116	3	...	...	...	1,984	1,044	1,287	89	58	244,097

Kohát	Irrigated	62	...	1	...	74	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	17	40	198	...	...	17,781
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	...	6,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	67,680
	Total ...	63	...	1	...	74	7,938	...	...	...	...	...	17	40	199	...	...	85,461
Bannu	Irrigated	116	...	196	22	7,638	4,066	25	...	2	...	...	...	16	216	49	...	47,317
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,789	43	5	...	...	...	186	...	...	3,448	...	128,002
	Total ...	116	...	196	22	7,638	14,855	68	5	2	...	...	186	16	216	3,497	...	175,319
D. I. Khan	Irrigated	71	...	...	...	99	7,240	2	...	1	...	3	6	32	150	487	35	28,949
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,998	2	...	12	...	...	5	...	6	6,380	2	162,151
	Total ...	71	...	...	...	99	26,238	4	...	13	...	3	11	32	156	6,867	37	191,100
D. G. Khan	Irrigated	186	...	2	...	47	34,942	1	1	15,797	...	...	529	342	204	4	312	124,016
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	2,956	...	...	...	...	...	8,218	6	323	...	33	123,753
	Total ...	186	...	2	...	48	37,898	1	1	15,797	...	...	8,747	348	527	4	345	247,769
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	258	...	...	...	5,146	25,741	3	...	23,877	...	...	...	45	204	2	1	128,027
	Unirrigated ..	...	...	...	...	...	146	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8,506
	Total ...	258	...	...	...	5,146	25,887	4	...	23,877	...	...	...	45	206	2	1	136,533
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated	24,188	191	1,960	81	266,159	624,083	6,816	764	93,821	3,555	6	44,037	7,844	12,399	2,550	1,276	2,767,517
	Unirrigated ...	534	454	786	137	119,749	430,116	34,029	1,129	5,990	6,220	47	108,939	11,148	4,650	19,510	2,291	5,814,196
	Total ...	24,722	645	2,746	218	385,908	1,054,199	40,845	1,893	99,811	9,775	53	152,976	18,992	17,049	22,060	3,567	8,581,713

STATEMENT

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and Pulses.							
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissár ...	Irrigated ...	40,577	12,346	39,652	...	4	34	9	92,622
	Unirrigated ...	6,763	18,254	76,493	...	...	...	...	101,510
	Total ...	47,340	30,600	116,145	...	4	34	9	194,132
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	74,248	16,902	11,196	...	53	934	...	103,333
	Unirrigated ...	8,238	6,128	45,902	...	24	9	3	60,304
	Total ...	82,486	23,030	57,098	...	77	943	3	163,637
Gurgáon ...	Irrigated ...	31,891	56,377	22,408	47	15	8	72	110,818
	Unirrigated ...	20,224	47,524	80,760	2	12	81	1,080	149,692
	Total ...	52,115	103,901	103,177	49	27	89	1,152	260,510
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	69,873	7,827	7,223	2,743	833	100	251	88,850
	Unirrigated ...	46,656	15,520	52,201	2,705	562	173	417	118,234
	Total ...	116,529	23,347	59,424	5,448	1,395	273	668	207,084
Karnál ...	Irrigated ...	132,274	9,927	11,497	214	23	2,626	174	156,735
	Unirrigated ...	26,610	4,254	17,749	3	54	929	79	49,678
	Total ...	158,884	14,181	29,246	217	77	3,555	253	206,413
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	20,479	1,814	1,164	4,379	82	278	16	28,212
	Unirrigated ...	116,817	7,898	43,505	60,268	1,544	12,702	137	242,871
	Total ...	137,296	9,712	44,669	64,647	1,626	12,980	153	271,083
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	361	28	...	...	1	1	...	391
	Unirrigated ...	2,232	1,296	3	...	1	9	...	3,541
	Total ...	2,593	1,324	3	...	2	10	...	3,932
Kángra ...	Irrigated ...	47,173	8,774	345	32	598	422	787	58,131
	Unirrigated ...	84,887	38,793	6,383	1	42	847	315	131,268
	Total ...	132,060	47,567	6,728	33	640	1,269	1,102	189,399
Hoshiárpur ...	Irrigated ...	21,535	2,187	2,787	7	...	835	52	27,403
	Unirrigated ...	232,957	14,412	89,295	118	...	6,364	1,204	344,350
	Total ...	254,492	16,599	92,082	125	...	7,199	1,256	371,753
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	138,690	6,814	7,305	4,458	10	1,244	884	159,405
	Unirrigated ...	82,754	2,320	27,743	37,755	10	2,577	1,704	154,863
	Total ...	221,444	9,134	35,048	42,213	20	3,821	2,588	314,268
Ludhiána ...	Irrigated ...	89,657	5,704	20,537	22	1	8	194	116,123
	Unirrigated ...	112,281	6,545	120,278	6	1	1,046	204	240,361
	Total ...	201,938	12,249	140,815	28	2	1,054	398	356,484

No. VI B.

THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Oil-seeds.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous food crops.					
									Orchard and garden produce.					
Linseed.	Rape and others.	Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	4,584	216	2	...	431	...	...	4,439	220	416	313	586	187	104,016
1	6,480	7	...	...	3	...	...	56	91	8	5	7	25	108,193
1	11,064	223	2	...	434	...	...	4,495	311	424	318	593	212	212,209
...	3,022	157	...	...	241	...	...	2,556	256	229	358	496	198	110,846
...	3,860	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	415	10	...	...	7	64,617
...	6,882	161	...	...	241	...	...	2,573	671	239	358	496	205	175,463
...	3,227	2,313	1	...	913	...	...	659	178	628	1,876	129	21	120,763
...	18,597	20	1	..	3	...	...	53	469	43	2	32	123	169,035
...	21,824	2,333	2	...	916	...	...	712	647	671	1,878	161	144	289,798
...	2,648	800	5	...	1,184	...	...	4,843	1,534	721	159	235	19	100,998
...	4,929	99	...	...	5	...	...	640	537	87	2	783	255	125,571
...	7,577	899	5	...	1,189	...	...	5,483	2,071	808	161	1,018	274	226,569
3	1,963	721	...	9	1,264	...	...	2,331	346	462	771	797	6,603	172,005
36	782	3	...	...	4	...	...	107	925	35	...	216	235	52,021
39	2,745	724	...	9	1,268	...	...	2,438	1,271	497	771	1,013	6,838	224,026
163	556	284	5	3,324	1,351	...	...	409	418	961	103	171	29	35,986
1,878	2,613	75	66	243	26	...	...	160	13,034	676	33	932	25	262,632
2,041	3,169	359	71	3,567	1,377	...	...	569	13,452	1,637	136	1,103	54	298,618
...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	416
...	1	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	28	3	...	51	...	3,836
...	1	1	...	218	...	...	...	...	34	15	...	51	...	4,252
12,189	655	24	28	101	558	...	3	...	276	338	49	82	4	72,438
385	2,254	43	200	1,571	381	...	1	4	737	124	...	115	1	137,084
12,574	2,909	67	228	1,672	939	...	4	4	1,013	462	49	197	5	209,522
244	593	88	76	83	2,206	...	...	5,509	1	1,075	767	680	535	39,260
2,907	1,663	110	1,860	1	180	...	...	1,533	...	2,360	12	4,806	178	359,960
3,151	2,256	198	1,936	84	2,386	...	...	7,042	1	3,435	779	5,486	713	399,220
283	931	516	13	286	3,137	...	...	47,667	3,809	4,442	342	970	169	221,970
139	115	8	1	4	3	...	...	892	399	515	2	190	5	157,136
422	1,046	524	14	290	3,140	...	...	48,559	4,208	4,957	344	1,160	174	379,106
168	2,917	110	...	36	1,495	...	6	14,627	149	1,389	1,341	1,819	35	140,215
231	8,200	2	...	...	2	...	...	1,462	41	14	2	1,301	2	251,618
399	11,117	112	...	36	1,497	...	6	16,089	190	1,403	1,343	3,120	37	391,833

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and Pulses.							
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	233,873	14,164	108,917	316	...	287	2	357,559
	Unirrigated ...	115,610	20,015	306,248	221	...	2,245	...	444,339
	Total ...	349,483	34,179	415,165	537	...	2,532	2	801,898
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	236,928	5,789	8,681	3,141	8,237	250	1,964	264,990
	Unirrigated ...	43,781	767	5,150	62	29,874	1,748	3,791	85,173
	Total ...	280,709	6,556	13,831	3,203	38,111	1,998	5,755	350,163
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	210,111	9,773	2,093	9,845	207	153	320	232,502
	Unirrigated ...	34,345	1,250	8,751	148	7,822	2,389	1,786	56,491
	Total ...	244,456	11,023	10,844	9,993	8,029	2,542	2,106	288,993
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	124,430	6,938	14,184	1,041	189	32	1,080	147,894
	Unirrigated ...	15,588	657	5,285	98	2,895	459	1,796	26,778
	Total ...	140,018	7,595	19,469	1,139	3,084	491	2,876	174,672
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	294,727	17,889	27,551	3,780	34	496	322	344,799
	Unirrigated ...	34,180	1,970	30,645	393	3	2,213	1,908	71,312
	Total ...	328,907	19,859	58,196	4,173	37	2,709	2,230	416,111
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	191,864	13,576	12,433	11	...	390	41	218,315
	Unirrigated ...	86,425	4,978	80,628	...	...	1,243	409	173,683
	Total ...	278,289	18,554	93,061	11	...	1,633	450	391,998
Gurdáspur ...	Irrigated ...	66,938	9,262	1,244	...	...	1,866	802	80,112
	Unirrigated ...	190,839	36,870	26,966	..	...	6,453	2,070	263,198
	Total ...	257,777	46,132	28,210	...	...	8,319	2,872	343,310
Siálkot ...	Irrigated ...	188,038	44,708	4,646	181	8	1,901	66	239,548
	Unirrigated ...	139,062	30,683	15,664	84	153	15,532	1,145	202,323
	Total ...	327,100	75,391	20,310	265	161	17,433	1,211	441,871
Gujrát ...	Irrigated ...	77,262	15,052	1,504	950	..	634	4	95,406
	Unirrigated ...	175,443	14,347	17,360	172	...	5,420	89	212,831
	Total ...	252,705	29,399	18,864	1,122	...	6,054	93	308,237
Gujránwála ...	Irrigated ...	227,694	26,772	9,819	20,918	37	200	37	285,477
	Unirrigated ...	17,670	2,461	7,542	4,985	234	370	35	33,297
	Total ...	245,364	29,233	17,361	25,903	271	570	72	318,774
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	109,705	5,091	5,155	6,663	...	215	...	126,829
	Unirrigated ...	66,894	1,892	7,396	264	...	1,383	...	77,829
	Total ...	176,599	6,983	12,551	6,927	...	1,598	...	204,658

No. VI B—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Oil-seeds.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous food crops.					
									Orchard and garden produce.					
Linseed.	Rape and others.	Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
19	53,494	1,226	...	25	2,456	...	...	14,128	1,974	1,629	2,559	8,513	66	443,648
2	48,265	72	...	...	...	...	..	2,795	19	8	22	847	1	496,370
21	101,759	1,298	...	25	2,456	...	..	16,923	1,993	1,637	2,581	9,360	67	940,018
1	3,873	353	1	19	2,110	3	204	10,212	591	3,870	45,275	33	9	331,544
1	2,871	19	...	...	5	...	4	3,569	16	484	2,153	17	3	94,315
2	6,744	372	1	19	2,115	3	208	13,781	607	4,354	47,428	50	12	425,859
40	13,798	146	3	22	2,061	3	3	12,731	191	303	31,937	9,054	214	303,008
365	235	78	...	...	19	...	8	192	30	...	954	921	...	59,293
405	14,033	224	3	22	2,080	3	11	12,923	221	303	32,891	9,975	214	362,301
5	719	1,664	...	30	1,588	...	...	26,605	128	1,333	29,575	2,936	18	212,495
...	219	11	...	2	43	...	...	10,865	1	291	1,933	538	1	40,682
5	938	1,675	...	32	1,631	...	...	37,470	129	1,624	31,508	3,474	19	253,177
31	8,643	452	14	376	3,485	1	3	61,061	1,694	14,457	9,120	582	118	444,836
4	7,364	20	...	...	1	...	...	1,604	72	822	9	8	...	81,216
35	16,007	472	14	376	3,486	1	3	62,665	1,766	15,279	9,129	590	118	526,052
319	785	481	...	246	2,074	...	...	68,659	10,993	2,658	502	2,444	50	307,526
236	4,046	5	...	2	47	...	...	1,354	222	11	6	487	14	180,113
555	4,831	486	...	248	2,121	...	...	70,013	11,215	2,669	508	2,931	64	487,639
985	1,478	595	1	32	1,421	...	...	13,104	688	1,686	62	1,781	40	101,985
5,064	471	224	16	1	266	...	...	5,020	1,358	116	2	4,916	58	280,710
6,049	1,949	819	17	33	1,687	...	...	18,124	2,046	1,802	64	6,697	98	382,695
982	610	253	...	50	3,977	...	2	53,538	4,708	2,382	1,606	309	17	307,982
3,522	1,735	70	...	...	46	...	...	3,567	4,046	57	9	6	2	215,383
4,504	2,345	323	...	50	4,023	...	2	57,105	8,754	2,439	1,615	315	19	523,365
238	775	...	...	70	2,614	...	...	18,017	2,377	2,814	...	1,833	872	125,016
1,745	6,302	...	...	1	77	...	...	1,624	985	170	...	816	767	225,318
1,983	7,077	...	...	71	2,691	...	...	19,641	3,362	2,984	...	2,649	1,639	350,334
186	16,117	264	2	83	2,490	...	...	30,643	336	1,579	9,552	7,387	296	354,412
702	268	23	...	...	4	...	...	64	6	2	56	369	...	34,791
888	16,385	287	2	83	2,494	...	...	30,707	342	1,581	9,608	7,756	296	389,203
135	211	189	...	1,691	1,368	...	...	1,808	...	577	19,415	2,703	460	155,386
626	4,084	13	...	...	40	...	...	320	...	61	84	2,356	3	85,416
761	4,295	202	...	1,691	1,408	...	...	2,128	...	638	19,499	5,059	463	240,802

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Cereals and Pulses.							
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massur.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	16,100	2,904	77	710	10	266	38	20,105
	Unirrigated ...	318,282	4,896	37,219	10	70	830	1	361,308
	Total ...	334,382	7,800	37,296	720	80	1,096	39	381,413
Ráwalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	9,366	7,430	5	3	55	27	614	17,500
	Unirrigated ...	351,509	7,248	24,035	...	17	144	1	382,954
	Total ...	360,875	14,678	24,040	3	72	171	615	400,454
Hazára ...	Irrigated ...	11,538	4,946	6	1	59	2	8	16,560
	Unirrigated ...	87,499	33,846	135	...	222	2,358	144	124,204
	Total ...	99,037	38,792	141	1	281	2,360	152	140,764
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	88,192	57,070	6	377	114	2,937	361	149,057
	Unirrigated ...	123,027	48,819	647	49	...	278	...	172,820
	Total ...	211,219	105,889	653	426	114	3,215	361	321,877
Kohát ...	Irrigated ...	16,301	3,580	2	...	...	...	...	19,883
	Unirrigated ...	65,293	1,786	9,131	...	...	...	...	76,210
	Total ...	81,594	5,366	9,133	...	...	...	...	96,093
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	77,728	15,231	357	...	74	...	15	93,405
	Unirrigated ...	163,419	7,739	82,036	...	905	1,322	...	255,421
	Total ...	241,147	22,970	82,393	...	979	1,322	15	348,826
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	94,101	8,615	262	1,559	162	2	5	104,706
	Unirrigated ...	182,098	9,724	23,612	2,150	11,009	2,233	42	230,868
	Total ...	276,199	18,339	23,874	3,709	11,171	2,235	47	335,574
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	88,056	2,506	2,753	...	4,986	186	599	99,086
	Unirrigated ...	56,829	2,007	4,335	...	9,624	4,915	1,075	78,785
	Total ...	144,885	4,513	7,088	...	14,610	5,101	1,674	177,871
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated ...	173,750	7,719	3,728	47	21,459	966	28	207,697
	Unirrigated ...	56,283	3,297	4,584	...	22,615	3,536	837	91,152
	Total ...	230,033	11,016	8,312	47	44,074	4,502	865	298,849
Grand Total of the Province.	Irrigated ...	3,203,460	407,715	327,537	61,445	37,251	17,300	8,745	4,063,453
	Unirrigated ...	3,064,495	398,196	1,257,690	109,494	87,693	79,808	20,272	5,017,648
	Total ...	6,267,955	805,911	1,585,227	170,939	124,944	97,108	29,017	9,081,101

No. VI B—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Oilseeds.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous food crops.					
									Orchards and garden produce.					
Linseed.	Rape and others.	Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
707	158	191	2	10	778	...	...	1,140	149	881	1,711	683	39	26,554
1,255	14,129	5	13	...	6	...	...	486	2	17	29	2,492	51	379,793
1,962	14,287	196	15	10	784	...	...	1,626	151	898	1,740	3,175	90	406,347
96	328	192	...	18	2,758	...	1	1,247	110	536	205	2,106	45	25,142
73	14,843	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	57	23	6	3,381	158	401,506
169	15,171	192	...	18	2,762	...	1	1,254	167	559	211	5,487	203	426,648
1	928	31	...	43	202	...	...	2,588	349	290	35	171	30	21,228
1	13,229	...	...	1	1	..	...	27	20	15	19	82	10	137,609
2	14,157	31	...	44	203	...	...	2,615	369	305	54	253	40	158,837
6	5,357	283	...	22	3,785	...	...	12,373	824	2,737	121	4,623	1,445	180,633
75	10,472	3	...	...	1	...	...	111	...	...	...	4,146	15	187,643
81	15,829	286	...	22	3,786	...	...	12,484	824	2,737	121	8,769	1,460	368,276
...	120	62	...	...	192	...	...	254	189	35	48	650	...	21,433
...	582	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	719	...	77,515
...	702	65	...	...	192	...	1	254	189	35	48	1,369	...	98,948
8	974	...	...	1	689	...	...	10,236	207	419	369	4,434	...	110,742
103	1,233	...	...	...	13	...	...	174	...	3	134	5,530	...	262,611
111	2,207	...		1	702	...	...	10,410	207	422	503	9,964	...	373,353
1	2,474	437	1	2	1,265	24	...	302	254	497	11,923	3,171	66	125,123
27	28,013	262	..	...	...	...	...	964	1	12	4,256	6,448	42	270,893
28	30,487	699	1	2	1,265	24	...	1,266	255	509	16,179	9,619	108	396,016
...	2,562	...	5	653	1,555	19	...	843	365	1,169	6,631	238	172	113,298
...	31,550	...	...	1	2	10	...	326	52	184	536	735	66	112,247
...	34,112	...	5	654	1,557	29	..	1,169	417	1,353	7,167	973	238	225,545
..	3,249	48	3	6	1,438	4	...	2	673	1,206	12,009	604	1,880	228,819
5	2,325	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	11	1,453	307	2,502	97,783
5	5,574	67	3	6	1,438	4	...	5	679	1,217	13,462	911	4,382	326,602
16,810	137,749	12,097	162	7,244	51,086	54	222	422,531	33,993	51,731	188,734	60,220	13,637	5,059,723
19,383	241,730	1,198	2,157	2,039	1,182	10	14	37,996	23,569	6,162	11,719	43,554	4,549	5,412,910
36,193	379,479	13,295	2,319	9,283	52,268	64	236	460,527	57,562	57,893	200,453	103,774	18,186	10,472,633

STATEMENT

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURN FOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CEREALS AND							
DISTRICT.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
HISSAR	Irrigated	268	40,577	12,346	10,542	1,593	...	292	39,652
	Unirrigated ...	7,813	6,763	18,254	56,274	131,309	...	7	76,493
	Total ...	8,081	47,340	30,600	66,816	132,902	...	299	116,145
ROHTAK	Irrigated	2,503	74,248	16,902	3,529	517	1	73	11,196
	Unirrigated ...	50	8,238	6,128	160,675	112,946	...	104	45,902
	Total ...	2,553	82,486	23,030	164,204	113,463	1	177	57,098
GURGAON ...	Irrigated	10	31,891	56,377	1,449	1,127	...	71	22,408
	Unirrigated ...	139	20,224	47,524	110,299	147,177	...	770	80,769
	Total ...	149	52,115	103,901	111,748	148,304	...	841	103,177
DELHI	Irrigated	4,261	69,873	7,827	630	166	10	2,711	7,223
	Unirrigated ...	615	46,656	15,520	69,839	42,673	17	9,825	52 201
	Total ...	4,876	116,529	23,347	70,469	42,839	27	12,536	59,424
KARNAL	Irrigated	14,373	132,274	9,927	5,991	462	481	1,690	11,497
	Unirrigated ...	46,228	26,610	4,254	91,868	9,447	678	12,663	17,749
	Total ...	60,601	158,884	14,181	97,859	9,909	1,159	14,353	29,246
UMBALLA ...	Irrigated	5,888	20,479	1,814	165	4	19	1,411	1.164
	Unirrigated ...	111,013	116,817	7,898	89,471	6,494	1,303	110,259	43,505
	Total ...	116,901	137,296	9,712	89,636	6,498	1,322	111,670	44,669
SIMLA	Irrigated	501	361	28	...	...	30	169	...
	Unirrigated ...	427	2,232	1,296	...	...	943	1,501	3
	Total ...	928	2,593	1,324	...	...	973	1,670	3
KANGRA	Irrigated	76,143	47,173	8,774	31	...	282	7,625	345
	Unirrigated .	41,272	84,887	38,793	124	6	13,889	123,285	6,383
	Total ...	117,415	132,060	47,567	155	6	14,171	130,910	6,728
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated	12,705	21 535	2,187	47	5	...	5,101	2.787
	Unirrigated ...	26,394	232,957	14,412	36,037	3,977	...	145,601	89,295
	Total ...	39,099	254,492	16,599	36,084	3,982	...	150,702	92,082
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated	2,243	138,690	6,814	6,793	66	11	77,911	7,305
	Unirrigated ...	3,524	82,754	2,320	57,633	508	669	15,152	27,743
	Total ...	5,767	221,444	9,134	64,426	574	680	93,063	35,048
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated	150	89,657	5,704	3,268	50	1	49,347	20.537
	Unirrigated ...	3,917	112,281	6,545	92,996	2,493	4	14,409	120,278
	Total ...	4,067	201,938	12,249	96,264	2,543	5	63,756	140,815

No. VI C.

THE YEAR KHARIF 1895 AND RABI 1896.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mung and mash.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
...	249	214	105,733	...	424	4,584	946	216	...	...	1,594
2	8,361	24,201	329,477	1	3,468	6,481	1	7	...	...	...
2	8,610	24,415	435,210	1	3,892	11,065	947	223	...	...	1,594
3	249	1,274	110,495	...	220	3,022	88	158	...	...	13,683
16	20,011	59,947	414,017	...	1,405	3,860	3	4	...	...	579
19	20,260	61,221	524,512	...	1,625	6,882	91	162	...	...	14,262
49	73	421	113,876	...	202	3,227	473	2,313	...	...	6,514
174	22,945	125,197	555,218	...	4,698	18,597	11	20	...	...	2,030
223	23,018	125,618	669,094	...	4,900	21,824	484	2,333	...	...	8,544
2,785	45	1,280	96,811	...	93	2,648	2,352	803	...	9	14,435
2,953	6,330	36,915	283,544	...	1,126	4,929	4	99	...	12	5,088
5,738	6,375	38,195	380,355	...	1,219	7,577	2,356	902	...	21	19,523
255	189	2,978	180,117	3	176	1,979	1,032	740	...	...	12,510
626	8,210	4,466	222,799	36	1,688	809	24	5	...	...	3,432
881	8,399	7,444	402,916	39	1,864	2,788	1,056	745	...	...	15 942
4,437	249	384	36,014	163	33	1,325	650	334	2	...	3,439
66,501	30,855	25,060	609,176	1,878	2,097	8,400	141	86	...	...	20,752
70,938	31,104	25,444	645,190	2,041	2,130	9,725	791	420	2	...	24,191
4	16	7	1,116	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	12
1,878	581	568	9,429	...	3	1	1	18	1	...	...
1,882	597	575	10,545	...	3	1	1	50	1	...	12
1,527	2,852	2,383	147,135	12,189	122	664	44	53	399	9	2,208
19,676	27,729	23,244	379,288	385	6,460	2,255	175	46	695	112	3,767
21,203	30,581	25,627	526,423	12,574	6,582	2,919	219	99	1,094	121	5,975
40	37	894	45,338	244	12	593	328	88	49	...	5,929
8,259	17,225	40,109	614,266	2,907	3,885	1,687	29	110	6	...	28,744
8,299	17,262	41,003	659,604	3,151	3,897	2,280	357	198	55	...	34,673
4,522	308	2,355	247,018	283	163	1,229	2,417	516	1	...	38,310
38,448	19,090	45,134	292,975	139	1,590	140	58	8	...	2	2,234
42,970	19,398	47,489	539,993	422	1,753	1,369	2,475	524	1	2	40,544
92	724	978	170,508	168	387	2,922	513	111	5	4	14,606
533	43,107	65,524	462,087	231	876	8,200	2	3	...	2	2,957
625	43,831	66,502	632,595	399	1,263	11,122	515	114	5	6	17,563

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Hissar	Irrigated	38,677	416	...	5,852	2	...	...	431
	Unirrigated ...	243	217	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	38,920	633	...	5,855	2	...	...	434
Rohtak	Irrigated	7,570	392	...	6,618	...	...	...	241
	Unirrigated ...	21,402	1,388	...	1,479	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,972	1,780	...	8,097	...	...	...	241
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated	13,290	442	...	3,232	1	...	...	913
	Unirrigated ...	40,846	1,711	...	25	1	...	...	3
	Total ...	54,136	2,153	...	3,257	2	...	...	916
Delhi	Irrigated	3,886	457	...	1,221	5	...	...	1,184
	Unirrigated ...	18,886	1,321	36	252	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	22,772	1,778	36	1,473	5	...	...	1,189
Karnal	Irrigated	14,174	369	63	1,300	...	9	...	1,264
	Unirrigated ...	14,328	813	60	204	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	28,502	1,182	123	1,504	...	9	...	1,268
Umballa ...	Irrigated	461	15	...	...	5	3,324	...	1,351
	Unirrigated ...	43,921	1,884	69	920	66	243	3	26
	Total ...	44 382	1,899	69	920	71	3,567	3	1,377
Simla	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	5	...	6	...	...	212	52	...
	Total ...	5	...	6	...	...	218	52	...
Kangra	Irrigated	744	143	23	...	28	101	3,555	558
	Unirrigated ...	5,914	2,191	281	...	200	1,571	6,165	381
	Total ...	6 658	2,334	304	...	228	1,672	9,720	939
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated	778	8	6	9	76	83	...	2,206
	Unirrigated ..	23,857	6,175	191	1,661	1,860	1	...	180
	Total ...	24,635	6,183	197	1,670	1,936	84	...	2,386
Jullundur ...	Irrigated	28,658	303	42	172	13	286	...	3,137
	Unirrigated ...	3,195	3,099	74	272	1	4	...	3
	Total ...	31,853	3,402	116	444	14	290	...	3,140
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated	11,424	517	251	709	...	36	...	1,495
	Unirrigated ...	3,563	3,620	76	1,160	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	14,987	4,137	327	1,869	...	36	...	1,497

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Narcotics.			Orchard and Garden produce.		Miscellaneous crops.			Total.			
					Food.		*Non-food.*				
Indian Hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif, 1895.	Rabi, 1896.	Total, 1895-96.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	7,737	334	602	313	587	187	64,619	104,016	168,635	102,867
...	...	19,738	91	40	5	7	25	251,614	108,193	359,807	404,114
...	...	27,475	425	642	318	594	212	316,233	212,209	528,442	506,981
...	...	2,556	310	455	358	496	201	36,017	110,846	146,863	202,218
...	...	25	423	118	...	7	7	380,100	64,617	444,717	364,406
...	...	2,581	733	573	358	503	208	416,117	175,463	591,580	566,624
...	...	679	438	913	1,876	165	21	27,812	120,763	148,575	206,722
...	3	1,258	617	359	2	100	123	456,589	169,035	625,624	521,478
...	3	1,937	1,055	1,272	1,878	265	140	484,401	289,798	774,199	728,200
...	...	4,887	2,830	1,615	159	440	19	32,856	100,998	133,854	177,741
...	...	10,098	661	342	2	862	511	202,208	125,571	327,779	253,445
...	...	14,985	3,491	1,957	161	1,302	531	235,064	226,569	461,633	431,186
...	...	2,871	350	676	771	835	6,625	53,859	172,005	225,864	228,256
...	...	13,872	926	146	...	239	812	208,176	52,021	260,197	211,841
..	..	16,743	1,276	822	771	1,074	7,437	262,035	224,026	486,061	440,097
...	...	415	529	1,194	103	176	32	13,579	35,986	49,565	48,378
...	42	1,013	13,318	905	33	971	88	443,400	262,632	706,032	627,984
...	42	1,428	13,847	2,099	136	1,147	120	456,979	298,618	755,597	676,362
...	...	...	10	15	...	2	...	777	416	1,193	787
..	...	40	58	6	...	206	4	6,206	3,836	10,042	8,851
...	...	40	68	21	...	208	4	6,983	4,252	11,235	9,638
...	3	3	478	555	49	291	5	96,921	72,438	169,359	110,131
...	1	200	1,005	1,435	...	1,071	296	276,810	137,084	413,894	338,228
...	4	203	1,483	1,990	49	1,362	301	373,731	209,522	583,253	448,359
...	...	5,510	117	1,424	767	684	535	25,524	39,260	64,784	46,555
...	...	2,143	9,109	2,548	12	5,203	178	344,792	359,960	704,752	578,500
...	..	7,653	9,226	3,972	779	5,887	713	370,316	399,220	769,536	625,055
...	...	47,972	3,969	4,884	342	1,081	194	159,020	221,970	380,990	277,382
...	...	3,207	470	592	2	579	250	151,758	157,136	308,894	284,414
...	...	51,179	4,439	5,476	344	1,660	444	310,778	379,106	689,884	561,796
...	6	14,742	310	1,524	1,341	1,868	39	83,271	140,215	223,486	151,187
...	2	5,481	44	177	2	1,586	107	238,560	251,618	490,178	487,010
...	8	20,223	354	1,701	1,343	3,454	146	321,831	391,833	713,664	638,197

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CEREALS AND							
DISTRICT.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
FEROZPORE ...	Irrigated	1,001	233,873	14,164	55,598	6,031	1	42,565	108,917
	Unirrigated ...	252	115,610	20,015	97,917	12,634	...	2,769	306,248
	Total ...	1,253	349,483	34,179	153,515	18,665	1	45,334	415,165
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated	14,860	236,928	5,789	67,412	4,708	133	1,184	8,681
	Unirrigated ...	1	43,781	767	1,519	903	...	24	5,150
	Total ...	14,861	280,709	6,556	68,931	5,611	133	1,208	13,831
JHANG	Irrigated	1,759	210,111	9,773	50,407	4,717	695	10,312	2,093
	Unirrigated ...	1,205	34,345	1,250	5,968	5,043	3	1,002	8,751
	Total ...	2,964	244,456	11,023	56,375	9,760	698	11,314	10,844
MONTGOMERY. ...	Irrigated	9,189	124,430	6,938	10,417	302	33	5,464	14,184
	Unirrigated ...	1,601	15,588	657	1,875	229	...	403	5,285
	Total ...	10,790	140,018	7,595	12,292	531	33	5,867	19,469
LAHORE	Irrigated	29,884	294,727	17,889	56,958	951	78	46,822	27,551
	Unirrigated ...	497	34,180	1,970	20,860	360	...	2,095	30,645
	Total ...	30,381	328,907	19,859	77,818	1,311	78	48,917	58,196
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated	34,191	191,864	13,576	15,271	10	507	45,315	12,433
	Unirrigated ...	1,469	86,425	4,978	60,112	100	41	4,850	80,628
	Total ...	35,660	278,289	18,554	75,383	110	548	50,165	93,061
GURDASPUR ...	Irrigated	31,956	66,938	9,262	100	4	...	11,054	1,244
	Unirrigated ...	49,653	190,839	36,870	6,121	3,717	...	43,487	26,966
	Total ...	81,609	257,777	46,132	6,221	3,721	...	54,541	28,210
SIALKOT	Irrigated	54,419	188,038	44,708	4,565	173	1,400	35,581	4,646
	Unirrigated ...	25,523	139,062	30,683	40,665	3,057	683	38,893	15,664
	Total ...	79,942	327,100	75,391	45,230	3,230	2,083	74,474	20,310
GUJRAT	Irrigated	6,365	77,262	15,052	7,393	2,762	...	15,019	1,504
	Unirrigated ...	2,453	175,443	14,347	52,811	87,163	...	11,407	17,360
	Total ...	8,818	252,705	29,399	60,204	89,925	...	26,426	18,864
GUJRANWALA ...	Irrigated	19,485	227,694	26,772	25,811	3,901	273	21,884	9,819
	Unirrigated ...	516	17,670	2,461	29,978	2,535	23	2,413	7,542
	Total ...	20,001	245,364	29,233	55,789	6,436	296	24,297	17,361
SHAHPUR ...	Irrigated	638	1,09,705	5,091	19,955	8,273	...	3,941	5,155
	Unirrigated ...	822	66,894	1,892	13,693	70,662	...	2,624	7,396
	Total ...	1,460	1,76,599	6,983	33,648	78,935	...	6,565	12,551

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mung and mash.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
397	6,246	14,151	482,947	19	3,444	53,544	2,359	1,226	1	2	1,475
230	25,562	61,858	643,095	2	2,561	48,271	4	72	...	1	62
627	31,808	76,012	1,126,042	21	6,005	101,815	2,363	1,298	1	3	1,537
7,730	412	10,995	358,832	1	13,788	6,793	213	354	...	...	2,238
103	2,702	36,035	90,985	1	5,414	3,047	...	19	...	...	3
7,833	3,114	47,030	449,817	2	19,202	9,840	213	373	...	...	2,241
17,439	1,756	1,133	310,195	40	5,420	13,802	161	146	..	...	4,633
595	25,537	13,355	97,054	365	3,017	300	...	78	...	...	17
18,034	27,293	14,488	407,249	405	8,437	14,102	161	224	...	...	4,650
3,492	698	1,790	176,937	5	7,616	747	583	1,666	...	29	407
372	1,885	5,360	33,255	...	1,723	223	11	11	...	8	11
3,864	2,583	7,150	210,192	5	9,339	970	594	1,677	...	37	418
4,293	1,328	3,274	483,755	31	2,933	16,709	3,969	452	3	...	5,693
410	6,882	8,513	106,412	4	1,039	7,582	2	23	...	...	33
4,703	8,210	11,787	590,167	35	3,972	24,291	3,971	475	3	...	5,726
473	2,051	918	316,609	319	1,295	18,910	1,296	481	...	...	23,764
1,165	17,056	13,351	270,175	236	3,998	7,964	3	5	...	...	1,537
1,638	19,107	14,269	586,784	555	5,293	26,874	1,299	486	...	...	25,301
656	2,230	2,705	126,149	985	349	6,006	502	648	257	...	28,762
11,455	48,225	28,505	445,838	5,064	12,186	7,531	38	639	83	...	29,730
12,111	50,455	31,210	571,987	6,049	12,535	13,537	540	1,287	340	...	58,492
1,892	583	2,483	338,488	982	458	12,353	1,083	254	174	6	31,471
13,739	11,508	21,573	341,050	3,522	2,558	12,543	18	71	1	...	17,553
15,631	12,091	24,056	679,538	4,504	3,016	24,896	1,101	325	175	6	49,024
1,802	132	1,064	128,355	238	272	3,966	26	...	...	...	7,838
1,716	6,466	34,497	403,663	1,745	5,727	7,236	...	...	...	...	1,113
3,518	6,598	35,561	532,018	1,983	5,99	11,202	26	...	...	...	8,951
22,853	2,404	2,222	363,118	186	1,236	26,167	371	264	3	...	18,348
5,438	8,258	8,415	85,249	702	1,017	1,029	..	23	...	...	83
28,291	10,662	10,637	448,367	888	2,253	27,196	371	287	3	...	18,431
9,038	119	698	1,62,613	135	1,060	211	104	189	...	...	1,194
494	2,521	13,533	1,80,531	626	2,313	4,090	...	13	...	...	6
9,532	2,640	14,231	3,43,144	761	3,373	4,301	104	202	...	...	1,200

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated	11,942	713	14	64	..	25	...	2,456
	Unirrigated ...	845	449	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,787	1,162	15	64	...	25	...	2,456
Mooltan ...	Irrigated	72,847	33	1	34,695	1	19	...	2,110
	Unirrigated ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	72,884	33	1	34,695	1	19	...	2,115
Jhang	Irrigated	60,980	245	42	113	3	22	...	2,061
	Unirrigated ...	714	2	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	61,694	247	42	113	3	22	...	2,080
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	39,659	69	15	...	...	30	...	1,588
	Unirrigated ...	1,478	...	...	2	...	2	...	43
	Total ...	41,137	69	15	2	...	32	...	1,631
Lahore	Irrigated	54,128	772	25	7	14	376	...	3,485
	Unirrigated ...	3,044	138	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	57,172	910	25	7	14	376	...	3,486
Amritsar ...	Irrigated	21,748	537	55	...	...	246	...	2,074
	Unirrigated ...	2,932	529	5	...	...	2	...	47
	Total ...	24,680	1,066	60	...	...	248	...	2,121
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated	5,201	151	...	...	1	32	...	1,421
	Unirrigated ...	14,229	3,539	...	...	16	1	...	266
	Total ...	19,430	3,690	...	...	17	33	...	1,687
Sialkot	Irrigated	20,956	462	83	...	...	50	...	3,977
	Unirrigated ...	14,561	2,739	128	...	...	...	...	46
	Total ...	35,517	3,201	211	...	...	50	...	4,023
Gujrat	Irrigated	12,091	57	72	...	...	70	...	2,614
	Unirrigated ...	38,035	1,571	29	...	...	1	...	77
	Total ...	50,126	1,628	101	...	...	71	...	2,691
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated	52,746	516	39	151	2	83	...	2,490
	Unirrigated ...	9,254	39	30	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	62,000	555	69	151	2	83	...	2,494
Shahpur ...	Irrigated	43,122	8	8	1	...	1,691	...	1,368
	Unirrigated ...	29,659	13	16	...	...	...	...	40
	Total ...	72,781	21	24	1	...	1,691	...	1,408

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Narcotics.			Orchard and Garden produce.		Miscellaneous crops.			Total.			
					Food.		*Non-food.*				
Indian Hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif, 1895	Rabi, 1896..	Total, 1895-96.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	1	18,773	2,113	2,011	2,559	8,597	67	150,704	443,648	594,352	585,441
...	...	3,845	42	88	22	976	10	203,976	496,370	700,346	607,843
...	1	22,618	2,155	2,099	2,581	9,573	77	354,680	940,018	1,294,698	1,193,284
3	206	10,691	1,294	4,232	45,275	47	119	222,248	331,544	553,792	521,858
...	4	3,570	16	485	2,153	17	193	11,634	94,315	105,949	99,565
3	210	14,261	1,310	4,717	47,428	64	312	233,882	425,859	659,741	621,423
3	3	12,910	197	580	31,937	9,161	214	149,860	303,008	4,52,868	409,034
...	8	196	30	284	954	1,097	...	44,842	59,293	1.04,135	91,740
3	11	13,106	227	864	32,891	10,258	214	194,702	362,301	557,003	500,774
...	...	56,036	199	1,420	29,575	3,041	20	107,147	212,495	319,642	301,429
...	...	11,716	1	293	1,933	538	1	10,567	40,682	51,249	47,680
...	...	67,752	200	1,713	31,508	3,579	21	117,714	253,177	370,891	349,109
1	3	61,591	2,350	16,158	9,120	717	225	217,681	444,836	662,517	5,28.275
...	...	1,697	77	951	9	88	...	39,884	81,216	121,100	1,23,072
1	3	63,288	2,427	17,109	9,129	805	225	257,565	526,052	783,617	651,347
...	...	69,441	11,705	3,764	502	2,723	52	167,995	307,526	475,521	375,696
...	...	2,410	232	25	6	647	20	110,660	180,113	290,773	261,871
...	...	71,851	11,937	3,789	508	3,370	72	278,655	487,639	766,294	637,567
...	...	13,806	1,123	2,746	62	1,797	42	88,055	101,985	190,040	185,725
...	...	39,311	2,002	416	2	4,969	135	285,285	280,710	565,995	479,168
...	...	53,117	3,125	3,162	64	6,766	177	373,340	382,695	756,035	664,893
...	2	54,307	5,215	3,162	1,606	468	37	167,612	307,982	475,594	435,193
...	...	10,771	4,269	134	9	304	46	194,940	215,383	410,323	318,676
...	2	65,078	9,484	3,296	1,615	772	83	362,552	523,365	885,917	753,869
...	...	18,282	2,482	3,008	...	1,992	1,057	57,404	125.016	182,420	163,224
...	...	2,045	1,033	177	...	839	796	238,769	225,318	464,087	433,766
...	...	20,327	3.515	3,185	...	2,831	1,853	296,173	350,334	646,507	596,990
...	...	30,643	633	1,811	9,552	7,477	354	161 778	354,412	516,190	480,987
...	...	64	138	76	56	772	196	63,941	34,791	98,732	77,428
...	...	30,707	771	1,887	9,608	8,249	550	225,719	389,203	614,922	558,415
...	...	2,024	...	690	19,415	2,817	752	82,016	155,386	237,402	223,696
...	...	704	...	74	84	6,471	3	139,227	85,416	224,643	216,434
...	...	2,728	...	764	19,499	9,288	755	221,243	240,804	462,045	440,130

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CEREALS AND							
DISTRICT.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
JHELUM	Irrigated	64	16,100	2,904	1,194	3,460	...	3,415	77
	Unirrigated ...	1,568	318,282	4,896	36,692	125,933	...	3,268	37,219
	Total ...	1,632	334,382	7,800	37,886	129,393	...	6,683	37,296
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated	1,504	9,366	7,430	638	1,796	...	18,232	5
	Unirrigated ...	270	351,509	7,248	45,386	176,581	...	44,333	24,035
	Total ...	1,774	360,875	14,678	46,024	178,377	...	62,565	24,040
HAZARA	Irrigated	14,379	11,538	4,946	276	43	...	14,931	6
	Unirrigated ...	...	87,499	33,846	2,030	6,763	...	173,130	135
	Total ...	14,379	99,037	38,792	2,306	6,806	...	188,061	141
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated	12,595	88,192	57,070	12,559	6	...	104,964	6
	Unirrigated ...	4	123,027	48,819	29,625	1,391	...	7,674	647
	Total ...	12,599	211,219	105,889	42,184	1,397	...	112,638	653
KOHAT	Irrigated	2,637	16,301	3,580	170	789	...	11,142	2
	Unirrigated ...	2	65,293	1,786	5,118	40,888	...	5,333	9,131
	Total ...	2,639	81,594	5,366	5,288	41,677	...	16,475	9,133
BANNU	Irrigated	1,301	77,728	15,231	2,269	4,232	...	27,072	357
	Unirrigated ...	...	163,419	7,739	11,502	89,072	...	20	82,036
	Total ...	1,301	241,147	22,970	13,771	93,304	...	27,092	82,393
D. I. KHAN ...	Irrigated	1,253	94,101	8,615	8,227	9,967	...	148	262
	Unirrigated ...	...	182,098	9,724	21,008	67,228	...	2	23,612
	Total ...	1,253	276,199	18,339	29,235	77,195	...	150	23,874
D. G. KHAN ...	Irrigated	25,850	88,056	2,506	37,201	6,269	...	17	2,753
	Unirrigated ...	4	56,829	2,007	86,403	21,156	...	...	4,335
	Total ...	25,854	144,885	4,513	123,604	27,425	...	17	7,088
MUZAFFARGARH ...	Irrigated	37,828	173,750	7,719	16,553	5,941	23	15	3,728
	Unirrigated ...	21	56,283	3,297	1,418	1,096	...	1	4,584
	Total ...	37,849	230,033	11,016	17,971	7,037	23	16	8,312
TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Irrigated	420,203	3,203,460	407,715	425,419	68,325	3,978	565,478	327,537
	Unirrigated ...	327,253	3,064,495	398,196	1,335,917	1,173,541	18,253	777,304	1,257,690
	Total ...	747,456	6,267,955	805,911	1,761,336	1,241,866	22,231	1,342,782	1,585,227

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mung and mash.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
859	41	400	28,514	707	20	158	721	191	...	...	284
202	23,583	43,178	594,821	1,255	1,212	14,129	...	5	...	...	4
1,061	23,624	43,578	623,335	1,962	1,232	14,287	721	196	...	...	288
18	152	877	40,018	96	42	328	579	192	...	...	2,211
2,250	47,505	59,998	759,115	73	2,795	14,849	7	...	...	...	12
2,268	47,657	60,875	799,133	169	2,837	15,177	586	192	...	...	2,223
30	412	902	47,463	1	32	931	139	31	866	...	1,101
4,757	11,835	37,269	357,264	1	459	13,232	1	...	...	...	...
4,787	12,247	38,171	404,727	2	491	14,163	140	31	866	...	1,101
384	1,892	4,766	282,434	6	174	5,357	2,546	283	1	...	10,496
102	2,073	18,938	232,300	75	5,378	10,472	...	3	...	...	1
486	3,965	23,704	514,734	81	5,552	15,829	2,546	286	1	...	10,497
8	855	45	35,529	...	260	120	62	62	1	...	74
1,074	3,266	3,966	135,857	...	1,576	582	1	3	...	...	...
1,082	4,121	4,011	171,386	...	1,836	702	63	65	1	...	74
2	5	167	128,364	8	12	974	116	...	196	22	7,638
1	2,279	12,430	368,498	103	454	1,233	...	...	...	...	...
3	2,284	12,597	496,86:	111	466	2,207	116	...	196	22	7,638
1,991	78	288	124,93(	1	599	2,474	71	437	...	...	99
2,789	8,179	24,571	339,21)	27	28,403	28,013	...	262	...	...	...
4,780	8,257	24,859	464,141	28	29,002	30,487	71	699	...	...	99
855	95	6,400	170,002	...	733	2,562	186	...	2	...	47
272	2,153	15,650	188,809	...	2,192	31,550	...	...	...	...	1
1,127	2,248	22,050	358,811	...	2,925	34,112	186	...	2	...	48
1,371	90	31,806	278,824	...	1,577	3,295	258	48	...	...	5,146
470	1,429	27,136	95,735	5	3,562	2,537	...	19	...	...	...
1,841	1,519	58,942	374,559	5	5,139	5,832	258	67	...	...	5,146
89,297	26,570	100,255	5,638,237	16,810	43,152	197,600	24,188	12,288	1,960	81	266,159
186,700	463,348	938,496	9,941,193	19,383	114,880	271,772	534	1,652	786	137	119,749
275,997	489,918	1,038,751	15,579,43(	36,193	158,032	469,372	24,722	13,940	2,746	218	385,908

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Jhelum	Irrigated	4,364	6	15	...	2	10	...	778
	Unirrigated ...	44,669	913	111	...	13	...	...	6
	Total ...	49,033	919	126	...	15	10	...	784
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated	4,980	25	5	...	...	18	...	2,758
	Unirrigated ...	41,619	1,521	2	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	46,599	1,546	7	...	...	18	...	2,762
Hazara	Irrigated	1,894	18	1	...	...	43	...	202
	Unirrigated ...	9,764	106	9	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	11,658	124	10	...	...	44	...	203
Peshawar ...	Irrigated	24,291	111	3	...	...	22	...	3,785
	Unirrigated ...	3,772	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	28,063	116	3	...	...	22	...	3,786
Kohat	Irrigated	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
	Unirrigated ...	6,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Bannu	Irrigated	4,066	25	...	2	...	1	...	689
	Unirrigated ...	10,789	43	5	...	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	14,855	68	5	2	...	1	...	702
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated	7,240	2	...	1	1	2	...	1,265
	Unirrigated ...	18,998	2	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,238	4	...	13	1	2		1,265
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated	34,942	1	1	15,797	5	653	...	1,555
	Unirrigated ...	2,956	...	...	...	..	1	...	2
	Total ...	37,898	1	1	15,797	5	654	...	1,557
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	25,741	3	...	23.877	3	6	...	1,438
	Unirrigated ...	146	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25,887	4	...	23,877	3	6	...	1,438
Total of the Province.	Irrigated	624,083	6,816	764	93.821	162	7,244	3,555	51,086
	Unirrigated ...	430,116	34,029	1,129	5.990	2,157	2,039	6,220	1,182
	Total ...	1,054,199	40,845	1,893	99,811	2,319	9.283	9,775	52,268

No. VIC—*concluded.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Narcotics.			Orchard and Garden produce.		Miscellaneous crops.			Total.			
					Food.		*Non-food.*				
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif, 1895.	Rabi, 1896.	Total, 1895-96.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	1,169	267	1,027	1,711	688	63	14,141	26,554	40,695	29,331
...	...	2,292	3	38	29	2,493	169	282,369	379,793	662,162	640,961
...	...	3,461	270	1,065	1,740	3,181	232	296,510	406,347	702,857	670,292
...	1	1,252	184	919	205	2,122	48	30,841	25,142	55,983	34,691
...	...	209	64	50	6	4,750	158	423,728	401,506	825,234	795,342
...	1	1,461	248	969	211	6,872	206	454,569	426,648	881,217	830,033
...	...	2,589	369	429	35	178	36	35,130	21,228	56,358	40,040
...	...	179	23	505	19	528	49	244,532	137,609	382,141	326,161
...	...	2,768	392	934	54	706	85	279,662	158,837	438,499	366,201
...	...	13,493	1,868	4,018	121	4,681	1,503	174,560	180,633	355,193	251,537
...	...	975	...	6	...	4,177	15	69,537	187,643	257,180	243,618
...	...	14,468	1,868	4,024	121	8,858	1,518	244,097	368,276	612,373	495,155
...	...	271	229	233	48	650	...	17,781	21,433	39,214	27,627
...	1	...	...	1	...	719	...	67,680	77,515	145,195	143,779
...	1	271	229	234	48	1,369	...	85,461	98,948	184,409	171,406
...	...	10,236	223	635	369	4,483	...	47,317	110,742	158,059	131,470
...	...	360	...	3	134	8,978	...	128,002	262,611	390,613	380,858
...	...	10,596	223	638	503	13,461	...	175,319	373,353	548,672	512,328
24	3	308	286	647	11,923	3,658	101	28,949	125,123	154,072	145,695
...	...	969	1	18	4,256	12,828	44	162,151	270,893	433,044	411,977
24	3	1,277	287	665	16,179	16,486	145	191,100	396,016	587,116	557,672
19	...	1,372	707	1,373	6,631	242	484	124,016	113,298	237,314	230,867
10	...	8,544	58	507	536	735	99	123,753	112,247	236,000	229,744
29	...	9,916	765	1,880	7,167	977	583	247,769	225,545	473,314	460,611
4	...	2	718	1,410	12,009	606	5881	128,027	228,819	356,846	313,575
...	...	3	6	13	1.453	307	2,102	8,506	97,783	106,289	102,521
4	...	5	724	1,423	13,462	913	4,383	136,533	326,602	463,135	416,096
54	228	466,568	41,837	64,130	188,734	62,770	14,913	2,767,517	5,059,723	7,827,240	6,967,615
10	61	146,935	34,717	10,812	11,719	63,064	6,840	5,814,196	5,412,910	11,227,106	10,112,475
64	289	613,503	76,554	74,942	200,453	125,834	21,75	8,581,713	10,472,633	19,054,346	17,080,090

STATEMENT No. VII.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Area in acres.					Total Land Revenue and Population.						Incidence of land revenue on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
District.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.		Total land revenue of district (i.e., on area shown in column 2).			Population of district (i.e., of area shown in column 2).	Land revenue per head of population, columns 8 and 9.	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Hissár	3,338,880	28,356	45,677	3,264,847	2,602,393	7,47,175	31,609	7,78,784	776,006	1 0 1	7,70,931	0 3 9	0 4 9	4	83,946
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,264	4,788	1,134,028	943,289	9,34,538	25,697	9,60,235	590,475	1 10 0	9,50,637	0 13 5	1 0 1	2	28,583
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,219	182,877	1,060,664	709,413	11,76,275	36,963	12,13,238	668,929	1 13 0	11,89,756	1 1 11	1 10 10	2	39,161
Delhi	825,600	10,011	14,070	801,519	422,658	7,90,006	61,291	8,51,297	638,689	1 5 4	8,36,151	1 0 8	1 15 8	2	2,05,190
Karnál	1,660,160	170,642	12,034	1,477,484	839,735	6,51,569	1,79,006	8,30,575	683,718	1 3 5	7,50,802	0 8 2	0 14 4	3	65,278
Umballa	1,541,760	24,787	...	1,516,973	621,842	8,71,103	5,10,913	13,82,016	1,033,427	1 5 5	13,21,422	0 13 11	2 2 0	4	1,14,241
Simla	65,280	1,326	43.975	19,979	9,758	16,135	1,557	17,692	44,642	0 6 4	16,135	0 12 11	1 10 5	1	13,279
Kángra	6,385,920	47,573	5,542,709	795,638	420,231	7,14,001	2,08,034	9,22,035	763,030	1 3 4	8,88,297	1 1 10	2 1 10	...	...
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	11,501	4,304	1,420,355	625,055	13,25,875	1,11,110	14,36,985	1,011,659	1 6 9	14,26,129	1 0 1	2 4 6	2	33,184
Jullundur	917,120	2,898	47,805	866,417	558,898	13,74,997	1,09,583	14,84,580	907,583	1 10 2	14,79,728	1 11 4	2 10 4	3	87,310
Ludhiána	929,920	32,170	42,428	855,322	610,549	9,24,427	1,85,876	11,10,303	648,722	1 11 5	10,77,311	1 4 2	1 12 3	2	64,450
Ferozepore	2,753,280	149,521	602,471	2,001,288	1,054,795	8,88,249	2,11,892	11,00,141	886,676	1 3 10	10,17,423	0 8 2	0 15 5	1	50,437
Mooltan	3,890,560	11,944	...	3,878,616	616,164	9,60,889	29,310	9,90,199	631,434	1 9 1	9,80,267	0 4 1	1 9 5	2	74,562
Jhang	3,675,520	107,487	1,804,416	1,763,617	524,175	5,04,287	16,210	5,20,497	436,841	1 3 1	5,13,938	0 4 8	0 15 8	2	36,766
Montgomery ...	3,682,560	42,809	2,206,116	1,433,635	388,333	3,19,885	16,479	3,36,364	499,521	0 10 9	3,27,477	0 3 8	0 13 6	...	...
Lahore	2,375,040	118,801	490,830	1,770,409	638,606	8,16,568	1,36,422	9,52,990	1,075,379	0 14 2	9,29,921	0 8 5	1 7 4	3	207,483
Amritsar	1,024,640	24,164	65,663	934,813	684,324	10,23,942	2,23,235	12,47,177	992,697	1 4 1	12,19,739	1 4 11	1 12 6	1	136,766
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	9,253	50,416	1,149,291	657,104	13,92,219	1,25,701	15,17,920	943,922	1 9 9	15,00,328	1 4 11	2 4 6	1	27,223
Siálkot	1,274,240	7,467	8,716	1,258,057	749,595	13,87,973	92,149	14,80,122	1,119,847	1 5 2	14,73,593	1 2 9	1 15 5	2	55,087
Gujrát	1,312,640	6,177	144,255	1,162,208	592,847	7,75,525	58,203	8,33,728	760,875	1 1 6	8,29,618	0 11 5	1 6 5	2	29,115
Gujránwála	2,012,800	30,915	776,323	1,205,562	546,061	7,95,788	1,63,413	9,59,201	690,169	1 6 3	9,46,555	0 12 7	1 11 9	2	42,571
Shahpur	3,097,600	49,285	1,145,708	1,902,607	571,155	5,56,191	45,418	6,01,609	493,588	1 3 6	5,97,874	0 5 0	1 0 9	1	17,428
Jhelum	2,556,800	22,814	...	2,533,986	1,075,688	6,91,254	38,362	7,29,616	609,056	1 3 2	7,24,492	0 4 7	0 10 9	2	27,933
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	80,003	1,639,985	1,384,012	817,882	9,09,358	65,243	9,74,601	887,194	1 1 7	9,57,245	0 11 1	1 2 9	1	73,795
Hazára	1,914,240	580,889	300,459	1,032,892	346,635	2,27,360	79,567	3,06,927	516,288	0 9 6	2,88,502	0 4 6	0 13 4	1	10,163
Pesháwar	1,667,392	447,897	115,941	1,103,554	373,784	9,21,340	1,76,320	10,97,660	703,915	1 8 11	8,44,505	0 12 3	2 4 2	3	107,137
Kohát	1,670,208	359,799	...	1,310,409	65,693	1,39,705	51,099	1,90,804	203,175	0 15 0	1,04,342	0 1 3	1 9 5	1	27,003
Bannu	2,580,480	634,801	...	1,945,679	518,989	4,02,393	33,428	4,35,821	372,276	1 2 9	4,13,475	0 3 5	0 12 9	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,260,480	456,046	939,232	4,865,202	513,900	4,08,630	1,58,385	5,67,015	486,201	1 2 8	4,99,123	0 1 8	0 15 6	1	26,884
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,452,160	570,714	341,237	2,540,209	412,823	3,46,438	72,083	4,18,521	404,031	1 0 7	3,73,794	0 2 4	0 14 6	1	27,886
Muzaffargarh ...	2,190,080	314,439	486,171	1,389,470	415,336	5,69,634	11,623	5,81,257	381,095	1 8 5	5,79,968	0 6 8	1 6 4	...	...
Total ...	71,224,320	4,386,972	17,058,606	49,778,742	19,927,710	2,35,63,729	32,66,181	2,68,29,910	20,861,060	1 4 7	2,58,29,478	0 8 4	1 4 9	52	1,712,861

STATEMENT No. VIII.

IRRIGATION IN 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops in column 41, Form VIC, irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by						Details of irrigated crops.				Serial No.
			Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pluses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	
			Government.	Private.									
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Hissár	528,442	159,700	3,592	...	5,108	235	168,635	40,577	65,156	3,430	59,472	1
2	Rohtak	591,580	123,782	...	...	23,067	14	146,863	74,248	36,247	15,302	21,066	2
3	Gurgáon	774,199	60,324	...	...	83,241	5,010	148,575	31,891	81,985	9,906	24,793	3
4	Delhi	461,633	64,286	...	174	69,394	...	133,854	69,873	26,938	19,479	17,564	4
5	Karnál	486,061	138,187	1,318	3,020	83,339	...	225,864	132,274	47,843	15,142	30,605	5
6	Umballa	755,597	1,291	...	7,726	29,505	11,043	49,565	20,479	15,535	5,441	8,110	6
7	Simla	11,235	...	...	...	...	1,193	1,193	361	755	39	38	7
8	Kángra	583,253	...	169,359	...	...	...	169,359	47,173	99,962	3,581	18,643	8
9	Hoshiárpur	769,536	8,252	9,896	125	39,417	7,094	64,784	21,535	23,803	8,921	10,525	9
10	Jullundur	689,884	...	...	4,723	375,009	1,258	381,990	138,690	108,328	48,586	85,386	10
11	Ludhiána	713,664	57,311	8	316	165,851	...	223,486	89,657	80,851	19,649	33,329	11
12	Ferozepore	1,294,698	409,754	44,639	...	139,959	...	594,352	233,873	249,074	16,755	94,650	12
13	Mooltan	659,741	184,040	9,496	...	130,731	6,300	553,792	236,928	121,904	53,086	141,874	13
14	Jhang	557,003	144,625	...	...	266,594	2 234	452,868	210,111	100,084	46,508	96,165	14
15	Montgomery ...	370,891	407,265	2,432	...	170,673	1,912	319,642	124,430	52,507	34,642	108,063	15
16	Lahore	783,617	358,405	...	12,134	282,708	9,270	662,517	294,727	189,028	34,038	144,724	16
17	Amritsar	766,294	205,930	...	1,163	266,455	1,973	475,521	191,864	124,745	42,458	116,454	17
18	Gurdáspur	756,035	32,732	31,833	4,355	120,472	648	190,040	66,938	59,211	34,490	29,401	18
19	Siálkot	885,917	...	8,286	...	434,033	33,275	475,594	188,038	150,450	41,922	95,184	19
20	Gujrát	646,507	...	...	...	182,420	...	182,420	77,262	51,093	15,320	38,745	20
21	Gujránwála	614,922	184,982	...	537	330,671	...	516,190	227,694	135,424	37,821	115,251	21
22	Shahpur	462,045	41,363	30,830	...	165,209	...	237,402	109,705	52,908	24,116	50,673	22
23	Jhelum	702,857	...	4,226	...	36,469	...	40,695	16,100	12,414	3,977	8,204	23
24	Ráwalpindi	881,217	...	16,123	...	39,860	...	55,983	9,366	30,652	5,641	10,324	24
25	Hazára	438,499	...	54,990	...	1,368	...	56,358	11,538	35,925	2,112	6,783	25
26	Pesháwar	612,373	109,260	167,507	...	71,713	6,713	355,193	88,192	194,242	21,184	51,575	26
27	Kohát	184,409	...	...	1,252	1,752	36,210	39,214	16,301	19,228	1,234	2,451	27
28	Bannu	548,672	...	154,446	...	3,613	...	158,059	77,728	50,636	13,348	16,347	28
29	D. I. Khan	587,116	...	45,135	...	108,937	...	154,072	94,101	30,829	16,613	12,529	29
30	D. G. Khan	473,314	176,336	4,628	...	50,961	5,389	237,314	88,056	81,946	9,000	58,312	30
31	Muzaffargarh ...	463,135	293,183	...	492	52,260	10,911	356,846	173,750	105,074	19,889	58,133	31
	Total ...	19,054,346	3,161,008	758,744	36,017	3,730,789	140,682	7,827,240	3,203,460	2,434,777	623,630	1,565,373	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c., AT HEAD

Districts.	Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Produce per									
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, Gúr or Jaggery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hissár	3 6 10	2 10 0	1 13 9	2 1 9	2 10 6	(14) ...	1 11 0	8 3 8	5 1 8	4 0 7
Rohtak	4 0 0	2 13 9	2 5 8	(2) 3 5 4	2 13 9	2 8 0	2 1 9	6 10 9	6 10 9	3 5 4
Gurgáon	4 8 0	2 11 10	2 3 5	2 12 2	2 12 2	2 10 8	2 3 1	(14) ...	5 0 0	3 5 4
Delhi	3 1 3	2 12 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 6 9	2 1 7	2 2 6	5 11 6	5 8 0	3 13 6
Karnál	4 0 0	2 13 9	2 2 0	1 14 6	2 13 9	2 0 0	2 5 6	4 7 9	5 11 6	3 1 3
Umballa	5 0 0	2 10 8	2 5 8	1 13 1	2 5 8	2 0 0	2 3 7	4 0 0	5 11 5	3 10 2
Simla	5 13 9	3 13 0	3 13 0	(14) ...	(14) ...	3 2 5	3 6 5	(14) ...	10 4 0	8 3 2
Kángra	2 10 6	2 11 9	2 3 3	(13) ...	(13) ...	2 1 9	2 8 0	3 15 0	5 13 6	4 2 3
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	2 6 7	2 2 8	1 12 0	2 15 0	1 12 0	2 4 6	5 2 3	5 4 11	4 1 9
Ludhiána	3 5 4	2 7 5	1 14 1	1 15 7	2 10 0	1 12 1	2 0 0	4 11 3	5 11 5	4 5 2
Ferozepore	8 0 0	2 10 8	1 14 6	2 0 0	3 1 3	1 14 6	1 14 6	4 7 1	5 11 5	4 7 1
Mooltan	(4) 5 5 11	2 9 1	2 2 8	2 11 1	2 12 8	2 1 9	2 3 7	4 7 1	5 2 8	4 4 6
Jhang	5 0 0	2 10 8	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Montgomery ...	2 14 6	2 6 6	1 9 6	2 7 0	2 4 6	2 0 9	1 9 6	6 10 8	4 12 6	3 14 0
Lahore	3 7 8	2 7 3	1 13 5	2 10 0	2 11 0	1 14 0	2 1 0	3 12 11	5 3 3	4 3 0
Amritsar	3 9 6	2 7 3	1 10 5	2 0 6	2 6 6	2 0 5	1 13 8	4 3 4	5 6 1	3 8 11
Gurdáspur	3 8 0	2 5 3	1 14 3	1 14 6	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 2 0	3 12 6	5 4 0	3 4 0
Siálkot	5 14 0	2 10 6	1 14 7	1 11 5	(15) ...	2 1 9	2 4 7	4 1 10	5 2 3	3 4 8
Gujrát	3 5 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	3 4 0
Gujránwála	(7) 5 3 9	2 9 6	1 9 3	2 4 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 0 6	4 3 0	4 14 6	3 8 6
Shahpur	4 8 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 6 0
Jhelum	3 3 3	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 15 6	2 1 9	3 10 0	4 7 0	3 6 3
Ráwalpindi	4 0 0	2 10 4	1 14 3	1 11 8	2 2 0	1 14 4	2 2 6	4 0 5	4 7 8	3 14 5
Hazára	3 1 4	2 8 0	1 13 0	(13) ...	2 3 0	1 10 9	2 8 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	4 12 0
Peshawar	3 10 2	2 13 9	2 0 0	1 6 1	2 6 5	1 11 5	2 9 3	4 10 2	5 8 3	4 6 2
Kohát	3 2 3	3 2 3	2 2 5	(15) ...	2 13 9	2 5 10	2 10 9	(13) ...	6 11 0	5 11 9
Bannu	3 1 3	2 5 10	1 11 3	2 10 8	2 8 0	(9) 2 1 8	2 3 7	5 5 4	6 6 5	2 15 6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 7 4	2 10 8	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 5 4	(12) 5 5 4	5 0 0	3 10 6
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6 10 11	2 14 7	2 11 6	1 15 0	2 3 6	3 3 2	2 13 6	(13) ...	5 8 4	5 5 9
Muzaffargarh ...	2 8 0	2 10 9	2 5 9	2 0 0	2 0 0	(13) ...	2 9 3	(13) ...	5 0 0	4 0 0
Average	4 3 7	2 10 5	2 1 5	2 2 6	2 7 9	2 3 0	2 4 1	4 12 3	5 7 8	4 0 4

(1). Insufficiency of water in canals and tanks facilitated fishing.
(2). Poor outturn of last harvest and great demand for seed,
(3). Less export,
(4). Last year's figures were wrong.
(5). Scarcity of grain and fodder.
(6). Reduction in number owing to mortality and emigration.
(7). Owing to scarcity of grain.
(8). Large production in the Chenáb Colony.
(9). Large demand owing to high prices of other food grains.
(10). Less import.

No. IX.

QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

MAUNDS OF 82⅔ lbs.						RETAIL PRICES.						
Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi (clarified butter).	*Fodder.* Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and bájra.	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per sér.	DISTRICTS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
14 5 0	31 5 6	0 13 8	0 12 8	0 13 5	0 6 5	3 10 2 (a)	6 0 0	32 8 0	4 0 0	0 2 0 (1)	Hissár.
13 5 3	33 10 6	1 0 0	0 12 9	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 10 0 (b)	8 0 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	... (15)	Rohtak.
13 0 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 14 5	0 4 0	3 4 3 (b)	5 0 0	65 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 8	Gurgáon.
13 14 6	32 0 0	0 10 8	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 7 1	3 10 3 (b)	4 8 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Delhi.
13 5 3	30 8 0	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	3 10 3 (b)	5 8 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Karnál.
10 0 0 (3)	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 9 10	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 2 2 (c)	6 2 0	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	Umballa.
18 3 7	41 0 0	1 6 0	0 10 0	... (13)	0 7 9	4 1 7 (c)	5 2 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 7 0	Simla.
16 7 0	27 5 6	0 6 0	1 0 0	... (13)	0 5 4	3 10 0 (c)	6 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Kángra.
13 0 0	30 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 2 0 (c)	6 4 0	25 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	Hoshiárpur.
13 10 8	29 14 6	1 2 9	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 6 6	3 1 3 (c)	6 1 0 (4)	40 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6 (1)	Jullundur.
14 8 9	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 9	0 11 8	0 5 10	3 1 3 (c)	5 0 0	60 0 0 (5)	2 12 0 (5)	0 2 0	Ludhiána.
13 5 4	32 0 0	0 10 8	0 6 5	0 10 8	0 5 10	3 0 0 (c)	6 10 8	60 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	Ferozepore.
12 1 0	34 9 11	0 7 1	0 8 6	0 7 1	0 6 6	3 3 10 (c)	6 10 9	35 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	Mooltan.
12 0 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 3 0 (c)	5 8 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Jhang.
12 12 0	29 0 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 5 4 (c)	5 12 0	30 0 0 (6)	3 0 0	0 1 0	Montgomery.
14 14 1	31 3 7	0 12 0	0 8 0	... (13)	0 7 6	3 2 0 (c)	6 0 0	52 14 0	4 4 0	0 2 1	Lahore.
14 8 9	33 10 11	0 5 9	0 6 1	0 4 4	0 5 10	3 1 0 (c)	5 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 3	Amritsar.
14 0 0	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 1 0 (c)	6 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 6	Gurdáspur.
14 15 5	32 14 7	0 12 0	0 8 2	0 3 3	0 5 3	2 15 6 (c)	5 0 0	35 0 0	3 4 0	0 2 0	Siálkot.
13 0 0	28 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 6	2 14 0 (c)	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 3	Gujrát.
12 0 0 (8)	30 0 0	0 11 5	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 6 6	2 15 0 (c)	5 2 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	0 2 0	Gujránwála.
11 10 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	2 15 0 (c)	5 2 0	32 8 0 (5)	3 3 0	0 2 0	Shahpur.
13 5 3	27 13 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 5 3	2 13 9 (c)	5 0 0	25 0 0 (5)	2 0 0	0 2 0	Jhelum.
14 14 3	28 7 2	0 13 9	0 9 3	0 12 9	0 8 10	2 15 0 (c)	6 5 4	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0	Ráwalpindi.
(15) ...	26 10 0	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 2 0	0 6 4	3 8 0 (c)	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	Hazára.
15 3 4	29 1 5	0 5 8	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 7 2	1 2 9 (d)	5 7 6	32 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 6	Pesháwar.
15 0 0	37 0 0	0 12 7	0 10 0	0 14 0 (13)	0 6 3	2 0 0 (d) (11)	8 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 2	Kohát.
12 13 2	34 5 10	0 9 3	0 6 2	...	0 7 3	1 7 3 (d) (11)	6 11 0	35 0 0	6 11 0	... (15)	Bannu.
12 1 4	34 9 6	0 9 0	0 11 5	0 8 0	0 5 3	2 0 0 (d) (11)	6 2 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	D. I. Khan.
15 9 0	37 10 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	2 7 5 (d) (10)	8 0 0	35 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 3	D. G. Khan.
14 8 0	33 11 0	0 8 0	0 11 9	... (13)	0 4 0	3 5 3 (c)	6 10 6	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0	Muzaffargarh.
13 11 11	31 14 2	0 10 2	0 9 4	0 8 10	0 5 8	3 0 2	5 15 5	37 10 9	3 8 4	0 2 1	Average.

(11). Due to the raising of salt tax.
(12). Large imports.
(13). Not sold.
(14). Not produced.
(15). Not procurable.

(a). Denotes Didwána salt.
(b). ,, Sambhar ,,
(c). ,, Lahori ,,
(d). ,, Black ,,

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	372	1,499	59,929	47,910	10,664	3,565	88,819	73,687	24,061	386	21,389	15,108	3,200
	Right of occupancy	221	335	4,542	4,499	1,879	1,674	17,469	16,667	6,973	132	1,671	1,625	789
	Total	593	1,834	64,471	52,409	12,543	5,239	106,288	90,354	31,034	518	23,060	16,733	3,989
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	951	844	35	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	345	1,559	9,879	8,558	7,361	3,609	35,486	33,372	35,621	318	2,629	2,335	2,446
	Right of occupancy	29	37	137	129	148	588	1,644	1,590	1,870	13	65	63	85
	Total	374	1,596	10,016	8,687	7,509	4,202	38,081	35,806	37,526	331	2,694	2,398	2,531
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	472	1,707	19,275	15,899	21,205	3,903	32,668	30,305	40,720	340	2,312	2,196	2,515
	Right of occupancy	69	164	583	580	820	860	3,535	3,381	4,853	62	132	129	146
	Total	541	1,871	19,858	16,479	22,025	4,763	36,203	33,686	45,573	402	2,444	2,325	2,661
DELHI.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	172	693	6,031	4,069	4,879	2,638	17,715	15,677	25,965	147	1,019	904	1,318
	Right of occupancy	47	63	122	120	288	597	2,067	2,011	4,058	13	71	70	146
	Total	219	756	6,153	4,189	5,167	3,235	19,782	17,688	30,023	160	1,090	974	1,464
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	286	963	34,422	12,874	8,465	4,314	55,262	39,322	39,052	224	1,589	1,208	1,269
	Right of occupancy	12	15	45	45	64	652	2,178	2,003	2,651	15	119	111	119
	Total	298	978	34,467	12,919	8,529	4,966	57,440	41,325	41,703	239	1,708	1,319	1,388
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	290	2,118	1,559	575	10	1,999	961	266
	Ownership	501	2,630	12,971	8,167	10,142	10,930	113,271	85,070	1,23,477	1,308	3,243	1,977	3,106
	Right of occupancy	25	49	121	120	202	1,765	13,223	4,772	8,315	28	51	50	106
	Total	526	2,679	13,092	8,287	10,344	12,985	128,612	91,401	132,367	1,346	5,293	2,988	3,478
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	13	24	47	31	59	189	1,481	735	1,389	43	23	16	58
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	15	29	1	1	...	...
	Total	13	24	47	31	59	203	1,500	750	1,418	44	24	16	58
KANGRA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	235	161	35	8	6	4	...
	Ownership	2,294	6,843	15,413	8,977	13,179	10,765	54,423	28,203	45,847	1,913	2,203	1,428	2,355
	Right of occupancy	122	259	280	222	141	1,022	1,903	1,450	1,309	384	235	125	150
	Total	2,416	7,102	15,693	9,199	13,320	11,810	56,561	29,814	47,191	2,305	2,444	1,557	2,505
HOSHIARPUR	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	57	8	546	1	...	...	12
	Ownership	416	1,580	7,754	4,391	7,413	6,483	45,902	29,311	62,122	1,614	1,571	1,064	2,108
	Right of occupancy	180	345	275	258	823	4,942	9,152	7,788	17,742	241	138	131	310
	Total	596	1,925	8,029	4,589	8,236	11,505	55,111	37,107	80,410	1,856	1,709	1,195	2,430
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	871	3,041	7,858	6,426	12,422	4,852	28,625	27,139	59,053	3,399	4,416	4,255	7,677
	Right of occupancy	138	289	417	414	927	1,064	2,920	2,871	7,349	179	216	214	545
	Total	1,009	3,330	8,275	6,840	13,349	5,932	31,545	30,010	66,419	3,578	4,632	4,469	8,222
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	98	91	182	1	1	...	...
	Ownership	1,353	3,696	13,791	13,351	22,916	3,361	26,050	25,198	37,932	1,421	3,916	3,255	4,889
	Right of occupancy	83	179	370	362	647	408	1,218	1,160	2,210	43	46	46	77
	Total	1,436	3,875	14,161	13,713	23,563	3,779	27,366	26,449	40,324	1,465	3,963	3,301	4,966

No. X A.

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent, or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,617	18,400	17,132	5,609	2,43,973	1,080	18,877	16,480	5,617	1,65,423	962	27,016	21,667	6,947	4,40,396	613	26,966	20,874	9,116
520	3,876	3,834	1,451	73,163	568	4,681	4,619	1,657	63,074	196	2,885	2,467	1,025	43,444	818	12,657	11,336	7,178
2,137	22,276	20,966	7,060	3,17,136	1,648	23,558	21,099	7,274	2,28,497	1,158	29,901	24,134	7,972	4,83,840	1,431	39,623	32,209	16,294
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,745	14,710	14,437	13,143	5,55,487	1,440	10,414	10,082	8,875	2,27,635	467	3,282	2,536	2,666	1,59,536	439	2,836	2,638	2,821
98	496	474	694	12,826	17	173	165	236	2,065	7	48	48	79	611	269	2,392	2,355	2,576
2,843	15,206	14,911	13,837	5,68,313	1,457	10,587	10,247	9,111	2,29,700	474	3,330	2,584	2,745	1,60,147	708	5,228	4,993	5,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,610	13,680	13,435	18,732	5,15,021	3,437	10,941	10,711	14,759	2,61,413	317	3,014	2,686	4,333	1,16,940	1,117	6,997	6,072	9,526
503	1,135	1,132	1,795	40,701	277	773	773	1,212	15,843	17	109	108	162	3,891	310	2,149	2,105	5,481
6,113	14,815	14,567	20,527	5,55,722	3,714	11,714	11,484	15,971	2,77,256	334	3,123	2,794	4,495	1,20,831	1,427	9,146	8,177	15,007
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,891	5,947	5,725	9,750	4,07,586	869	3,199	3,091	4,891	1,67,543	422	2,594	1,905	3,582	1,95,873	437	2,552	1,786	2,895
295	859	855	1,763	39,476	61	211	206	379	5,276	21	113	102	227	6,449	220	846	834	1,527
2,186	6,806	6,580	11,513	4,47,062	930	3,410	3,297	5,270	1,72,819	443	2,707	2,007	3,809	2,02,322	657	3,398	2,614	4,422
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,010	5,889	4,837	6,203	2,25,912	466	3,310	2,599	2,708	69,478	3	4,866	3,307	1,420	198	488	5,292	3,802	4,667
81	175	172	379	11,366	17	46	46	96	1,654	460	107	93	168	2,18,526	76	435	405	428
1,091	6,064	5,009	6,582	2,37,278	483	3,356	2,645	2,804	71,132	480	4,973	3,400	4,588	9,342	564	5,727	4,207	5,095
6	...	...	24	319	6	12	10	53	510	7	2	1	5	584	8	24	18	44
6,199	15,557	12,882	19,633	10,15,450	3,119	9,237	8,645	12,938	4,60,778	1,818	9,818	6,550	10,440	6,46,593	1,531	12,814	7,381	15,679
294	455	446	861	24,399	125	218	211	424	11,482	75	205	203	403	14,372	192	984	865	1,626
6,499	16,012	13,328	20,518	10,40,168	3,250	9,467	8,866	13,415	4,72,770	1,900	10,025	6,754	10,848	6,61,549	1,731	13,822	8,264	17,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	295	122	231	11,689	82	76	37	75	3,134	110	60	47	78	7,807	14	19	8	12
1	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	296	122	275	11,689	82	76	37	75	3,134	110	60	47	78	7,807	14	19	8	12
2	71	56	1	599	4	72	57	1	...	2	73	44	96	300	2	114	85	1
6,136	15,276	10,213	17,937	5,36,571	2,745	6,577	4,526	8,260	1,77,138	2,530	5,379	3,489	5,664	2,53,586	5,515	14,137	6,919	8,765
304	271	216	360	10,190	120	107	86	179	3,625	104	119	104	192	4,798	2,246	10,056	7,308	5,235
6,442	15,618	10,485	18,298	5,47,360	2,869	6,756	4,669	8,440	1,80,763	2,636	5,571	3,637	5,952	2,58,684	7,763	24,307	14,312	14,001
9	137	57	368	4,495	2	...	...	50	370	2	...	...	10	1,000	3	...	...	96
8,515	13,760	10,589	22,538	10,52,928	2,283	5,032	3,929	7,239	2,57,840	2,057	4,782	2,771	5,824	4,41,269	2,584	5,758	3,494	10,219
3,169	3,122	2,841	7,775	2,85,732	811	1,065	911	2,369	59,075	269	294	258	723	34,394	1,823	2,112	1,630	4,997
11,693	17,019	13,487	30,681	13,43,155	3,096	6,097	4,840	9,658	3,17,285	2,328	5,076	3,029	6,557	4,76,663	4,410	7,870	5,133	15,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,084	12,258	11,502	26,814	11,50,866	2,673	6,639	6,145	13,894	4,33,875	2,461	3,826	3,538	7,509	5,89,487	1,056	1,565	1,140	4,514
733	929	915	2,634	97,527	271	339	336	1,062	26,034	167	221	220	711	30,561	276	6,948	1,525	7,932
6,817	13,187	12,417	29,448	12,48,393	2,944	6,978	6,481	14,956	4,59,909	2,628	4,047	3,758	8,220	6,20,048	1,332	8,513	2,665	12,446
4	9	9	2	548	...	...	...	...	...	9	23	19	26	...	...	...	...	...
5,715	15,769	15,270	22,129	13,82,801	3,705	10,661	10,496	14,544	6,43,337	1,554	3,162	2,998	4,553	4,63,853	1,072	2,118	2,007	3,312
240	557	537	810	1,41,508	107	265	262	311	11,261	47	57	57	73	5,140	104	379	378	486
5,959	16,335	15,816	22,941	15,24,857	3,812	10,926	10,758	14,855	6,54,598	1,610	3,242	3,074	4,652	4,68,993	1,176	2,497	2,383	3,798

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	484	386	88	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	549	1,596	72,422	55,770	18,930	2,733	56,719	48,329	27,678	1,121	5,786	4,939	2,317
	Right of occupancy	129	303	1,903	1,889	1,105	1,220	11,506	11,238	6,395	150	817	784	337
	Total	678	1,899	74,325	57,659	20,035	3,978	68,709	59,948	34,161	1,271	6,603	5,723	2,654
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	218	227	3,374	1,498	2,369	154	14,709	8,626	12,286	11	685	435	1,395
	Ownership	862	1,480	31,010	13,437	27,831	2,511	74,315	27,552	35,187	282	5,984	2,453	4,055
	Right of occupancy	14	35	1,154	178	242	362	6,124	2,346	4,098	13	153	68	149
	Total	1,094	1,742	35,538	15,113	30,442	3,027	95,148	38,524	51,571	307	6,822	2,956	5,599
JHANG.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	145	50	41	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	77	132	5,419	603	587	1,314	33,691	7,712	8,674	33	545	226	168
	Right of occupancy	5	10	1,831	1,152	5	179	23,493	18,542	248	568	69,168	17,489	264
	Total	82	142	7,250	1,755	592	1,506	57,329	26,304	8,963	601	69,713	17,715	432
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	117	263	17,041	6,791	3,996	1,207	38,543	10,337	8,882	114	1,215	412	430
	Right of occupancy	6	13	57	51	29	229	3,581	1,791	1,224	25	305	158	106
	Total	123	276	17,098	6,842	4,025	1,436	42,124	12,128	10,106	139	1,520	570	536
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,525	630	231	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	349	1,732	45,420	19,365	11,541	2,889	60,135	43,680	37,115	390	3,758	2,984	2,123
	Right of occupancy	10	24	98	97	95	500	3,383	3,188	3,031	16	211	197	175
	Total	359	1,756	45,518	19,462	11,636	3,400	65,043	47,498	40,377	406	3,969	3,181	2,298
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	518	2,083	11,721	8,047	11,736	4,308	33,274	29,753	49,494	1,352	1,821	1,655	2,588
	Right of occupancy	71	160	264	263	625	952	2,954	2,850	6,222	74	102	101	253
	Total	589	2,243	11,985	8,310	12,361	5,261	36,228	32,603	55,717	1,426	1,923	1,756	2,841
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	181	62	129	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	338	1,326	9,080	6,192	11,177	6,906	46,323	40,660	1,12,862	914	1,112	1,013	1,550
	Right of occupancy	32	46	90	89	219	1,480	4,515	4,322	8,912	33	111	103	207
	Total	370	1,372	9,170	6,281	11,396	8,400	51,019	45,044	1,21,903	947	1,223	1,116	1,757
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	162	136	217	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,693	6,885	25,920	23,377	40,643	5,738	56,714	46,183	75,239	1,220	4,065	2,901	4,865
	Right of occupancy	345	728	1,167	1,161	2,615	1,552	3,503	3,377	6,992	190	207	204	456
	Total	3,038	7,613	27,087	24,538	43,258	7,299	60,379	49,696	82,448	1,410	4,272	3,105	5,321
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	189	140	113	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	754	2,214	6,899	4,794	4,371	2,462	24,935	20,858	22,510	346	1,628	1,419	2,267
	Right of occupancy	31	46	84	67	103	573	2,132	2,028	2,400	17	67	65	82
	Total	785	2,260	6,983	4,861	4,474	3,044	27,256	23,035	25,023	363	1,695	1,484	2,349
GUJRAN-WALA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	5	73	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	313	873	71,012	11,677	11,182	1,292	33,426	21,291	24,947	247	1,768	1,169	1,389
	Right of occupancy	35	60	141	133	194	467	5,375	3,804	2,925	225	4,792	833	507
	Total	348	933	71,153	11,810	11,376	1,772	38,807	25,100	27,945	472	6,560	2,002	1,896
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	262	219	3	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	235	955	27,596	13,661	6,867	1,695	96,723	41,036	24,997	202	2,731	1,193	913
	Right of occupancy	2	5	14	14	20	121	5,280	1,745	1,132	7	46	45	52
	Total	237	960	27,610	13,675	6,887	1,817	1,02,265	43,000	26,132	209	2,777	1,238	965

No. X A—*continued.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivate.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent, or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,637	28,456	27,105	17,536	14,53,991	6,392	24,098	22,856	14,908	8,38,014	2,077	18,176	13,887	6,686	7,88,042	874	13,059	9,578	11,161
2,220	6,540	6,498	4,691	3,27,953	1,566	5,311	5,294	3,471	1,50,386	496	4,806	4,608	2,106	1,14,901	652	6,998	6,450	3,057
9,857	34,996	33,601	22,227	17,81,944	7,958	29,409	28,150	18,379	9,88,400	2,573	22,982	18,495	8,792	9,02,943	1,526	20,051	16,028	14,218
19	612	254	362	4,533	11	1,151	567	795	1,890	58	3,251	1,686	2,516	9,131	24	3,955	2,936	4,138
947	17,922	8,105	11,864	5,78,365	726	20,768	9,038	12,199	4,25,047	1,621	37,329	18,584	36,128	6,98,894	764	20,689	9,151	26,073
31	193	90	191	4,510	13	131	95	171	2,030	30	442	223	385	2,096	170	5,984	1,616	4,036
997	18,727	8,449	12,417	5,87,408	750	22,050	9,700	13,165	4,28,967	1,709	41,022	20,493	39,029	7,10,121	958	30,628	13,703	34,247
4	26	22	2	253	1	157	62	93	51	1	17	11	...	150	6	80	10	...
625	6,676	2,872	3,215	2,55,439	385	4,693	1,913	3,833	97,180	362	3,199	901	1,064	1,90,410	173	3,724	931	4,773
6	40	32	40	2,294	4	5	5	13	475	...	6	6	...	...	6	122	23	7
635	6,742	2,926	3,257	2,57,986	390	4,855	1,980	3,939	97,706	363	3,222	918	1,064	1,90,560	185	3,926	964	4,780
...	...	...	...	...	1	711	599	141	1,380	2	2	2	101	48	...	...	...	...
348	8,012	3,554	3,726	1,08,140	205	5,982	2,635	2,403	60,178	173	6,761	2,139	1,734	86,113	496	17,367	6,538	4,211
9	74	48	44	1,318	5	40	38	41	298	9	38	25	14	969	232	5,410	3,000	2,829
357	8,986	3,602	3,770	1,09,458	211	6,733	3,272	2,585	61,856	184	6,801	2,166	1,849	87,130	728	22,777	9,538	7,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,886	23,428	19,584	15,389	9,69,070	1,853	16,253	12,244	10,076	3,93,517	1,020	10,140	5,750	4,890	5,25,386	994	12,017	8,257	52,192
319	1,451	1,383	1,307	55,116	139	711	694	598	19,374	35	271	258	362	27,582	148	2,874	2,150	11,669
4,205	24,879	20,967	16,696	10,23,186	1,992	16,964	12,938	10,672	4,12,891	1,055	10,411	6,008	5,252	5,52,968	1,142	14,891	10,407	63,861
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	24
9,582	22,055	21,050	34,832	18,58,040	3,110	7,947	7,698	12,860	4,71,552	1,048	3,217	2,840	4,868	4,36,706	2,430	10,922	7,422	15,679
1,087	1,618	1,603	3,374	1,14,122	228	341	337	698	17,349	45	80	78	204	8,073	313	861	852	4,378
10,670	23,673	22,653	38,206	19,72,162	3,338	8,288	8,035	13,558	4,88,901	1,093	3,297	2,918	5,072	4,44,779	2,753	11,794	8,285	20,081
1	475	90	91	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	197	169	167
11,600	24,515	23,009	44,460	15,01,107	3,105	8,882	8,344	16,539	2,94,091	914	3,454	3,101	7,206	2,49,808	1,148	5,065	3,161	6,913
1,021	1,776	1,728	3,748	98,842	128	242	218	623	7,688	27	83	80	189	4,970	215	661	638	1,335
12,622	26,766	24,827	48,299	15,98,949	3,233	9,124	8,562	17,162	3,01,779	941	3,537	3,181	7,395	2,54,778	1,364	5,923	3,968	8,415
4	205	156	155	362	2	11	11	4	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,012	21,454	20,268	35,019	14,12,700	3,207	9,500	9,049	15,859	4,08,005	879	3,412	3,094	5,359	2,81,413	3,559	11,268	9,894	14,928
994	1,307	1,280	2,813	83,335	244	389	387	874	16,956	16	109	29	52	2,688	615	1,317	1,297	2,909
12,010	22,966	21,704	37,987	14,96,397	3,453	9,900	9,447	16,737	4,25,218	895	3,521	3,123	5,411	2,84,101	4,174	12,585	11,191	17,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	33	3
5,233	10,392	9,716	10,965	5,62,332	2,697	6,005	5,599	5,981	2,35,959	1,296	3,349	2,872	3,335	2,20,954	897	2,474	2,114	7,398
651	888	884	1,187	65,497	290	426	426	614	19,235	27	93	91	114	7,947	380	1,070	1,067	760
5,884	11,280	10,600	12,152	6,27,829	2,987	6,431	6,025	6,595	2,55,194	1,323	3,442	2,963	3,449	2,28,901	1,278	3,583	3,214	8,161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,024	10,027	7,277	8,861	2,01,814	485	5,724	3,816	4,275	78,793	709	10,782	5,420	6,215	2,63,353	471	7,392	3,666	6,645
35	293	270	360	5,979	15	105	97	185	1,385	8	46	38	39	1,431	77	760	721	1,386
1,059	10,320	7,547	9,221	2,07,793	500	5,829	3,913	4,460	80,178	717	10,828	5,458	6,254	2,64,784	548	8,152	4,387	8,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,966	21,062	13,382	9,824	3,13,584	1,144	13,096	8,264	5,882	1,51,062	907	8,304	4,568	3,359	2,46,451	715	45,715	10,127	5,217
53	355	299	313	7,892	29	307	251	245	3,628	12	157	90	63	2,331	26	1,001	924	555
2,019	21,417	13,681	10,137	3,21,476	1,173	13,403	8,515	6,127	1,54,690	919	8,461	4,658	3,422	2,48,782	741	46,716	11,051	5,772

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,076	686	25	1	1,048	431	28
	Ownership	2,060	5,791	43,905	29,432	20,883	7,471	55,509	32,224	22,397	2,284	6,528	3,945	2,946
	Right of occupancy	391	990	3,898	2,775	3,380	1,218	8,183	6,443	3,577	126	635	485	318
	Total	2,451	6,781	47,803	32,207	24,263	8,692	64,768	39,353	25,999	2,411	8,211	4,861	3,292
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	1	1	1	1	1	31	573	245	173	9	24	23	11
	Ownership	711	1,712	13,034	7,320	5,366	5,971	96,160	53,804	41,743	853	2,576	2,052	1,875
	Right of occupancy	144	259	2,454	718	787	3,061	12,239	10,792	9,484	152	338	267	484
	Total	856	1,972	15,489	8,039	6,154	9,063	1,08,972	64,841	51,400	1,014	2,938	2,342	2,370
HAZARA.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	889	1,500	10,936	5,684	5,339	2,100	28,253	13,249	11,078	481	18,020	1,435	865
	Right of occupancy	379	895	3,578	2,044	2,023	1,577	11,988	6,072	5,075	196	694	413	284
	Total	1,268	2,395	14,514	7,728	7,362	3,677	40,241	19,312	16,153	677	18,714	1,848	1,149
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	20,163	16,931	6,775	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,769	7,852	98,784	66,741	53,852	1,931	18,194	14,892	27,407	1,662	2,344	1,434	3,807
	Right of occupancy	262	337	2,064	2,055	1,744	170	1,298	1,163	869	39	69	66	34
	Total	6,031	8,189	1,00,848	68,796	55,596	2,107	39,655	32,986	35,051	1,701	2,413	1,500	3,841
KOHAT.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	243	686	7,183	4,251	2,347	1,679	29,339	15,779	9,845	348	12,910	1,836	1,077
	Right of occupancy	22	37	355	321	220	183	3,041	2,403	722	35	259	241	44
	Total	265	723	7,538	4,572	2,567	1,862	32,380	18,182	10,567	383	13,169	2,077	1,121
BANNU.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	153	6,822	1,345	195	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,163	4,034	61,307	27,546	10,809	3,981	55,389	28,115	14,920	582	3,622	2,153	1,318
	Right of occupancy	44	64	298	27	159	285	4,271	1,928	636	13	235	89	16
	Total	2,207	4,098	61,605	27,573	10,968	4,419	66,482	31,388	15,751	595	3,857	2,242	1,334
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	20	19	2,439	936	117	281	1,22,623	15,296	764	6	2,216	616	40
	Ownership	621	1,435	21,721	7,041	4,563	4,369	1,44,971	27,597	22,325	634	7,518	2,127	1,750
	Right of occupancy	158	257	1,772	828	592	1,227	30,239	6,339	5,452	155	1,682	328	253
	Total	799	1,711	25,932	8,805	5,272	5,877	2,97,833	49,232	28,541	795	11,416	3,071	2,043
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	2	3	58	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Ownership	3,550	6,385	75,659	50,908	12,493	12,133	2,28,038	57,177	22,900	1,880	15,777	9,020	3,388
	Right of occupancy	141	262	2,269	1,345	821	550	3,856	1,960	1,144	60	235	153	107
	Tota	3,693	6,650	77,986	52,253	13,314	12,684	2,31,901	59,137	24,044	1,941	16,013	9,174	3,495
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Superior ownership and talukdári	231	262	778	664	819	240	16,183	6,608	8,735	11	2,874	1,339	1,409
	Ownership	267	542	4,836	1,887	2,190	4,337	67,301	18,740	26,442	350	4,719	2,144	2,663
	Right of occupancy	15	15	27	27	29	205	2,196	880	1,547	10	56	42	42
	Total	513	819	5,641	2,578	3,038	4,782	85,680	26,228	36,724	371	7,649	3,525	4,114
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership and talukdári ...	472	512	6,650	3,099	3,306	1,389	1,88,569	54,037	31,239	59	8,854	3,810	3,161
	Ownership	3,162	6,281	30,410	21,983	20,946	29,697	2,04,485	1,36,914	1,29,444	3,216	82,927	80,256	6,643
	Right of occupancy	30,173	73,711	8,48,275	4,95,117	3,85,408	1,31,636	1,777,654	9,86,970	1,121,881	26,408	1,48,737	24,695	73,295
	Total	33,807	80,504	8,85,335	5,20,199	4,09,660	1,62,722	2,170,708	1,177,929	1,282,564	29,683	2,40,518	1,08,761	83,099

No. X A—*concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,062	18,342	14,800	18,871	4,73,182	3,127	10,983	9,989	10,966	2,71,879	5,317	13,986	9,174	8,854	6,51,200	2,238	8,821	4,830	3,454
330	881	853	1,158	38,143	755	819	772	1,812	21,239	1,163	743	691	1,003	45,290	1,025	1,242	887	519
6,392	19,223	15,653	20,029	5,11,325	3,882	11,802	10,761	12,778	2,93,118	6,480	14,729	9,865	9,857	6,96,490	3,263	10,063	5,717	3,973
5	13	11	8	819	3	7	5	6	187	24	26	24	27	3,523	...	...	...	...
2,760	10,801	7,942	6,883	3,57,125	2,376	10,300	7,302	5,889	2,43,876	5,401	11,178	8,200	7,040	6,63,668	540	4,811	2,642	6,438
731	983	954	1,886	69,503	567	902	867	1,619	46,440	822	1,513	1,348	1,625	82,227	489	1,549	1,280	4,215
3,496	11,797	8,907	8,777	4,27,447	2,946	11,209	8,174	7,514	2,90,503	6,247	12,717	9,572	8,692	7,49,408	1,023	6,360	3,922	10,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,155	12,954	7,746	7,305	4,51,978	2,271	20,868	12,727	4,831	1,98,217	1,458	4,045	2,477	2,061	1,92,532	1,395	10,320	4,186	6,220
1,999	3,514	2,525	3,037	1,39,373	715	1,720	1,162	1,424	43,635	662	1,300	863	1,183	46,186	1,128	4,964	2,131	4,407
7,154	16,468	10,271	10,342	5,91,851	2,986	22,588	13,889	6,255	2,42,052	2,120	5,345	3,340	3,244	2,38,718	2,523	15,284	6,317	10,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,904	11,172	8,685	22,651	4,10,389	1,181	7,449	5,827	15,618	4,01,139	1,904	6,701	5,608	11,328	4,00,738	7,831	26,056	16,938	16,087
39	124	123	300	9,248	38	142	106	390	5,603	26	100	84	233	6,715	1,626	4,556	3,922	1,936
1,943	11,296	8,808	22,951	4,19,637	1,219	7,591	5,933	16,008	4,06,742	1,930	6,801	5,692	11,561	4,07,453	9,457	30,612	20,860	18,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,718	14,894	11,800	4,945	2,53,631	1,777	10,213	8,064	3,350	1,39,367	1,294	6,858	4,818	2,856	1,37,659	757	6,253	2,441	2,003
79	248	182	140	4,010	18	107	103	22	596	41	205	170	88	2,235	40	713	500	160
2,797	15,142	11,982	5,085	2,57,641	1,795	10,320	8,167	3,372	1,39,963	1,335	7,063	4,988	2,944	1,39,894	797	6,966	2,941	2,163
1	7	1	1	50	1	259	41	26	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,397	31,608	29,031	15,164	8,77,079	4,769	30,420	18,496	9,658	4,70,706	2,142	9,526	5,596	8,981	4,02,474	882	13,868	7,277	2,606
220	1,161	856	346	18,730	68	535	341	124	4,521	72	1,061	228	29	2,859	60	2,016	429	240
6,618	32,776	29,888	15,511	8,95,859	4,838	31,214	18,878	9,803	4,75,467	2,214	10,587	5,824	9,010	4,05,333	942	15,884	7,706	2,846
44	10,703	3,257	504	13,822	40	15,542	4,158	252	15,389	75	13,752	2,445	147	18,913	28	10,024	2,752	684
2,310	40,292	13,053	11,063	4,19,978	1,446	29,915	9,863	7,610	1,87,485	2,656	28,485	6,761	6,067	3,53,154	2,199	17,734	6,785	4,762
444	9,272	3,054	2,133	43,842	215	4,628	1,475	1,380	15,769	355	6,402	1,170	985	28,345	1,826	10,909	4,303	2,726
2,798	60,267	19,364	13,700	4,77,642	1,701	50,085	15,496	9,242	2,18,643	3,086	48,639	10,376	7,199	4,00,412	4,053	38,667	13,840	8,172
8	166	20	...	120	1	5	5	...	50	4	59	3	...	155	93	1,518	214	...
10,411	72,154	44,276	16,754	12,33,886	3,796	31,180	21,311	9,310	3,68,411	5,281	43,658	23,377	7,800	7,58,682	34,724	3,71,591	150,903	42,098
75	596	465	566	7,750	12	70	58	38	844	146	1,237	774	482	8,666	3,654	23,327	10,920	7,144
10,494	72,916	44,761	17,329	12,41,756	3,809	31,255	21,374	9,348	3,69,305	5,431	44,954	24,154	8,282	7,67,503	38,471	3,96,436	162,037	49,242
18	201	90	117	1,151	14	2,832	1,263	1,346	1,026	21	398	131	159	7,537	64	1,316	383	420
1,787	11,998	5,447	7,722	3,07,517	824	7,242	3,443	4,750	1,51,563	1,601	10,500	3,802	5,955	3,50,360	364	6,603	2,356	3,465
62	380	245	236	6,309	27	246	167	184	2,775	39	241	126	216	5,290	43	1,196	420	421
1,867	12,579	5,782	8,075	3,14,977	865	10,320	4,873	6,280	1,53,364	1,661	11,139	4,059	6,330	3,63,187	471	9,115	3,059	4,306
125	12,625	4,023	1,635	28,071	86	20,759	6,778	2,767	21,350	208	17,603	4,366	3,087	41,539	231	17,278	6,611	5,577
16,643	43,570	34,792	46,436	18,39,154	7,450	25,055	20,508	22,449	5,79,815	4,951	23,091	13,446	13,135	5,53,803	19,053	116,488	72,280	92,155
139,109	5,50,655	414,846	4,69,768	2,10,96,631	66,775	366,481	265,219	270,592	8,753,635	51,218	310,859	14,640	1,97,802	1,14,31,853	78,326	696,797	326,209	8,13,849
155,877	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	74,311	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	93,54,800	56,377	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195	97,610	830,563	404,100	4,11,581

STATEMENT No. X B.

STATEMENT SHOWING TRANSFERS TO NEW AGRICULTURISTS OR BY ORDER OF COURT OUT OF THE TRANSACTIONS ENTERED IN COLUMNS 16—20 AND 26—30 OF STATEMENT No. X A.

District.	Details.	Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
			Total.	Cultivated.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	433	4,123	3,812	1,405	52,951
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	18	348	335	134	3,488
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	185	9,257	7,522	3,561	1,60,056
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	142	4,156	3,697	938	57,086
Rohtak	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	667	4,248	4,112	3,707	1,71,154
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	44	392	381	341	18,609
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	80	580	570	583	33,585
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	45	351	273	361	15,315
Gurgaon	Mortgages... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,593	4,384	4,281	6,205	1,57,865
	Mortgages... ... 2. By order of Court ...	10	57	57	94	2,058
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	97	1,433	1,191	1,487	38,424
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	17	285	270	348	7,226
Delhi	Mortgages... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	822	3,630	3,523	5,901	2,13,735
	Mortgages... ... 2. By order of Court ..	76	597	489	616	27,940
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	139	904	764	1,394	97,406
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	26	291	271	404	11,828
Karnal	Mortgages ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	520	3,549	2,791	3,473	1,30,419
	Mortgages ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	15	166	108	100	3,977
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	192	1,689	1,253	1,361	82,471
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	23	208	125	140	7,454
Umballa	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,892	9,384	7,036	10,216	4,31,651
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	10	84	82	112	2,074
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	720	5,004	3,032	4,585	2,94,837
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	4	29	17	27	1,230
Simla	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,510	5,494	3,577	6,401	1,81,073
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	49	202	138	385	17,360
	Sales .. ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	394	1,047	705	1,191	49,770
	Sales .. ... 2. By order of Court ...	65	224	166	283	12,523
Hoshiarpur ...	Mortgages .. 1. To new agriculturists ...	3,157	4,670	3,735	8,700	4,40,823
	Mortgages .. 2. By order of Court ...	637	2,263	1,474	3,108	1,76,356
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	625	665	559	1,246	1,36,594
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	61	441	390	198	13,174
Jullundur ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,477	6,062	5,459	10,845	5,27,200
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	456	991	888	1,817	1,19,002
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	376	934	730	2,069	1,25,141
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	59	154	138	274	24,395
Ludhiana	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,671	5,623	5,521	9,219	4,58,788
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	100	536	529	921	32,640
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	486	859	771	1,104	1,33,835
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	52	186	180	285	21,406
Ferozepore ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,401	6,943	6,242	4,986	3,59,730
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	60	220	196	176	15,998
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	462	4,227	3,648	1,887	1,69,159
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	119	5,157	3,048	1,289	96,343
Mooltan	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	404	5,743	3,932	5,765	2,95,370
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	89	970	418	688	62,474
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	224	5,015	2,671	5,392	86,000
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	46	1,178	311	472	29,002
Jhang	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	31	243	113	80	5,184
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	6	80	25	26	675
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	15	109	33	105	2,209
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	14	221	61	61	4,681
Montgomery ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	94	3,698	1,369	1,292	37,637
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	14	1,457	488	704	10,351
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	24	530	166	192	9,543
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	14	416	220	111	9,672
Lahore	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,447	10,783	8,854	6,948	4,43,806
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	80	521	305	194	8,545
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	280	2,717	1,591	1,531	1,67,499
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	36	626	392	375	44,635

STATEMENT No. X B—*concluded.*

District.	Details.		Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
				Total.	Cultivated.		
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	3,700	9,563	9,266	16,117	8,07,145
		2. By order of Court ...	68	1,076	654	1,329	61,926
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	293	926	780	1,576	1,33,517
		2. By order of Court ...	16	62	62	105	8,574
Gurdaspur ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ..	5,216	13,791	11,450	28,995	8,50,623
		2. By order of Court ...	179	813	794	1,381	42,393
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	221	776	753	1,279	50,160
		2. By order of Court ...	19	164	138	310	7,705
Sialkot	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ..	5,825	12,404	11,785	20,958	8,16,747
		2. By order of Court ...	150	605	575	1,022	33,902
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	294	1,102	966	1,669	94,249
		2. By order of Court ...	27	163	151	279	14,253
Gujrat	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,956	6,883	6,379	7,197	3,75,212
		2. By order of Court ...	86	327	308	446	19,261
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ..	476	959	874	1,180	85,510
		2. By order of Court ...	47	136	128	196	9,522
Gujranwala ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	561	4,803	3,833	4,931	1,16,980
		2. By order of Court ...	51	990	623	762	19,047
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	304	3,693	1,992	2,628	88,590
		2. By order of Court ...	39	701	356	378	10,772
Shahpur	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,105	10,979	7,657	5,632	1,87,095
		2. By order of Court ...	28	359	321	320	10,086
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	288	3,154	1,661	1,401	1,13,271
		2. By order of Court ...	69	690	267	232	20,079
Jhelum	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,791	10,950	7,495	8,816	3,52,897
		2. By order of Court ...	47	179	135	106	9,287
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,445	3,691	2,790	2,711	2,18,287
		2. By order of Court ...	45	132	122	143	9,028
Rawalpindi ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ..	466	2,629	1,838	1,359	74,721
		2. By order of Court ...	126	692	464	369	20,744
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	533	1,433	1,115	883	85,701
		2. By order of Court ...	130	586	401	515	24,094
Hazara	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	659	1,378	874	946	66,285
		2. By order of Court ...	1	1	1	12	80
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	88	221	120	160	14,092
		2. By order of Court ...	2	18	7	7	301
Peshawar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	262	1,189	1,122	2,271	65,107
		2. By order of Court ...	5	10	10	41	708
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	159	846	674	891	28,716
		2. By order of Court ...	28	177	163	257	7,016
Kohat	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	386	2,431	1,977	1,065	40,767
		2. By order of Court ...	10	35	23	16	944
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	169	983	741	504	15,676
		2. By order of Court ...	10	85	52	81	3,695
Bannu	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	674	5,132	3,413	1,546	59,542
		2. By order of Court ...	40	336	122	74	8,193
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	54	734	316	166	21,586
		2. By order of Court ...	17	291	222	91	8,973
Dera Ismail Khan	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	21	611	189	57	7,706
		2. By order of Court ...	14	414	157	87	1,432
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	28	607	192	35	4,750
		2. By order of Court ...	11	398	143	73	2,045
Dera Ghazi Khan	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ..	514	5,449	2,060	1,587	54,387
		2. By order of Court ...	14	131	41	22	2,223
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	174	1,571	491	251	21,718
		2. By order of Court ...	27	771	396	226	7,362
Muzaffargarh ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	448	3,276	1,571	2,384	94,222
		2. By order of Court ...	16	148	66	87	4,952
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	275	1,791	807	1,192	21,667
		2. By order of Court ...	33	369	185	258	13,758
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	45,203	170,045	135,271	1,89,004	78,76,820
		2. By order of Court ...	2,449	15,000	10,207	15,490	7,38,725
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	9,100	53,647	39,478	44,214	25,64,528
		2. By order of Court ...	1,243	18,666	12,352	8,797	5,00,148

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. X A AND B.

STATEMENT SHOWING OLD MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND SALES WHICH TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Mortgages with possession including transfer for debt by order of Court.					Redemption of mortgages.					Permanent transfers for value.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Prices in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	215	3,970	3,693	1,003	37,440	93	6,000	4,548	1,444	40,097	209	7,464	6,542	2,086	1,16,122
	Right of occupancy	42	327	327	133	4,680	35	327	326	97	1,933	50	2,037	1,692	391	17,674
	Total	257	4,297	4,020	1,136	42,120	128	6,327	4,874	1,541	42,030	259	9,501	8,234	2,477	1,33,796
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	395	2,490	2,360	2,328	99,042	127	894	870	870	17,787	121	859	604	548	16,789
	Right of occupancy	7	21	20	47	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	402	2,511	2,380	2,375	99,391	127	894	870	870	17,787	121	859	604	548	16,789
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	987	2,527	2,482	3,117	88,089	505	2,037	1,965	2,337	37,428	90	1,086	977	1,325	38,065
	Right of occupancy	54	148	148	270	5,151	22	98	98	154	1,144	6	66	65	97	1,991
	Total	1,041	2,675	2,630	3,387	93,240	527	2,135	2,063	2,491	38,572	96	1,152	1,042	1,422	40,056
Delhi.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	709	2,574	2,496	4,262	1,38,342	219	692	673	1,113	24,707	113	934	754	1,265	65,463
	Right of occupancy	124	462	461	897	16,751	28	110	105	170	3,845	13	85	76	117	4,492
	Total	833	3,036	2,957	5,159	1,55,093	247	802	778	1,283	28,552	126	1,019	830	1,382	69,955
Karnal.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	347	1,965	1,709	1,955	77,468	141	1,116	927	804	18,963	160	1,794	1,234	1,373	73,580
	Right of occupancy	14	53	53	100	2,329	2	12	12	12	335	5	32	28	50	2,231
	Total	361	2,018	1,762	2,055	79,797	143	1,128	939	816	19,298	165	1,826	1,262	1,423	75,811
Umballa.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	2	...	...	2	38	2	12	10	35	350	2	...	...	2	33
	Ownership	1,914	6,226	5,177	7,459	3,37,149	716	3,253	2,938	4,311	1,29,131	640	5,062	3,139	4,561	2,70,755
	Right of occupancy	91	136	133	274	6,944	22	38	37	78	2,071	24	81	81	165	6,815
	Total	2,007	6,362	5,310	7,735	3,44,131	740	3,303	2,985	4,424	1,31,552	666	5,143	3,220	4,728	2,77,303

Simla.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	74	192	55	115	5,684	25	45	17	37	1,049	12	5	3	8	1,268
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	74	192	55	115	5,684	25	45	17	37	1,049	12	5	3	8	1,268
Kangrá.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,239	4,692	3,388	5,407	1,53,478	746	1,641	1,095	1,613	32,121	835	1,743	1,103	1,612	66,005
	Right of occupancy	190	134	114	185	5,148	74	56	49	106	1,812	60	44	38	84	1,973
	Total	2,429	4,826	3,502	5,592	1,58,626	820	1,697	1,144	1,719	33,933	895	1,787	1,141	1,696	67,978
Hoshiar-pur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	1	...	...	20	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,086	6,273	5,129	11,386	6,14,504	1,034	1,834	1,473	2,888	99,943	722	2,615	1,264	2,553	1,61,710
	Right of occupancy	1,294	1,330	1,076	2,929	1,12,825	339	343	317	906	21,026	65	83	76	194	7,472
	Total	5,381	7,603	6,205	14,335	7,27,777	1,373	2,177	1,790	3,794	1,20,969	787	2,698	1,340	2,747	1,69,182
Jullundur	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,058	4,611	4,246	9,668	4,68,759	546	1,184	1,054	2,267	88,806	733	1,495	1,281	2,631	1,87,885
	Right of occupancy	239	337	327	892	34,092	45	60	60	149	4,832	32	48	48	104	2,954
	Total	2,297	4,948	4,573	10,560	5,02,851	591	1,244	1,114	2,416	93,638	765	1,543	1,329	2,735	1,90,839
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	904	2,630	2,577	3,669	2,16,085	224	898	847	1,207	73,756	281	749	701	1,012	68,843
	Right of occupancy	30	74	74	111	6,110	2	10	10	18	580	4	5	5	6	380
	Total	934	2,704	2,651	3,780	2,22,195	226	908	857	1,225	74,336	285	754	706	1,018	69,223
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,186	4,876	4,491	3,042	2,17,910	722	2,068	1,755	1,370	71,100	325	2,120	1,915	1,279	1,23,781
	Right of occupancy	275	853	843	627	36,678	98	298	297	211	10,137	63	696	691	320	12,995
	Total	1,461	5,729	5,334	3,669	2,54,588	820	2,366	2,052	1,581	81,237	388	2,816	2,606	1,599	1,36,776
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	33	19	29	...
	Ownership	258	5,559	2,168	2,759	1,53,152	136	5,871	2,241	1,945	58,850	539	8,917	2,489	3,559	2,06,993
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	42
	Total	258	5,559	2,168	2,759	1,53,152	136	5,871	2,241	1,945	58,850	543	8,952	2,510	3,589	2,07,035
Jhang.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	142	1,632	699	868	80,650	77	1,281	572	639	38,318	76	455	172	200	22,957
	Right of occupancy	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	142	1,632	699	868	80,650	77	1,281	572	639	38,318	76	455	172	200	22,957
Mont-gomery.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	1	711	599	141	1,380	2	2	2	101	48
	Ownership	163	4,227	2,072	2,074	46,311	58	2,439	1,124	881	26,055	87	4,563	1,637	1,180	50,289
	Right of occupancy	4	25	12	6	549	...	...	...	...	..	1	11	10	5	300
	Total	167	4,252	2,084	2,080	46,860	59	3,150	1,723	1,022	27,435	90	4,576	1,649	1,286	50,637
Lahore.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,321	8,582	6,977	5,351	3,72,613	446	5,093	3,223	2,599	1,00,134	317	3,146	2,119	1,534	2,43,544
	Right of occupancy	139	699	671	600	29,754	60	384	376	299	12,309	20	147	137	229	22,237
	Total	1,460	9,281	7,648	5,951	4,02,367	506	5,477	3,599	2,898	1,12,443	337	3,293	2,256	1,763	2,65,781

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. X A AND B—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Mortgages with possession, including tranfer for debt by order of court.					Redemption of mortgages.					Permanent transfers for value.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	*Area redeemed.* Total.	*Area redeemed.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Prices in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,869	9,657	8,933	14,842	8,20,261	907	2,482	2,410	4,043	1,43,575	426	1,417	1,186	2,021	1,78,351
	Right of occupancy	461	701	695	1,421	43,647	52	88	87	179	5,401	13	20	20	39	1,681
	Total	4,330	10,358	9,628	16,263	8,63,908	959	2,570	2,497	4,222	1,48,976	439	1,437	1,206	2,060	1,80,032
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	*5,909	11,642	10,828	20,040	6,75,521	1,485	3,694	3,449	6,221	1,20,749	377	1,343	1,207	2,227	1,07,684
	Right of occupancy	351	634	612	1,294	33,857	46	116	92	227	3,700	10	32	31	63	2,159
	Total	6,260	12,276	11,440	21,334	7,09,378	1,531	3,810	3,541	6,448	1,24,449	387	1,375	1,238	2,290	1,09,793
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,245	13,512	13,086	22,939	9,11,594	1,993	5,593	5,426	9,437	2,51,188	612	2,267	2,060	3,608	2,02,923
	Right of occupancy	630	811	809	1,803	56,705	139	196	194	438	9,377	7	7	7	7	601
	Total	7,875	14,323	13,895	24,742	9,68,299	2,132	5,789	5,620	9,875	2,60,565	619	2,274	2,067	3,615	2,03,524
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,405	4,547	4,315	3,291	87,166	745	3,865	3,218	1,932	95,969	208	2,220	1,698	754	40,300
	Right of occupancy	97	224	223	336	9,455	59	121	121	181	4,882	5	32	32	35	502
	Total	1,502	4,771	4,538	3,627	96,621	804	3,986	3,339	2,113	1,00,851	213	2,252	1,730	789	41,802
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	144	2,103	1,144	1,800	33,095	43	524	429	428	6,895	116	2,233	1,127	1,115	47,226
	Right of occupancy	2	10	10	13	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	146	2,113	1,154	1,813	33,365	43	524	429	428	6,895	116	2,233	1,127	1,115	47,226
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	693	6,605	4,511	3,670	1,21,088	231	2,005	1,420	1,143	32,360	341	2,286	1,218	902	81,362
	Right of occupancy	3	8	8	22	433	3	12	11	9	141	1	4	4	1	98
	Total	696	6,613	4,519	3,692	1,21,521	234	2,017	1,431	1,152	32,501	342	2,290	1,222	903	81,460

Jhelum.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,365	6,226	4,228	5,477	1,33,329	486	2,796	1,976	1,665	57,026	1,032	3,656	2,404	1,761	1,19,819
	Right of occupancy	75	226	214	212	7,204	21	58	52	54	1,189	48	143	118	77	4,166
	Total	1,440	6,452	4,642	5,689	1,40,533	507	2,854	2,028	1,719	58,215	1,080	3,799	2,522	1,838	1,23,985
Rawal-pindi.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	873	4,193	3,189	2,451	1,10,219	611	5,125	3,244	2,159	66,359	1,411	4,144	2,891	2,355	1,82,025
	Right of occupancy	189	294	287	382	15,405	108	348	346	382	8,919	261	704	619	507	31,397
	Total	1,062	4,487	3,476	2,833	1,25,624	719	5,473	3,590	2,541	75,278	1,672	4,848	3,510	2,862	2,13,422
Hazara.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,619	5,699	3,462	3,290	2,09,134	1,053	3,702	2,130	2,005	90,077	785	1,954	1,221	788	94,860
	Right of occupancy	686	1,421	829	1,079	55,259	237	755	448	564	18,908	249	417	269	495	15,409
	Total	3,305	7,120	4,291	4,369	2,64,393	1,290	4,457	2,578	2,569	1 08,985	1,034	2,371	1,481	1,283	1,10,269
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,477	5,546	4,998	18,089	2,84,424	917	5,343	3,870	12,834	1,64,182	1,464	4,181	3,527	8,293	2,87,574
	Right of occupancy	14	37	36	157	4,310	22	61	60	247	3,039	15	47	35	96	2,775
	Total	1,491	5,583	5,034	18,246	2,88,734	939	5,404	3,930	13,081	1,67,221	1,479	4,228	3,562	8,389	2,90,349
Kohat.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,559	9,984	7,956	3,058	1,61,644	978	7,122	4,990	1,843	77,083	730	4,252	2,885	1,605	77,611
	Right of occupancy	39	186	124	42	1,925	8	87	85	11	150	5	14	13	18	227
	Total	1.598	10,170	8,080	3,100	1,63,569	986	7,209	5,075	1,854	77,233	735	4,266	2,898	1,623	77,838
Bannu.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,928	27,772	18,801	7,952	4,88,994	2,569	17,355	11,502	4,952	2,42,533	928	6,454	3,344	1,499	1,54,521
	Right of occupancy	78	737	358	126	8,361	42	840	218	120	2,944	51	1,098	182	5	1,244
	Total	4,006	28,509	19,159	8,078	4,97,355	2,611	18,195	11,720	5,072	2,45,477	979	7,552	3,526	1,504	1,55,765
D.I. Khan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	20	3,958	1,499	90	5,866	18	3,275	1,697	42	1,801	39	6,829	1,572	53	11.905
	Ownership	1,186	20,123	6,137	4,617	1,93,983	666	11,312	4,122	3,129	77,096	1,345	18,070	3,095	2,698	2,01,639
	Right of occupancy	191	4,361	1,203	954	20,928	91	1,915	642	481	4,611	147	4,186	511	487	13,109
	Total	1,397	28,442	8,839	5,661	2,20,777	775	16,502	6,461	3,652	83,508	1,531	24,085	5,178	3,238	2,26,743
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	8	166	20	...	120	1	5	5	...	50	4	59	3	..	155
	Ownership	5,485	42,165	23,956	9,265	6,75,465	1,782	17,698	10,120	5,560	2,00,321	2,941	26,978	13,688	4,559	4,41,802
	Right of occupancy	309	2,404	1,557	781	56,432	131	1,125	801	274	18,366	172	1,276	792	422	39,584
	Total	5,802	44,735	25,533	10,046	7,32,017	1,914	18,828	10,926	5,834	2,18,737	3,117	28,313	14,483	4,981	4,81,541
Muzaffar-garh.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	5	51	27	30	187	3	2,364	998	974	104	2	55	15	17	349
	Ownership	476	2,979	1,417	1,958	97,951	140	2,037	708	949	37,654	355	3,075	816	1,122	70,440
	Right of occupancy	4	23	15	17	290	1	10	1	...	...	4	23	15	14	190
	Total	485	3,053	1,459	2,005	98,428	144	4,411	1,707	1,923	37,758	361	3,153	846	1,153	70,979
Grand Total of the Province.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	36	4,175	1,546	142	6,659	25	6,367	3,309	1,192	3,685	52	6,978	1,611	202	12,580
	Ownership	55,231	235,779	166,880	1,87,202	81,10,544	20,421	1,26,999	84,336	84,625	2,521,312	18,331	1,22,537	68,301	62,033	40,02,136
	Right of occupancy	5,632	16,676	11,239	15,710	5,75,841	1,687	7,468	4,845	5,367	141,651	1,352	11,340	5,588	4,029	1,95,698
	Total	60,899	256,630	1,79,665	2,03,054	86,93,044	22,133	1,40,834	92,490	91,184	2,666,648	19,715	1,40,855	75,500	66,264	4,210,414

STATEMENT No. XI.

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HISSAR.						ROHTAK.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	3	3	1,795	56,778	18,926	5,957	35	35	27,527	248,927	7,112	6,369
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	236	236	2,793	625,098	2,649	618	8	8	42	8,249	1,031	909
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	749	749	85,499	2,586,415	3,453	825	468	468	79,652	891,398	1,904	1,563
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	7	7	39	2,621	374	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	259	5,461	455	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	2,002	2,002	...	3	3	17	5,673	1,891	563
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	90,386	3,278,375	3,252	776	514	514	107,238	1,154,247	22,466	1,875
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	12	56,303	..	17,444	...	...	430	3,941	..	3,410
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	51	2,613	...	825	...	...	247	1,556	...	1,778
3. For life or lives		...	...	290	16,958	...	5,125	...	...	219	2,663	...	2,322
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	3	231	...	82	...	...	2	484	...	505
5. Up to the time of Settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of these holdings	...	...	356	76,105	...	23,476	...	...	898	8,644	...	8,015
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	4,954	Total. 97,177 / Of which cultivated. 87,648	...	...	...	...	11,370	Total. 113,333 / Of which cultivated. 105,622	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GURGAON.						DELHI.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	3	3	188	12,820	4,273	5,712	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	20	20	10,941	108,659	5,433	6,671	7	7	3,741	31,485	4,498	5,999
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	123	123	3,268	101,131	822	713	72	72	2,386	53,816	747	735
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,100	1,100	93,821	1,016,180	924	888	700	700	77,459	7,20,846	1,030	1,082
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	6	6	40	1,366	228	58	15	15	469	2,743	183	52
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	510	1,865	155	73	12	12	817	3,641	303	65
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,264	1,264	108,768	1,242,021	983	962	806	806	84,872	8,12,531	1,008	1,059
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	60	10,816	...	8,469	...	...	2,406	23,411*	...	35,251
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	992	4,786	...	7,442	...	...	934	5,956*	...	8,895
3. For life or lives		...	...	44	472	...	1,039	...	...	155	1,240	...	2,721
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	673	470	...	20,309	...	...	532	243	...	14,177
5. Up to the time of Settlement		...	...	169	343	...	451	...	...	121	127	...	217
Total of these holdings		...	...	1,938	16,887	...	37,710	...	...	4,148	30,977*	...	61,261
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	31,419	Total. 138,960 / Of which cultivated. 131,056	...	...	...	...	10,276	Total. 55,809 / Of which cultivated. 51,609	...	...

* Subsequently corrected by the Deputy Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KARNAL.						UMBALLA.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	8	6,835	55,180	5,518	6,635	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	88	88	3,058	84,796	964	423	99	99	1,203	55,471	560	317
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	845	839	106,861	1,488,255	1,761	865	2,022	2,022	171,079	1,394,655	690	664
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	22	22	594	10,354	471	58	37	37	760	9,667	261	55
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	35	35	614	9,899	283	49	64	64	2,336	19,849	310	59
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	2	1,643	1,643	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,001	993	117,964	1,650,127	1,648	837	2,222	2,222	175,378	1,479,642	666	621
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,312	161,120	...	92,481	...	...	10,944	773,938	...	5,61,271
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	3,593	189,902	...	75,024	...	...	996	6,950	...	6,071
3. For life or lives		...	...	171	1,753	...	812	...	...	543	4,571	...	4,582
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	200	25	...	11,337	...	...	1,363	5,354	...	6,304
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	95	329	...	300	...	...	1,654	2,963	...	4,142
	Total of these holdings	...	...	5,371	353,129	...	1,79,954	...	...	15,500	7,93,776	...	5,82,370
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	11,333	Total. 49,378 / Of which cultivated. 41,006	...	...	...	...	39,786	Total. 150,118 / Of which cultivated. 133,731	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIMLA.						KANGRA.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	21	45,642	206,733	222	163
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	83	11,382	876	427
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	23	23	6,901	40,696	1,769	769	5,271	664	235,387	1,476,676	280	145
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	3	11	1,319	31	5
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	17	665	9,265	24	3
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23	23	6,901	40,696	1,769	769	6,641	718	281,788	1,705,375	257	139
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions ...		..	...	82	1,028	...	1,011	...	...	128	4,873	...	1,663
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	32	763	...	505	...	...	881	325,258	..	1,74,432
3. For life or lives ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,120	13,861	...	12,405
4. At pleasure of Government ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,455	25,811	...	16,584
5. Up to the time of settlement ...		...	...	3	8	...	21	...	...	3,441	2,389	...	948
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	117	1,799	...	1,537	...	...	9,025	372,192	...	2,06,032
*B.—*Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	1,599	Total. 1,701 / Of which cultivated. 803	...	...	...	...	36,261	Total. 116,478 / Of which cultivated. 75,900	...	...

LIBRARY

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HOSHIARPUR.						JULLUNDUR.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6,790	6,790	8,500
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	2	2	210	5,595	2,798	6,435	15	15	11,718	56,957	3,797	8,310
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	99	99	1,182	73,186	739	430	33	32	498	14,636	444	392
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	1,875	1,876	142,854	1,291,939	689	738	1,225	1,197	118,586	760,827	621	1,157
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	58	58	737	18,800	324	45	20	20	802	4,460	223	25
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	142	142	4,591	32,745	231	58	23	23	1,489	5,198	226	59
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,176	2,177	149,574	1,422,265	654	667	1,317	1,288	133,094	848,868	645	1,188
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,387	2,323	...	32,623	...	...	531	58,275	...	51,950
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,394	6,853	...	28,186	...	...	1,893	19,417	...	24,014
3. For life or lives		...	...	586	1,755	...	13,702	...	...	731	10,556	...	14,936
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	347	1,393	...	30,535	...	...	283	140	...	19,297
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	636	848	...	1,991	...	...	28	60	...	392
Total of these holdings		...	...	4,350	13,172	...	1,07,031	...	...	3,466	88,448	...	1,10,589
*B.—*Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	57,153	Total. 124,923 / Of which cultivated. 95,847	...	...	...	...	43,586	Total. 90,621 / Of which cultivated. 82,673	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		LUDHIANA.						FEROZEPORE.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	10	7,380	52,096	5,210	6,026	12	12	7,493	82,532	6,878	5,745
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	21	21	295	11,388	542	510	257	257	1,676	3,89,163	1,514	362
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	850	850	107,075	813,120	957	1,223	1,212	1,212	98,409	2,100,203	1,733	771
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	11	11	274	1,731	157	34	70	70	799	20,204	289	37
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	10	499	2,233	223	66	61	61	4,232	15,389	252	57
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	3,383	677	202
	Total ...	902	902	115,523	880,568	976	1,233	1,617	1,617	112,614	2,610,874	1,615	683
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,285	157,053	...	1,73,966	...	...	8,857	439,501	...	1,65,664
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,233	5,319	...	7,856	...	...	670	34,108	...	18,770
3. For life or lives		...	...	780	7,362	...	7,414	...	...	487	12,551	...	16,222
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	273	1,369	...	1,218	...	...	213	...	...	14,357
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	452	1,799	...	2,501	...	...	159	1,486	...	1,397
	Total of these holdings	...	...	4,023	172,902	...	1,92,955	...	...	10,386	487,646	...	2,16,410
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	35,708	Total. 98,417 / Of which cultivated. 94,245	...	...	...	...	36,888	Total. 213,652 / Of which cultivated. 195,309	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estate.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estate.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MOOLTAN.						JHANG.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	2,585	146,069	12,172	7,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	269	96	1,007	72,909	271	117	196	196	10,470	449,919	2,296	709
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,143	905	64,830	1,799,738	1,575	682	676	676	54,907	1,441,036	2,132	540
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	368	145	1,398	41,463	113	16	32	32	318	22,305	697	51
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ..	307	191	4,287	80,556	262	37	88	88	2,418	54,478	619	49
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	129	29	1,169	91,098	706	400	38	38	158	11,831	311	144
	Total ...	2,228	1,378	75,276	2,231,833	1,002	435	1,030	1,030	68,271	1,979,569	1,922	500
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue,* viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	250	28,782	...	9,605	...	...	83	13,139	...	1,994
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	145	11,533	...	2,784	...	...	150	8,948	...	4,347
3. For life or lives		...	...	89	15,485	...	4,162	...	...	56	4,767	...	2,057
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	140	1,494	...	10,197	...	...	18	388	...	207
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	5	11	...	20	...	...	127	127	...	7,032
	Total of these holdings	...	...	629	57,305	...	26,768	...	...	434	27,369	...	15,637
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	11,577	Total. 266,192 / Of which cultivated. 89,757	...	...	...	...	14,594	Total. 194,298 / Of which cultivated. 73,118	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MONTGOMERY.						LAHORE.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3,719	61,587	8,798	5,648
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	202	209	2,491	251,425	1,245	284	115	105	881	108,128	940	385
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	699	712	36,978	915,278	1,309	382	1,280	1,228	91,536	1,832527	1,432	647
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	173	185	2.216	72,683	420	57	72	71	839	28,421	395	41
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	225	226	5.351	71,813	319	66	80	77	1,877	27,728	347	68
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	125	130	2,283	149,956	1,200	213	18	18	67	11,641	647	381
	Total ...	1,424	1,462	49,319	1,461,155	1,026	200	1,572	1,506	98,919	2,070,032	1,317	590
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	43	17,986	...	5,340	...	...	221	71,357	...	41.412
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	117	15,058	...	3,906	...	..	794	92,005	...	45,038
3. For life or lives		...	...	62	14.507	...	3,578	...	...	779	64.718	...	27.629
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	15	1,076	...	164	...	...	938	3,582	...	15,723
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	1,802	...	536
Total of these holdings		...	...	237	48,627	...	12,988	...	...	2,813	233,464	...	1,30,338
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	4,502	Total. 111,885 / Of which cultivated. 37,416	...	...	...	...	28,952	Total. 225,171 / Of which cultivated. 157,966	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		AMRITSAR.						GURDASPUR.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	16	16	9,021	67,728	4,233	7,105	3	2	1,472	14,326	4,775	8,564
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	16	9	117	9,953	622	692	87	87	847	30,094	346	404
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	1,022	1,003	99,855	912,756	893	1,098	2,183	2,155	112,696	1,103,481	505	656
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	8	3	349	1,867	233	25	26	26	324	7,169	276	66
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	10	6	514	1,930	193	58	66	66	1,769	9,153	139	113
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	60	60	100	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,073	1,038	109,857	994,294	927	1,163	2,365	2,336	117,108	1,164,223	492	635
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	303	56,721	...	86,042	...	...	123	5,489	...	11,721
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	983	28.803	...	73,067	...	...	1,085	33,745	...	45,369
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,115	9,956	...	20.323	...	..	1,526	19,451	...	27,179
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	1,216	2,788	...	17,255	...	...	1,592	6,795	...	34,143
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,257	2,357	...	3.664	...	...	442	1,623	...	2,552
Total of these holdings		...	...	4,874	100,625	...	2,00,351	...	...	4,768	67,108	...	1,20,964
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	45,793	Total. 115,273 / Of which cultivated. 109,388	...	...	...	...	57,635	Total. 2,03,743 / Of which cultivated. 1,59,073	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIALKOT.						GUJRAT.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...641
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	3	3	1,357	8,302	2,767	6,846	1	1	629	5,108	5,108	6,346
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	66	62	1,005	27,714	420	393	21	21	358	16,447	783	637
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	2,334	2,077	123,324	1,203,597	516	614	1,304	1,304	107,695	1,140,252	874	28
,, ,, less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	23	15	742	4,870	212	36	15	15	265	3,896	260	64
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	90	54	2,439	13,250	147	63	69	69	2,632	11,847	172	300
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2,123	2,123	
	Total	2,516	2,211	128,867	1,257,733	500	591	1,411	1,411	111,580	1,179,673	836	602
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	26	4,783	...	2,167	...	...	141	869	..	8,066
2. ,, subject to conditions		...	...	2,690	26,827	...	34,652	...	...	353	12,271	...	21,778
3. For life or lives		...	...	2,201	26,624	...	31,119	...	...	424	5,619	...	7,415
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	5,217	1,976	...	29,806	...	...	1,930	3,796	...	17,438
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1	9	...	19	...	...	166	718	...	1,062
	Total of these holdings	...	...	10,135	60,219	...	97,763	...	...	3,014	23,273	..	55,759
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		..	...	57,323	Total. 217,155 / Of which cultivated. 206,165	...	...	...	...	50,214	Total. 107,739 / Of which cultivated. 100,483	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GUJRANWALA.						SHAHPUR.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	2	2	212	26,688	13,344	6,088	6	6	2,642	91,372	15,229	6,303
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	187	189	6,546	294,646	1,576	663	46	46	256	85,578	1,860	408
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	1,078	1,095	54,612	1,511,153	1,402	761	553	553	51,030	1,992,493	3,603	937
,, ,, less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	16	16	201	8,009	501	41	14	14	79	3,668	262	48
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	22	22	595	8,411	382	62	47	47	828	54,398	1,157	59
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	5	5	9	3,779	756	496	51	51	278	72,316	1,418	271
	Total ...	1,310	1,329	62,175	1,852,686	1,414	734	717	717	55,113	2,299,825	3,208	798
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions ...		...	...	120	270,730	...	1,10,706	...	...	27	87,206	...	...
2. ,, subject to conditions ...		...	...	1,290	15,671	...	13,058	...	...	142	9,567	...	...
3. For life or lives ...		...	...	564	21,830	...	20,424	...	...	81	65,571	...	...
4. At pleasure of Government ...		...	...	84	356	...	985	...	...	81	4,210	...	...
5. Up to the time of settlement ...		...	..	35	347	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	2,093	308,934	...	1,45,613	...	...	331	166,554	...	...
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	7,512	Total. 128,000 / Of which cultivated. 94,582	...	...	...	...	18,867	Total. 159,101 / Of which cultivated. 108,325	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		JHELUM.						RAWALPINDI.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	1,333	142,558	71,279	6,810	1	1	700	9,081	9,081	6,200
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	32	31	535	62,994	1,969	529	53	53	228	122,931	2,319	374
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	887	872	1,02,883	2,131,898	2,403	784	1,447	1,447	155,956	2,634,945	1,821	647
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	10	7	173	4,918	492	41	24	24	132	10,409	434	43
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	51	48	1,379	20,687	406	65	167	167	7,591	96,705	579	60
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	27	...	37	8,964	332	103	11	11	11	4,759	433	105
	Total ...	1,009	960	106,340	2,372,019	2,351	726	1,703	1,703	164,618	2,878,830	1,690	572
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	136	43,872	...	12,205	...	...	183	156,474	...	12,424
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	284	4,999	...	2,551	...	...	491	184,816	...	21,852
3. For life or lives		...	...	149	7,136	...	3,034	...	...	637	101,022	...	29,340
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	152	8,200	...	14,848	...	...	89	2,508	...	2,035
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	24	51	...	63	...	...	17	42	...	52
	Total of these holdings	...	...	745	64,258	...	32,701	...	...	1,417	444,862	...	65,703
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	18,336	Total. 1,02,183 / Of which cultivated. 73,293	...	...	...	...	29,966	Total. 234,437 / Of which cultivated. 163,148	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HAZARA.						PESHAWAR.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	2,232	89,919	44,959	5,452	31	31	16,658	165,909	5,352	6,249
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	112	112	1,400	162,187	1,448	350	65	65	3,161	85,973	1,323	456
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	517	517	50,316	1,425,590	2,757	467	681	684	1,11,066	1,336,146	1,962	1,055
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	114	114	647	48,405	425	43	17	17	2,619	17,183	1,011	20
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	191	191	5,202	94,892	497	55	44	44	2,281	65,958	1,499	66
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	936	936	59,797	1,820 993	1,946	328	838	838	135,785	1,671,169	1,994	1,310
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1	...	..	44	...	...	12	23,720	...	6,146
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,209	470,348	...	60,781	...	...	781	74,190	...	50,876
3. For life or lives		...	...	159	15,630	...	4,739	...	...	5,155	131,893	...	62,465
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	4	38	...	108	...	...	11,085	26,970	...	55,623
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	594	882	...	9,894	...	...	80	660	...	1,210
Total of these holdings		...	...	1,967	486,898	...	75,566	...	...	17,113	257,433	...	1,76,320
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	21,529	Total. 74,825 / Of which cultivated. 38,350	...	...	...	...	32,026	Total. 108,217 / Of which cultivated. 90,909	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KOHAT.						BANNU.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ..	1	1	5,044	43,777	43,777	5,062	11	11	11,866	472,169	42,924	6,797
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	28	28	125	67,901	2,425	263	24	24	163	35,586	1,483	338
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	206	201	44,889	1,484,414	7,206	797	388	388	105,216	1,811,243	4,668	937
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	14	14	81	26,134	1,867	58	14	14	44	96,766	6,912	53
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	25	25	1,144	79,134	3,165	59	51	51	3,187	34,507	677	42
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	14	13	153	49,394	3,528	813	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	288	282	51,436	1,750,754	6,079	661	488	488	120,476	2,450,271	5,021	895
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	6	107,630	...	3,896	...	...	25	71,389	...	8,739
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	82	4,198	...	3,813	...	...	4,343	5,136	...	18,960
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,995	82,149	...	5,401	...	...	56	1,764	...	1,658
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	5,868	38,035	...	3,153	...	...	22	...	...	825
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,207	35,742	...	6,891	...	...	201	93	...	4,229
Total of these holdings		...	...	9,158	267,754	...	23,154	...	...	4,647	78,382	...	34,411
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	26,025	Total. 109,686 / Of which cultivated. 68,735	...	...	...	...	44,578	Total. 311,371 / Of which cultivated. 273,084	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.						DERA GHAZI KHAN.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	8	8	9,079	441,470	55,184	7,175	5	5	4,923	98,873	19,775	5,499
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	34	34	1,244	123,258	3,625	538	33	33	383	245,794	7,448	457
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	631	631	111,226	4,381,611	6,944	797	518	518	118,723	2,275,895	4,394	698
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	24	24	288	30,747	1,281	31	43	43	412	249,521	5,803	23
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	106	106	7,265	587,303	5,541	43	92	92	11,347	148,103	1,610	64
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	12	7	12	14,254	1,188	78	34	34	134	25,769	758	198
	Total ...	815	810	129,114	5,578,643	6,845	718	725	725	135,922	3,043,955	4,198	576
ADDENDA.													
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	23	423,766	...	62,670	...	...	1	...	...	170
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	376	240,902	...	38,964	...	...	2,482	44,121	...	6,070
3. For life or lives		...	...	107	111,913	...	10,508	...	...	119	7,349	...	4,595
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	25	15,125	...	3,312	...	...	532	6,846	...	20,582
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	35	1,019	...	380	...	...	1,207	570,276	...	40,666
	Total of these holdings	...	...	566	792,725	...	1,15,834	...	...	4,341	628,592	...	72,083
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	22,155	Total. 421,529 / Of which cultivated. 111,330	...	...	...	...	32,605	Total. 297,610 / Of which cultivated. 154,679	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MUZAFFARGARH.						GRAND TOTAL.					
							Rs.						Rs.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	189	19,610	4,903	6,409
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	6	6	4,880	74,535	12,423	6,322	1,162	249	201,634	2,864,413	2,465	1,447
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	31	31	708	98,075	3,164	583	2,666	2,479	48,409	3,779,828	1,418	448
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	582	582	85,237	1,475,585	2,535	922	34,469	29,245	3,006,558	47,390,848	1,375	686
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	11	11	201	5,337	485	29	1,306	1,039	15,853	757,036	580	36
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	64	64	1,724	22,918	358	53	2,550	2,022	79,842	1,589,316	623	48
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	7	7	7	1,080	154	72	483	355	4,345	459,725	952	278
	Total ...	701	701	92,757	1,677,530	2,393	851	42,640	35,393	3,356,830	56,860,776	1,334	629
ADDENDA.													
A. Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	41	2,848	...	2,181	...	...	29,199	3,079,343	...	15,30,731
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	142	406	...	284	...	...	30,855	1,887,025	...	8,01,942
3. For life or lives		...	...	8	35	...	156	...	...	22,408	781,161	...	3,47,062
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	67	39	...	8,985	...	...	34,419	159,742	...	3,70,094
5. Up to the time of Settlement		...	...	2	13	...	14	...	...	12,239	626,124	—	91,084
	Total of these holdings	...	...	260	3,341	...	11,620	...	...	129,120	6,533,395	...	31,40,913
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	17,141	Total. 133,655 / Of which cultivated. 70,417	...	...	...	...	861,663	Total. 4,772,632 / Of which cultivated. 3,275,667	...	...

STATEMENT No. XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HISSAR.		ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.		KARNAL.		UMBALLA.	
Total cultivated area			228,409	2,657,046	215,919	953,863	276,230	968,366	204,938	533,686	190,033	880,589	375,721	967,368
Area cultivated by owners			70,156	1,019,757	95,804	601,180	119,002	503,035	84,213	297,565	102,479	641,635	173,884	619,654
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			4,867	24,699	5,625	7,307	10,409	16,004	7,627	5,948	8,389	6,939	16,606	7,254
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	25,760	316,629	11,998	39,838	20,732	66,438	17,199	42,907	10,310	29,973	24,431	49,057
		Paying other cash rents	20,882	181,124	1,620	5,805	5,108	17,823	3,638	10,189	1,373	5,636	1,246	1,980
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,021	24,575	130	362	591	3,795	722	1,643	1,271	6,386	8,654	20,035
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	7,733	68,786	27,650	64,110	28,612	66,351	28,193	42,541	21,552	41,967	12,279	15,193
		Paying other cash rents	78,131	850,521	56,474	191,996	75,484	234,955	47,341	105,373	19,700	67,032	29,205	47,758
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	17,854	170,955	16,618	43,265	16,292	59,965	16,005	27,520	24,959	81,021	109,416	206,437
Total held by tenants paying rent			153,386	1,612,590	114,490	345,376	146,819	449,327	113,098	230,173	79,165	232,015	185,231	340,460
Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will.	Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	1,400	2,391	11	...	540	239	81	3	557	855	854	6,281
		(2). Half produce or more	317	9,156	7,071	13,670	2,603	15,689	5,543	5,734	529	651	2,427	66,481
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	367	3,207	1,034	2,329	708	2,624	780	1,280	338	843	4,145	59,907
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	5,159	104,699	7,257	9,531	17,332	17,781	6,391	5,467	6,290	13,128	2,764	50,643
		(5). Less than one-third	6,426	37,825	1,509	586	1,921	424	779	712	6,724	45,147	513	10,514
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	...	8	239	28	85	19	568	182	5,694	265	197	1,411
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	13,669	157,286	17,121	26,144	23,189	36,776	14,142	13,378	20,132	60,889	10,900	195,537
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	1,603	67,183	9,269	54,841	11,809	54,542	12,993	29,548	15,853	26,114	766	14,427
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	29,672	820,849	27,489	164,507	47,587	187,368	32,946	72,427	24,211	42,821	3,441	44,317
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9	85,174	679,230	120,754	349,496	219,368	506,540	233,925	316,405	109,034	82,746	322,416	

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			SIMLA.		KANGRA.		HOSHIARPUR.		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE	
Total cultivated area			8,248	10,347	297,143	587,928	621,953	729,959	432,449	683,081	277,585	763,298	328,132	2,096,467
Area cultivated by owners			5,719	8,447	160,706	405,152	196,795	346,131	174,265	396,554	132,619	512,756	134,879	994,195
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			642	307	5,523	2,104	36,676	11,289	21,829	8,186	10,508	3,801	10,727	16,001
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	42	69	2,665	4,814	83,289	89,311	32,371	41,689	10,041	23,549	33,307	124,084
		Paying other cash rents	29	53	3,008	4,142	13,418	13,318	4,416	7,066	1,244	1,622	14,287	150,883
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	...	...	11,420	19,950	22,889	25,084	4,937	6,827	2,712	7,326	11,288	69,378
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	405	311	3,671	6,457	15,971	12,004	11,247	11,594	7,103	12,583	6,169	19,247
		Paying other cash rents	719	679	6,370	9,529	96,344	87,424	80,357	86,003	56,286	83,482	29,938	167,190
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	692	481	103,780	135,780	156,571	145,398	103,027	125,162	57,072	118,179	87,537	555,489
Total held by tenants paying rent			1,887	1,593	130,914	180,672	388,482	372,539	236,355	278,341	134,458	246,741	182,526	1,086,271
DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	...	...	412	929	141	2,224	289	782	199	689	12	2
		(2). Half produce or more	50	291	37,428	53,503	7,281	118,567	39,704	82,140	14,096	69,520	26,695	91,215
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	...	8	4,096	15,363	1,127	6,768	681	651	6,592	8,641	1,606	2,779
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths...	13	33	850	17,636	383	7,083	159	330	6,037	10,278	36,415	71,758
		(5). Less than one-third	...	11	61	267	23	469	26	71	988	648	147,422	177,342
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	...	75	3,213	2,022	133	1,199	180	149	175	316	136	107
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	63	418	46,060	89,720	9,088	136,310	41,039	84,123	28,087	90,092	212,286	343,203
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	26	285	548	5,909	558	11,446	4,585	7,009	2,994	9,589	7,828	11,419
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	52	627	1,137	8,392	4,656	82,768	42,116	43,887	19,852	63,630	63,658	103,532
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	321	2,513	16,775	19,056	32,763	665,536	670,959	188,198	231,706	446,938	162,531	255,029

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			MOOLTAN.		JHANG.		MONTGOMERY.		LAHORE.		AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.	
Total cultivated area			110,092	667,812	113,902	599,607	74,414	445,177	278,861	1,240,968	421,875	777,034	458,771	838,183
Area cultivated by owners			23,480	109,713	38,052	263,545	13,593	78,528	103,983	604,843	158,189	398,961	160,361	428,770
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			302	242	884	1,625	923	1,535	21,069	17,272	25,882	11,217	18,482	8,169
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	845	3,192	294	1,160	2,229	5,412	17,877	68,733	35,324	52,437	32,050	56,457
		Paying other cash rents	193	852	41	104	68	236	1,677	6,917	1,368	2,879	4,185	6,829
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,542	16,318	2,090	8,518	1,887	8,135	2,347	11,095	447	873	4,593	7,858
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	1,355	3,421	6,667	37,961	1,034	3,488	10,827	38,935	23,149	25,763	19,776	26,741
		Paying other cash rents	1,309	5,907	235	1,727	247	1,251	27,906	110,953	79,710	142,194	59,876	93,776
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	80,066	528,172	65,639	284,967	54,433	346,592	93,175	382,220	97,806	142,710	159,448	209,583
Total held by tenants paying rent			86,310	557,857	74,966	334,437	59,898	365,114	153,809	618,853	237,804	366,856	279,928	401,244
Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	181	...	...	...	47	...	296	487	248	139	2,902	7,572
		(2). Half produce or more	159,586	33,943	122,701	62,478	4,147	17,345	18,877	25,726	45,739	36,230	34,436	130,913
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	70,069	6,622	19,026	2,119	12,379	20,382	4,294	3,676	5,442	3,435	2,083	11,233
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	185,549	28,687	47,364	10,150	161,586	31,523	53,100	60,635	17,051	10,262	1,302	10,498
		(5). Less than one-third	42,153	1,078	20,127	600	91,541	7,240	158,332	42,641	609	316	99	1,038
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	292	12	400	2	365	37	12,436	1,720	18,337	4,902	4,547	2,960
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	457,830	70,342	209,618	75,349	270,065	76,527	247,335	134,885	87,426	55,284	45,369	164,214
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	1,502	1,919	26,449	11,512	2,414	1,074	24,572	14,363	12,366	13,397	6,192	20,549
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	4,720	1,187	1,712	15	1,016	235	65,836	45,117	61,917	30,277	25,594	68,182
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	38,747	4,850	3,374	19	2,518	225	200,707	117,287	416,541	328,631	185,868	350,126

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	SIALKOT.		GUJRAT.		GUJRANWALA.		SHAHPUR.		JHELUM.		RAWALPINDI.	
Total cultivated area	523,697	934,192	311,712	819,970	209,461	917,740	125,598	665,770	313,166	1,092,639	455,443	1,303,391
Area cultivated by owners	163,555	450,063	136,454	541,814	71,251	412,168	60,046	251,474	138,571	640,462	185,004	640,101
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents	35,998	16,426	17,532	10,165	11,278	12,115	4,627	7,248	15,885	12,710	8,007	5,569
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent. — With right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	44,106	58,816	34,657	50,090	9,677	34,909	3,283	12,575	26,938	81,666	34,262	63,339
Paying other cash rents	2,200	2,198	162	206	647	2,464	111	627	1,368	4,979	32,661	39,759
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,731	3,452	2,166	2,614	413	1,255	1,053	3,560	11,107	44,478	32,099	135,620
Without right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	21,277	32,727	21,484	33,961	19,981	71,297	6,685	22,766	15,357	25,295	5,341	4,428
Paying other cash rents	42,371	90,650	14,936	32,868	33,368	155,041	1,129	5,821	3,436	7,951	17,761	24,203
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	211,459	279,860	84,321	148,252	62,846	228,391	48,664	261,699	100,504	275,098	140,308	390,372
Total held by tenants paying rent	324,144	467,703	157,726	267,991	126,932	493,457	60,925	307,048	158,710	439,467	262,432	657,721
Detail.	Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will. — Rents in kind. — (1). Zabti rents	746	837	31	208	634	338	427	34	...	..	...	972
(2). Half produce or more	62,518	95,365	11,255	59,440	11,941	712	120,325	51,658	12,478	163,235	7,909	227,148
(3). Two-fifths and less than half	12,919	8,602	1,450	5,780	2,286	2,369	4,529	22,990	785	13,397	1,083	64,795
(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	15,782	2,358	24,804	30,388	26,383	24,660	35,380	22,693	727	66,924	353	69,761
(5). Less than one-third	699	129	2,360	1,404	66,457	19,083	1,620	1,963	11	17,446	149	18,185
(6). By fixed amount of produce	66,086	13,819	5,473	5,659	65,037	8,491	21	59	30	65	4	13
(7). Total area under rents in kind	158,750	121,110	45,373	102,879	172,738	55,653	162,302	99,397	14,031	261,067	9,498	380,874
Cash rents. — (8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	20,188	12,539	12,555	21,406	58,560	12,737	5,253	17,513	797	24,498	148	4,280
(9). Total paying other cash rents	60,281	30,369	7,566	25,302	99,588	55,453	2,245	3,576	128	7,823	1,617	22,586
(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9	310,431	78,976	27,058	38,806	184,478	87,233	6,015	4,769	574	10,295	29,264	46,071

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.		KOHAT.		BANNU.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
Total cultivated area			144,825	427,683	191,727	892,321	79,361	320,588	148,305	833,346	112,942	733,303	114,666	1,006,355
Area cultivated by owners			58,730	184,251	96,992	502,111	44,294	196,084	79,927	536,560	55,308	415,999	29,951	324,355
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			7,245	11,260	7,855	16,136	2,306	3,019	1,495	6,080	718	1,424	1,186	4,087
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	808	2,919	8,589	40,097	1,524	6,475	2,101	13,297	8,878	27,232	317	2,912
		Paying other cash rents	23,654	70,386	341	1,722	616	1,703	5	32	159	758	15	64
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	13,533	52,884	3,692	11,409	2,578	20,125	3,945	23,504	13,475	92,077	7,583	39,962
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	129	268	7,632	25,941	3,732	10,052	7,239	25,511	7,740	23,396	1,108	9,116
		Paying other cash rents	14,341	31,861	4,522	28,386	701	2,432	793	1,343	118	1,057	2,431	15,164
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	26,385	73,854	62,104	266,519	23,610	80,698	52,800	227,019	26,546	171,360	72,075	610,695
Total held by tenants paying rent			78,850	232,172	86,880	374,074	32,761	121,485	66,883	290,706	56,916	315,880	83,529	677,913
DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	3	557	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	...	176	238
		(2). Half produce or more	2,922	13,496	115,627	11,310	16,147	1,228	66,503	50,639	18,413	34,826	11,446	53,367
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	1,516	12,037	1,033	440	25	2	2,065	5,327	8,291	28,182	8,827	25,888
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	346	15,911	8,051	20,282	393	8,343	2,793	62,792	6,999	35,872	101,724	171,269
		(5). Less than one-third	911	25,992	12,285	96,802	71	54,456	5,056	31,367	7,988	30,388	145,536	91,910
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	6	157	605	84	5	28	283	174	155	246	304	10
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	5,704	68,150	137,601	128,918	16,641	64,057	76,719	150,300	41,846	129,514	268,013	342,682
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	15	253	4,314	21,627	1,275	8,777	802	24,709	7,021	16,375	4,995	4,121
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	2,718	29,143	12,876	15,510	310	2,122	664	679	343	714	6,680	8,184
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	30,414	59,303	92,613		1,990	913	14,608	239	290	408	22,572	7,954

STATEMENT No. XII—*concluded.*

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	MUZAFFARGARH.		.....		.....		.....		.....		GRAND TOTAL.	
Total cultivated area	129,388	444,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,774,966	26,792,131
Area cultivated by owners	45,026	155,017	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,113,288	13,580,880
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents	1,357	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322,459	257,514
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. — *With right of occupancy.* — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	3,014	11,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538,918	1,421,720
Paying other cash rents	62	522	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,802	542,978
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	3,352	9,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179,268	679,061
Without right of occupancy. — Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	4,687	14,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355,790	796,750
Paying other cash rents	604	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	882,143	2,686,900
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	71,286	248,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,243,298	6,826,328
Total held by tenants paying rent	83,005	287,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,339,219	12,953,737
DETAIL.	AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL. — *Rents in kind.* — (1). Zabti rents	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,214	25,829
(2). Half produce or more...	16,488	20,660	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,003,202	1,616,336
(3). Two-fifths and less than half	7,406	6,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,982	348,012
(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	81,036	34,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859,773	1,026,343
(5). Less than one-third	65,320	15,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787,716	732,034
(6). By fixed amount of produce	781	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,787	44,300
(7). Total area under rents in kind	171,039	77,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,033,674	3,792,854
Cash rents. — (8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	11,784	2,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,034	526,716
(9). Total paying other cash rents	2,082	291	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654,710	2,032,190
(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column ...	12,090	675	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8,434,853	

STATEMENT No. XIII.

PREVAILING RENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will									
Serial No.	District.	*For land irrigated by wells only.*		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*	
		Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Hissár	4 12 9 to 1 12 0	33⅓	...	...	3 0 0 to 1 3 2	50 to 25	2 6 5 to 1 9 0	50 to 25	1 8 0 to 0 9 7	50 to 25
2	Rohtak	4 12 0 to 4 8 0	50 to 33	4 12 0	50	4 13 0 to 7 8 0	50 to 33	3 8 0	33	2 8 0	50 to 33
3	Gurgáon	9 9 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	5 0 0 to 4 4 0	50	6 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	3 4 0 to 1 9 0	50 to 33
4	Delhi	9 9 6 to 7 0 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	9 9 6 to 5 8 0	50 to 33⅓	4 10 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	4 8 0 to 3 8 4	50 to 25
5	Karnál	5 12 0 to 1 0 0	33⅓ to 25	...	...	4 13 0 to 1 0 0	33⅓ to 25	2 12 0 to 0 5 3	33⅓ to 25	3 4 0 to 0 6 0	33⅓ to 25
6	Umballa	12 0 0 to 6 6 0	50 to 33	...	...	12 0 0 to 9 0 0	50 to 40	9 9 0 to 6 0 0	50 to 40	8 8 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 25
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40
9	Hoshiárpur	26 14 0 to 22 3 2	50	18 13 0	...	8 8 4	50	...	...	13 5 3 to 6 10 8	50
10	Jullundur	21 5 0 to 15 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	11 0 0 to 6 7 0	50	11 0 0 to 5 5 0	50
11	Ludhiána	20 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 30	20 0 0	50 to 33	15 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 33	19 0 0 to 3 0 0	50	13 14 0 to 3 8 0	50 to 33
12	Ferozepore	7 3 2 to 1 4 0	50 to 20	3 9 0 to 1 6 0	50 to 20	8 0 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 8 0	33 to 25	6 3 5 to 0 7 0	50 to 25
13	Mooltan	...	45 to 18	...	48 to 30	...	49 to 30	...	49 to 33	...	49 to 31
14	Jhang	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓	1 12 8 to 1 8 3	50 to 40	...	50 to 33⅓	...	50 to 33⅓
15	Montgomery	2 0 0 to 1 8 0	33 to 20	3 0 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 20	...	33 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 20	1 8 0	33 to 20
16	Lahore	12 0 6 to 0 14 0	33 to 20	23 0 0 to 1 2 6	50 to 20	19 5 9 to 1 1 5	50 to 20	9 10 10 to 1 0 0	50 to 25	5 2 6 to 0 12 0	50 to 20
17	Amritsar	7 6 0 to 6 4 0	48 to 35	9 12 0	45	9 12 0 to 3 12 0	46 to 37	7 10 0 to 4 4 0	49 to 47	5 0 0 to 3 12 0	49 to 43
18	Gurdáspur	10 11 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	9 12 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	9 12 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	7 0 0 to 4 8 0	50 to 25	4 8 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 25
19	Siálkot	9 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6 0 0	50	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50	8 0 0 to 1 2 0	50 to 33⅓
20	Gujrát	6 11 9 to 1 12 0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	3 2 9 to 2 0 0	50 to 33	2 5 4 to 1 0 0	50 to 33
21	Gujránwála	4 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	...	50 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 4 0	40 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 0 0	33 to 25
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 30
23	Jhelum	9 0 0 to 3 5 4	50 to 40	...	...	12 0 0	50	1 11 0	50	1 11 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 33⅓
24	Ráwalpindi...	18 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	12 0 0 to 2 0 0	50	2 8 0	50	4 8 0 to 1 8 0	50 to 33
25	Hazára	12 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	40 0 0 to 8 0 0	50 to 33	...	...	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25
26	Pesháwar	18 0 5 to 8 7 6	50 to 33	18 0 0	48	36 12 0 to 2 7 2	50 to 40	4 1 3 to 2 9 6	50 to 23	3 7 3 to 0 3 7	...
27	Kohát	...	50 to 33	...	...	6 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33	...	...	0 13 0 to 0 8 0	25 to 20
28	Bannu	2 12 10	50 to 13	...	...	24 3 1 to 0 8 0	75 to 50	...	50	1 4 2 to 0 0 11	50 to 20
29	Dera Ismail Khan...	2 10 0 to 0 12 0	40 to 25	...	...	2 0 0 to 1 5 5	50 to 44	4 5 0 to 0 13 0	50 to 28	0 8 6 to 0 7 3	40 to 25
30	Dera Gházi Khan...	5 0 0 to 1 1 10	30 to 25	6 11 2 to 4 11 1	38⅓ to 25	5 0 0 to 0 13 6	38⅓ to 25	1 0 2 to 0 13 8	34 to 25	6 5 0 to 1 9 11	50 to 25
31	Muzaffargarh	2 8 0	29$\frac{11}{16}$ to 25	3 4 0	29$\frac{11}{16}$ to 25	2 8 0	33⅓ to 25	2 0 0	40 to 33⅓	...	...

STATEMENT No. XIV.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock, cows or buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissár ...	130,669	169,928	5,095	73,973	169,933	106,087	112,993	9,249	14,230	41,327	90,665	10,578	17
2	Rohtak ...	124,157	130,964	2,750	63,134	152,007	20,895	45,835	7,802	16,488	2,838	52,259	16,958	...
3	Gurgáon ...	140,866	182,577	7,422	72,218	149,557	32,052	112,238	12,900	17,054	2,017	60,014	13,066	13
4	Delhi ...	95,088	92,138	3,409	53,327	84,958	22,699	46,479	5,648	11,221	573	39,064	13,100	44
5	Karnál ...	149,040	135,536	5,747	138,263	167,670	46,040	59,840	12,026	17,910	1,078	60,164	11,819	29
6	Umballa ...	222,563	146,706	10,203	115,179	157,071	48,050	85,037	9,799	12,319	796	90,971	25,722	79
7	Simla* ...	6,293	6,832	129	1,269	3,819	3,508	4,838	522	982	...	2,578	13	...
8	Kángra ...	235,832	182,636	16,308	72,673	172,042	237,978	338,478	6,504	1,113	66	107,165	103	18
9	Hoshiárpur	205,715	128,684	34,017	84,757	103,617	19,403	157,104	7,699	8,049	1,395	92,177	14,303	80
10	Jullundur...	173,725	80,414	31,513	44,698	104,536	20,063	53,894	6,724	11,813	988	86,483	22,880	69
11	Ludhiána...	139,091	81,781	4,330	53,297	90,124	22,695	50,483	5,387	10,892	2,450	59,856	20,767	34
12	Ferozepore	222,242	113,569	11,835	80,155	131,926	140,035	112,222	14,969	18,204	13,194	103,668	24,130	87
13	Mooltan ...	194,091	154,447	8,074	38,823	142,122	301,704	377,976	12,480	39,000	26,269	78,325	1,198	93
14	Jhang ...	122,284	120,837	14,181	37,089	59,191	196,921	215,494	4,470	9,270	15,154	63,623	2,233	91
15	Montgomery	104,425	128,179	19,234	42,145	55,234	262,804	180,651	8,183	25,588	13,328	54,983	302	102
16	Lahore ...	189,091	148,461	53,923	92,386	144,461	142,135	112,617	22,168	26,875	3,195	102,623	10,481	122
17	Amritsar ...	131,062	110,535	53,760	79,683	100,651	33,847	67,392	14,227	20,765	819	64,091	6,222	108
18	Gurdáspur	160,809	175,461	64,169	57,471	122,609	18,055	67,396	12,853	12,661	264	88,273	7,170	147
19	Siálkot ...	157,750	142,998	82,303	97,358	113,451	45,888	43,893	12,291	14,167	268	114,808	1,684	113
20	Gujrát ...	208,994	158,748	53,118	97,570	154,395	54,955	67,533	13,718	31,812	2,340	91,112	977	144
21	Gujránwála	114,108	118,206	55,831	75,523	132,773	97,642	67,416	11,012	17,480	2,138	81,768	3,051	59
22	Shahpur ...	96,232	138,681	10,423	42,212	40,922	194,300	119,133	8,142	20,986	12,119	38,549	2,051	225
23	Jhelum ...	128,800	102,093	5,624	25,437	70,550	155,654	136,587	6,107	36,312	8,114	83,797	193	157
24	Ráwalpindi	170,778	174,107	7,914	41,858	102,578	224,698	203,338	9,710	43,462	8,120	115,285	1,989	53
25	Hazára ...	98,778	94,419	5,482	88,537	47,473	102,769	180,220	4,343	12,794	530	45,850	256	6
26	Peshawar...	127,138	86,272	6,329	26,142	97,690	148,031	68,909	9,345	29,319	5,278	57,055	1,779	182
27	Kohát ...	53,534	41,227	859	4,244	19,672	83,017	108,047	958	13,896	2,903	26,359	81	4
28	Bannu ...	86,126	73,073	1,085	12,161	47,039	127,167	80,793	4,210	32,383	8,253	44,189	12	118
29	D. I. Khan	126,969	90,864	1,337	23,904	53,791	404,981	243,941	6,183	18,163	21,383	57,394	66	135
30	D. G. Khan	100,067	98,291	1,844	22,004	67,030	134,845	131,277	12,457	16,788	9,530	44,043	103	149
31	Muzaffargarh	129,509	113,730	4,205	34,826	64,519	117,088	110,960	9,546	14,531	12,250	54,819	64	164
	Grand Total of the Province.	4,345,826	3,722,394	582,453	1,792,316	3,123,411	3,566,006	3,763,014	281,632	576,027	218,977	2,152,030	213,351	2,642

* The figures of cantonment were received after submission of Imperial return and hence the difference.

STATEMENT No. XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES INTRODUCED DURING THE YEAR 1895-96, AND THE OPINION FORMED OF THEIR VALUE AFTER EXPERIMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Designation of implement.	Use.	Special advantages or instructions.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name and designation of official reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks by officials reporting.
1	Cotton pressing mill	Ginning.	Gins very sharp, and produces full cotton.	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, Gujránwála.	...	1 at Khángah Dográn, 1at Sángla.	

STATEMENT No. XV A.

LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ALREADY REPORTED AS HAVING MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE YEARS 1882-83 TO 1895-96.

DISTRICT.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	REMARKS.
ROHTAK ... ... GURGAON ... ... DELHI ... ... KARNAL ... ... HOSHIARPUR ... ... JULLUNDUR ... ... FEROZEPORE ... ... MOOLTAN ... ... LAHORE ... ... HAZARA	Beheea Sugar Mill ...	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in these districts, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or readjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery.
PESHAWAR	Rurki-made Sugar Mill	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in this district, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or readjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery.
LAHORE	Kaisar plough ...	...	Used by a few native agriculturists, but said to be too heavy of draught for general use. Its supposed advantage is that it inverts the soil.
SHAHPUR	Cotton Gin	The machine is not patronised by the agricultural population. Cotton traders have their cotton ginned here in considerable quantities.	This machine has again been set to work; it is working successfully. It gins about 14 or 15 maunds of cotton every day, and works for 12 hours, in a day and night. Sixteen labourers work on this, and their wages, including the cost of wood, &c., is Rs. 25 per diem.
FEROZEPORE	Burke's improved plough	...	This has been tried again by horse power with very fair result, but the native agriculturists have not taken to it, and it seems to have but little advantage over their ordinary ploughs. It does not invert the soil, but this is not a desideratum here.
FEROZEPORE	Reapers	One machine last year reaped 200 ghumáos. It has more than paid its own cost. The other reaper arrived at Fázilka in April 1895, it only reaped 12 ghumáos.	These reapers were again tried with success, but the native agriculturists generally do not take to it. During the year under report the two reapers reaped 54 ghumáos of crop in all.

STATEMENT No. XVI.

ABSTRACT OF THE CANAL CLEARANCE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Receipts.					Expenditure.					
District.	Balance in hand at the beginning of the year.	Commutation for labour.	Fines for absences.	Other income.	Total.	Pay of labourers.	Tools and appliances.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Balance carried forward.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ferozepore ...	25,054	...	...	61,076	86,130	...	...	61,862	61,862	24,268	
Mooltan	1,22,657	71,892		13,557	2,08,106	1,02,450	...	...	1,02,450	1,05,656	
Peshawar	4,444	...	84	8,081	12,609	1,333	...	9,387	10,720	1,889	
Bannu	14,998	13,916	...	...	28,914	16,274	...	...	16,274	12,640	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,205	...	6,934	2,629	15,768	3,602	...	7,891	11,493	4,275	
Muzaffargarh	13,719	15,897	...	3,475	53,585	2,190	...	24,307	26,497	*6,594	*Includes Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 20,000 taken as a loan from Mooltan Canal Division.
Total ...	1,87,077	101,705	7,018	88,818	3,84,618	1,25,849	...	1,03,447	2,29,296	1,55,322	

STATEMENT No. XVII.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Serial number.	District.	Receipts.					Ex	
		Balance in hand at the beginning of the year.	Patwári cess on land revenue, including cost of stationery.	Patwári cess on canal owner's rate.	Other income.	Total.	Salaries of Patwáris.	Printing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hissár	36,724 4 1	39,999 0 0	12,044 1 8	549 8 5	89,316 14 2	42,741 11 10	...
							137 6 11	...
2	Rohtak	21,446 9 4	33,606 1 10	6,214 5 4	155 9 10	61,422 10 4	35,247 8 6	...
							145 10 5	...
3	Gurgáon	45,758 7 2	47,488 5 1	...	729 10 2	93,976 6 5	45,752 0 1	...
							147 9 5	...
4	Delhi	27,320 0 4	34,260 3 0	4,307 10 6	138 10 11	66,026 8 9	35,353 14 7	545 5 4
							149 12 11	2 5 0
5	Karnál	29,775 4 7	37,282 6 11	8,039 0 0	152 7 2	75,249 2 8	39,546 1 11	...
							144 13 9	...
6	Umballa	47,791 7 11	63,378 1 3	72 0 0	1,155 6 11	1,12,397 0 1	62,877 4 1	2,514 4 9
							136 6 3	5 7 3
7	Simla	186 12 1	1,006 12 9	...	...	1,193 8 10	933 4 11	61 14 6
							116 10 7	7 11 10
8	Kángra	39,625 12 6	44,556 13 0	...	280 15 3	84,513 8 9	41,010 0 1	937 8 9
							130 3 1	2 15 7
9	Hoshiárpur ...	41,547 4 10	6,0170 0 0	...	1,998 10 10	1,03,715 15 8	58,615 10 5	1,910 5 8
							127 2 5	4 2 4
10	Jullundur	55,788 9 0	54,626 13 8	...	604 13 3	1,11,020 3 11	52,872 2 1	368 2 0
							126 7 10	0 14 1
11	Ludhiána	27,701 0 7	37,400 12 0	...	343 3 0	65,444 15 7	36,521 14 6	8 10 6
							118 15 5	0 0 5
12	Ferozepore ...	36,081 0 11	52,239 5 1	836 4 0	387 4 11	89,543 14 11	53,422 10 2	4,140 9 8
							145 9 1	11 4 6
13	Mooltan	77,483 8 9	55,358 2 5	657 3 0	2,086 13 1	1,35,585 11 3	45,239 1 9	1,441 15 9
							133 13 6	4 4 3
14	Jhang	10,546 0 0	20,639 0 0	...	5 0 0	31,190 0 0	18,793 0 0	859 0 0
							118 3 1	5 6 5
15	Montgomery ...	34,421 6 4	14,039 4 11	5,825 2 10	4,810 8 11	59,096 7 0	17,898 0 6	2,702 8 10
							103 7 4	15 9 11
16	Lahore	22,122 15 7	42,218 15 5	929 8 5	824 7 2	66,095 14 7	46,174 5 9	2,183 2 5
							140 5 7	6 7 3
17	Amritsar	53,302 11 3	58,787 5 8	...	517 4 2	1,12,607 5 1	46,784 11 9	965 10 0
							143 15 3	2 15 6
18	Gurdáspur	40,263 5 1	70,608 10 3	..	97 10 1	1,10,969 9 5	64,255 5 2	266 11 3
							133 9 5	0 8 10
19	Siálkot	43,315 11 0	77,370 0 5	...	4,690 14 0	1,25,376 9 5	60,610 12 5	652 7 5
							142 9 10	1 8 7
20	Gujrát	21,391 2 7	35,248 4 0	...	525 1 11	57,164 8 6	34,940 2 10	...
							143 3 2	...
21	Gujránwála ...	33,859 15 6	42,020 11 10	...	6,161 0 0	82,041 11 4	37,592 15 11	248 8 5
22	Shahpur	35,939 2 9	25,561 11 11	220 0 0	34 2 3	61,755 0 11	26,550 3 7	...
							134 1 5	...
23	Jhelum	19,958 3 7	30,605 1 9	...	2,497 3 2	53,060 8 6	29,354 14 9	220 3 0
							117 6 9	0 14 1
24	Ráwalpindi ...	33,528 3 6	52,395 15 8	...	88 1 11	86,012 5 1	49,877 7 0	922 14 4
							142 14 8	2 10 4
25	Hazára	12,913 6 7	19,054 9 0	...	147 14 8	32,115 14 3	18,486 0 8	563 15 7
							135 14 10	4 2 4
26	Pesháwar	20,296 0 0	55,739 1 11	...	631 15 6	76,667 1 5	40,924 10 8	3,161 15 4
							117 15 0	9 1 10
27	Kohát	9,148 8 3	9,357 0 0	...	2,830 15 4	21,336 7 7	11,016 14 9	774 15 6
							132 11 9	9 5 5
28	Bannu	17,733 11 4	19,436 12 0	...	228 2 3	37,398 9 7	18,976 6 8	...
							112 15 3	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	28,806 5 1	33,217 4 9	...	302 11 0	62,326 4 10	29,776 15 10	75 13 5
							135 5 7	0 5 6
30	Dera Gházi Khan	7,090 9 10	21,877 3 9	4,835 10 7	126 13 10	33,930 6 0	25,183 5 11	3,706 2 4
							155 7 3	22 14 0
31	Muzaffargarh ...	42,490 0 10	33,055 2 11	356 7 0	1,514 1 11	77,415 12 8	33,442 0 11	253 6 5
							147 5 2	1 1 10
	Total ...	9,74,407 9 2	12,22,605 1 2	44,337 5 4	34,617 1 10	22,75,967 1 6	11,60,771 12 0	29,486 3 2
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	135 9 5	3 7 1

No. XVII.

PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

EXPENDITURE.

Paper and cloth.	Survey equipment.	Patwári Schools.	Rewards and gratuities.	Other charges.	Total expenditure.	Balance at credit at the close of the year.	Number of Patwáris and assistants.	Pay, &c., due at the end of 30th September and not disbursed.	District.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
939 4 2	...	113 8 3	240 0 0	4,416 11 4	48,451 3 7	40,865 10 7	311	10,920 0 9	Hissár.
3 0 4	...			14 3 3	155 12 8				
494 9 10	630 7 0	108 9 3	630 0 0	1,623 5 11	38,734 8 6	22,688 1 10	242	8,428 13 1	Rohtak.
2 0 8	2 9 8			6 11 4	160 1 0				
1,904 0 0	...	0 3 6	95 0 0	8,378 10 1	56,129 13 8	37,846 8 9	310	11,163 12 10	Gurgáon.
6 2 3	...			27 0 5	181 1 0				
85 13 2	...	...	270 0 0	6,174 15 11	42,430 1 0	23,596 7 9	236	8,369 15 2	Delhi.
0 5 10	...			26 2 8	179 12 7				
157 0 9	541 6 0	...	120 0 0	6,616 10 3	46,981 2 11	28,267 15 9	273	10,517 0 0	Karnál.
0 9 2	1 15 9			24 3 1	172 1 6				
368 1 2	255 4 3	127 8 10	240 0 0	5,342 0 3	71,724 7 4	40,672 8 9	461	16,000 0 0	Umballa.
0 12 10	0 8 10			11 9 5	155 9 4				
...	...	...	...	28 9 11	1,023 13 4	169 11 6	8	229 14 2	Simla.
...	...			3 9 3	127 15 8				
275 7 3	97 7 6	332 4 0	...	947 5 11	43,600 1 6	40,913 7 3	315	11,374 0 1	Kángra.
0 14 0	0 4 11			3 0 1	138 6 7				
104 2 0	...	...	480 0 0	430 12 3	61,540 14 4	42,175 1 4	461	14,839 9 2	Hoshiárpur.
0 3 7	...			0 14 11	133 7 11				
1,526 7 0	248 0 1	79 15 3	300 0 0	7,534 2 9	62,928 13 2	48,091 6 9	418	13,414 12 6	Jullundur.
3 10 5	0 9 6			18 0 5	150 8 9				
2,046 5 6	...	13 7 6	150 0 0	471 3 3	39,211 9 3	26,233 6 4	300	9,065 6 4	Ludhiána.
6 10 8	...			1 8 7	127 11 7				
285 8 1	130 6 3	59 10 7	142 0 0	8,421 12 7	66,602 9 4	22,941 5 7	367	12,857 15 2	Ferozepore.
0 12 5	0 5 8			22 15 2	181 7 8				
174 13 3	395 5 3	96 10 8	590 0 0	14,366 9 2	62,304 7 10	73,281 3 5	338	11,410 14 3	Mooltan.
0 8 3	1 2 8			42 8 1	184 5 4				
750 0 0	...	...	210 0 0	132 0 0	20,744 0 0	10,446 0 0	159	4,769 15 1	Jhang.
4 11 6	...			0 13 3	130 7 5				
701 10 7	423 1 0	...	120 0 0	15,207 14 2	37,053 3 1	22,043 3 11	173	6,402 4 11	Montgomery
4 0 11	2 7 2			87 14 6	214 2 11				
6,287 4 10	...	30 12 3	120 0 0	1,048 1 11	55,843 11 2	10,252 3 5	329	11,864 9 10	Lahore.
19 1 9	...			3 3 0	169 11 10				
2,450 15 3	118 3 3	...	179 8 0	2,964 8 11	53,463 9 2	59,143 11 11	325	11,569 11 5	Amritsar.
7 8 8	5 10 0			9 1 11	164 8 1				
44 10 0	...	...	150 0 0	2,275 7 6	66,992 1 11	43,977 7 6	481	17,145 0 0	Gurdáspur.
0 1 6	...			4 11 8	139 4 5				
1,544 8 11	19 8 0	...	230 5 0	21,559 14 9	84,617 8 6	40,759 0 11	425	15,085 0 2	Siálkot.
3 10 2	0 0 9			50 11 8	199 1 7				
1,318 5 6	...	...	600 0 0	160 15 7	37,019 7 11	20,145 0 7	244	8,718 0 0	Gujrát.
5 6 5	...			0 10 7	151 11 6				
89 2 4	...	...	60 0 0	7,474 14 8	45,465 9 4	36,576 2 0	286	9,323 0 1	Gujránwála.
273 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	1,769 7 7	28,772 11 2	32,982 5 9	198	6,720 12 9	Shahpur.
1 6 1	...			8 15 0	145 5 1				
4,459 7 7	1,032 13 0	52 12 2	580 0 0	405 11 7	36,105 14 1	16,954 10 5	250	8,268 0 0	Jhelum.
17 13 5	4 2 1			1 10 0	144 6 9				
196 1 4	...	...	240 0 0	6,194 6 9	57,430 13 5	28,581 7 8	349	12,611 0 0	Ráwalpindi.
0 9 0	...			17 12 0	164 8 11				
43 8 9	...	187 5 4	150 0 0	77 1 4	19,507 15 8	12,607 14 7	136	5,289 11 10	Hazára.
0 5 1	...			0 9 1	143 7 1				
449 3 3	...	...	374 1 0	731 3 7	45,641 1 10	31,025 15 7	346	7,932 3 1	Peshawar.
1 4 9	...			2 1 9	131 8 6				
107 13 8	...	...	...	498 5 4	12,398 1 3	8,938 6 4	83	2,731 15 8	Kohát.
1 4 9	...			6 0 1	149 6 0				
1,046 4 6	...	...	210 0 0	330 14 7	20,563 9 9	16,834 15 10	168	4,811 2 0	Bannu.
6 3 8	...			1 15 6	122 6 5				
648 0 6	19 8 0	73 10 3	32 0 0	4,199 2 7	34,825 2 7	27,501 2 3	220	7,485 9 8	D. I. Khan.
2 15 2	0 1 5			19 1 5	158 4 9				
536 13 1	58 8 0	...	90 0 0	1,421 0 0	30,995 13 4	2,934 8 8	162	4,699 5 0	D. G. Khan.
3 5 0	0 5 9			8 12 4	191 5 4				
391 13 9	20 15 6	191 10 6	...	1,364 5 10	35,664 4 11	41,751 7 9	227	8,899 10 6	Muzaffargarh
1 11 7	0 1 6			6 0 2	157 1 9				
29,700 4 0	3,990 13 1	1,468 0 4	6,782 14 0	1,32,568 6 3	13,64,768 4 10	9,11,198 12 8	8,561	2,92,919 1 6	Total.
3 7 6	0 7 6			15 7 9	159 6 8				Average.

PART II.

STATEMENT No. XVIII A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE, COMMUTATION AND TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1895 AND 1896.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE, COMMUTATION AND

Division.	District.	Year ending.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of Columns 5 and 7.	Balance on 30th September.			Particulars to be recovered.	
								Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.	Under suspension. Of the year under report.	Under suspension. Of former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár	Rabi 1895	7,27,028	7,26,971	100	...	7,26,971	57	...	57	...	...
		Rabi 1896	7,26,961	7,09,643	98	...	7,09,643	17,318	...	17,318	17,223	...
	Rohtak	Rabi 1895	9,28,680	9,28,621	99·9	...	9,28,621	59	...	59	...	...
		Rabi 1896	9,28,865	9,05,740	97·5	...	9,05,740	23,125	59	23,184	22,268	...
	Gurgáon	Rabi 1895	11,72,964	11,65,198	99·3	193	11,65,391	7,761	5,395	13,161	...	100
		Rabi 1896	11,73,799	11,48,540	98·1	156	11,48,696	25,259	5,395	30,654	23,336	100
	Delhi	Rabi 1895	7,97,011	7,88,716	99	1,245	7,89,961	8,295	11,002	19,297	737	363
		Rabi 1896	7,91,421	7,53,879	95·2	1,205	7,55,084	37,542	1,062	38,604	32,979	1,062
	Kárnal	Rabi 1895	6,47,462	6,45,100	99	967	6,46,067	2,362	100	2,462	1,855	...
		Rabi 1896	6,46,783	6,24,967	97	...	6,24,967	21,816	1,855	23,671	20,038	1,855
	Umballa	Rabi 1895	8,66,530	8,59,453	99	397	8,59,850	7,077	1,317	8,394	4,141	555
		Rabi 1896	8,67,661	8,13,330	93·7	678	8,14,008	54,331	5,997	60,328	29,592	4,806
	Simla	Rabi 1895	16,135	16,135	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rabi 1896	16,135	16,135	100	...	16,135	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Rabi 1895	7,17,699	7,12,431	99	15,399	7,27,830	5,268	97	5,365	...	...
		Rabi 1896	7,14,123	6,63,807	92·9	...	6,63,807	50,316	112	50,428	49,543	...
	Hoshiárpur	Rabi 1895	13,45,570	13,27,994	98·6	1,442	13,29,436	17,576	...	17,576	...	...
		Rabi 1896	13,29,395	13,23,514	99·5	270	13,23,784	6,381	...	6,381	...	...
	Jullundur	Rabi 1895	13,80,316	13,60,082	98·4	...	13,60,082	20,234	295	20,529	434	275
		Rabi 1896	13,76,953	13,72,534	99·6	274	13,72,808	4,419	264	4,683	499	264
	Ludhiána	Rabi 1895	9,26,403	9,22,591	99·6	...	9,22,591	3,812	...	3,812	...	...
		Rabi 1896	9,24,300	9,19,891	99·5	267	9,20,158	4,409	...	4,409	29	...
	Ferozepore	Rabi 1895	8,79,247	8,71,915	98	3,643	8,75,558	7,332	5,395	12,727	...	5,395
		Rabi 1896	8,77,695	8,56,686	98	2,903	8,59,589	21,009	5,998	27,007	12,852	2,875
LAHORE.	Mooltan	Rabi 1895	5,48,894	5,38,706	98	148	5,38,854	10,188	612	10,800	..	...
		Rabi 1896	5,69,519	5,66,907	99·5	65	5,66,972	2,612	20	2,632	...	...
	Jhang	Rabi 1895	3,19,878	3,15,574	98·7	2,258	3,17,832	4,304	285	4,589	...	...
		Rabi 1896	3,19,420	3,17,021	99·2	...	3,17,021	2,399	24	2,423	...	...
	Montgomery	Rabi 1895	2,68,096	2,41,895	90	278	2,42,173	26,201	15,023	41,224	575	...
		Rabi 1896	2,64,920	2,21,194	83	773	2,21,967	43,726	36,464	80,190	11,865	540
	Lahore	Rabi 1895	8,19,489	8,04,826	98·2	2,260	8,07,086	14,663	5,428	20,091	827	...
		Rabi 1896	8,16,055	7,06,574	86·4	2,851	7,09,425	1,09,479	572	1,10,051	26,565	...
	Amritsar	Rabi 1895	10,23,371	10,14,713	99·1	1,546	10,16,259	8,658	2,618	11,276	...	...
		Rabi 1896	10,22,465	10,21,528	...	1,139	10,22,667	937	9	946	...	...
	Gurdáspur	Rabi 1895	14,02,838	13,55,540	97	1,932	13,57,472	47,298	2,019	49,317	2,834	1,018
		Rabi 1896	13,92,397	13,65,298	98	16,559	13,81,857	27,099	5,954	33,053	15,874	3,290
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Rabi 1895	12,57,808	12,41,600	98·7	43	12,41,643	16,208	146	16,354	138	...
		Rabi 1896	13,84,324	13,79,500	99	2,142	13,81,642	4,824	117	4,941	...	...
	Gujrát	Rabi 1895	7,79,826	7,71,345	98·9	...	7,71,345	8,481	...	8,481	1,407	...
		Rabi 1896	7,74,678	6,93,918	92·1	163	6,94,081	80,760	250	81,010	34,124	...
	Gujránwála	Rabi 1895	7,11,628	7,07,333	99·4	57	7,07,390	4,295	...	4,295	...	...
		Rabi 1896	7,13,110	6,73,448	94·4	1,006	6,74,454	39,662	637	40,299	30,692	...
	Shahpur	Rabi 1895	5,48,256	5,33,199	97·3	373	5,33,572	15,057	256	15,313	285	53
		Rabi 1896	5,45,414	4,94,056	90·5	3,223	4,97,279	51,358	165	51,523	40,137	165
	Jhelum	Rabi 1895	6,96,500	6,91,232	99·2	955	6,92,187	5,268	90	5,358	...	64
		Rabi 1896	6,92,460	6,80,920	98·3	66	6,80,986	11,540	...	11,540	7,585	...
	Ráwalpindi	Rabi 1895	9,09,186	9,08,055	99·9	...	9,08,055	1,131	...	1,131	...	...
		Rabi 1896	9,09,358	9,02,216	99·2	...	9,02,216	7,142	...	7,142	6,839	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Rabi 1895	2,26,870	2,26,593	99·8	...	2,26,593	277	...	277	...	...
		Rabi 1896	2,27,086	2,26,765	99·8	...	2,26,765	321	...	321	...	...
	Pesháwar	Rabi 1895	7,08,550	7,06,969	99·8	1,340	7,08,309	1,581	548	2,129	548	...
		Rabi 1896	7,11,575	7,06,277	99·3	750	7,07,027	5,298	204	5,502	...	195
	Kohát	Rabi 1895	88,878	88,179	99·2	8	88,187	699	1,035	1,734	42	...
		Rabi 1896	88,369	81,437	92·1	23	81,460	6,932	42	6,974	3,419	42
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Rabi 1895	3,31,317	3,22,742	97	13	3,22,755	8,575	...	8,575	8,465	...
		Rabi 1896	3,31,291	3,15,865	95	2,386	3,18,251	15,426	6,079	21,505	13,650	6,079
	D. I. Khan	Rabi 1895	1,56,024	1,43,436	92	3,618	1,47,054	12,588	1,40,669	1,53,257	12,345	50,020
		Rabi 1896	1,55,930	1,39,341	89·4	3,814	1,43,155	16,589	1,49,282	1,65,871	16,285	62,041
	D. G. Khan	Rabi 1895	3,47,336	3,38,627	97·5	1,818	3,40,445	8,709	8,123	16,832	1,658	3,963
		Rabi 1896	3,47,959	3,24,085	93·1	2,002	3,26,087	23,874	4,118	27,992	9,096	2,803
	Muzaffargarh	Rabi 1895	3,93,695	3,78,948	96·2	2,485	3,81,433	14,747	4,208	18,955	827	2,312
		Rabi 1896	3,93,499	3,91,754	99·5	124	3,91,878	1,745	3,669	5,414	381	1,310
	Grand Total	Rabi 1895	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	98·6	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427	37,118	64,118
		Rabi 1896	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	96·7	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996	4,24,871	87,427

No. XVIII A.

TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1895 AND 1896.

OF BALANCES (PARA. 32 OF CIRCULAR No. 35).							SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CALAMITY OF SEASON SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.				TRIBUTE.			
ABLE.		UNDETERMINED.		IRRECOVERABLE.										
Not under suspension.							*On account of year under report.*		*On account of former years.*					
Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Arrears struck off by orders passed on Annual Balance Statements during the year.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Demand.	Collections.	DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
...	...	...	...	95	...	...	17,223	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	113	...	744	59	...	22,268	...	...	...	..	...	Rohtak.	
156	5,295	...	...	7,610	...	7,610	...	6,044	100	...	...	...		
284	5,295	...	...	1,639	...	...	23,336	...	100	...	...	...	Gurgáon.	
1,167	...	...	...	6,391	10,639	17,030	2,735	4,249	...	10,639	...	...		
3,781	...	..	...	782	...	...	32,979	...	1,062	...	..	...	Delhi.	
...	...	..	...	507	100	607	1,855	...	...	100	...	...		
801	...	...	...	977	...	...	20,038	...	...	...	...	...	Karnál.	
788	2	...	...	2,148	760	1,719	4,567	...	...	...	...	...		
20,544	2	...	...	4,195	1,189	...	30,506	...	162	...	...	...	Umballa.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,708	42,882	Simla.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,890	42,890		
...	...	112	...	5,156	97	5,253	...	5,156	...	97	1,00,000	1,00,000	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
121	...	...	112	652	...	...	...	143	...	112	1,00,000	1,00,000		
270	...	...	...	17,306	...	17,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
811	...	...	...	5,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
104	...	61	...	19,635	20	19,991	434	12,251	...	...	1,31,000	1,31,000	Jullundur.	
191	...	...	...	3,729	...	...	499	235	264	275	1,31,000	1,31,000		
267	...	...	...	3,545	...	3,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
3,422	...	..	...	958	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...		
3,506	...	...	...	3,826	...	3,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
6,913	306	...	...	1,244	2,817	...	...	...	...	2,817	...	...		
65	...	205	112	9,918	500	10,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
146	...	64	20	2,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	42	19	4,262	266	4,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
184	...	21	...	2,194	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
902	...	20,754	15,023	3,970	...	3,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
1,921	174	28,960	35,750	980	...	...	12,120	...	...	...	...	...		
1,715	747	1,924	2,968	10,197	1,713	16,668	4,379	3,552	...	4,118	...	...	Lahore.	
24,701	407	32,000	...	26,213	165	...	76,779	20,953	60	699	...	...		
1,139	...	9	...	7,510	2,618	10,128	...	4,737	...	2,618	...	...	Amritsar.	
177	...	...	...	760	9	...	...	50	...	...	...	...		
17,780	466	...	...	26,684	535	26,804	3,576	12,412	...	...	3,800	3,800	Gurdáspur.	
3,419	419	...	...	7,806	2,245	...	21,424	569	802	1,830	3,800	3,800		
2,121	...	...	...	13,949	146	14,095	...	5,997	...	146	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
1,740	...	...	...	3,084	117	...	...	1,716	...	117	...	...		
250	...	...	...	6,824	...	8,068	1,407	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
41,672	250	...	...	4,964	...	...	34,124	2,320	...	...	...	...		
1,041	...	995	...	2,259	...	2,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
6,220	112	1,070	525	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,837	203	4,466	...	7,469	...	11,925	285	3,067	53	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
8,150	...	...	...	3,071	...	...	40,137	...	165	...	...	...		
2	...	...	...	5,266	26	5,292	...	177	...	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
1,668	...	...	...	2,287	...	...	8,463	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1,131	...	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	277	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
365	32	9	...	659	516	1,175	548	...	...	...	...	...	Peshawar.	
581	...	4,567	...	150	9	...	...	86	...	...	...	...		
23	...	500	1,014	134	21	1,669	42	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
780	...	...	...	2,733	...	...	3,419	...	42	..	...	...		
...	...	...	...	110	...	110	8,465	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
1,177	...	...	...	599	...	...	13,650	599	6,079	...	...	...		
...	...	82	90,649	161	...	161	12,345	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
188	...	34	87,159	82	82	...	16,285	...	...	..	...	...		
973	...	139	3,591	5,939	569	10,712	1,679	204	...	569	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
435	23	..	...	14,343	1,292	...	10,264	745	...	1,242	...	...		
...	...	654	...	13,266	1,896	15,162	835	12,976	...	1,896	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
...	...	206	..	1,158	2,359	...	383	...	...	1,705	...	...		
35,471	6,745	30,011	1,13,376	1,86,166	20,422	2,22,240	43,152	70,822	153	20,183	2,77,508	2,77,682	GRAND TOTAL.	
1,30,027	6,988	67,035	1,23,566	95,715	10,367	...	3,83,925	27,416	8,736	8,797	2,77,690	2,77,690		

STATEMENT No. XVIII B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSIONS AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1895-96.

District.	Tahsíl.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of the year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar ...	Hissár ...	1895-96 ...	...	2,110	2,110	...	...	2,110	Hissar.
	Hánsi ...	1895-96 ...	...	4,225	4,225	...	...	4,225	
	Bhiwáni ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,985	1,985	...	...	1,985	
	Fatehabad ...	1895-96 ...	...	7,124	7,124	...	...	7,124	
	Sirsa ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,779	1,779	...	...	1,779	
		Total ...	...	17,223	17,223	...	...	17,223	
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	1895-96 ...	...	13,050	13,050	...	...	13,050	Rohtak.
	Sámpla ...	1895-96 ...	...	6,236	6,236	...	...	6,236	
	Jhajjar ...	1895-96 ...	...	2,982	2,982	...	...	2,982	
		Total ...	...	22,268	22,268	...	...	22,268	
Gurgaon ...	Gurgáon ...	1895-96 ...	...	7,310	7,310	...	...	7,310	Gurgaon.
	Rewári ...	1895-96 ...	...	628	628	...	...	628	
	Palwal ...	1889-90 ...	100	...	100	...	...	100	
		1895-96 ...	...	7,079	7,079	...	...	7,079	
	Nuh ...	1895-96 ...	...	5,056	5,056	...	...	5,056	
	Ferozepore ...	1895-96 ...	...	3,263	3,263	...	...	3,263	
		Total ...	100	23,336	23,436	...	...	23,436	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	1892-93 ...	363	...	363	78	...	285	Delhi.
		1894-95 ...	434	...	434	...	...	434	
		1895-96 ...	...	7,265	7,265	91	...	7,174	
	Sonipat ...	1895-96 ...	...	83	83	83	...	...	
	Ballabgarh ...	1894-95 ...	303	...	303	...	...	303	
	Do. ...	1895-96 ...	...	26,251	26,251	406	...	25,845	
		Total ...	1,100	33,599	34,699	658	...	34,041	
Karnal ...	Kaithal ...	1894-95 ...	562	...	562	...	...	562	Karnal.
		1895-96 ...	...	14,276	14,276	...	...	14,276	
	Pánipat ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,005	1,005	...	...	1,005	
	Karnál ...	1894-95 ...	1,293	...	1,293	...	...	1,293	
		1895-96 ...	...	3,371	3,371	...	...	3,371	
	Pargannah Indri	1895-96 ...	...	1,386	1,386	...	...	1,386	
		Total ...	1,855	20,038	21,893	...	...	21,893	
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	1895-96 ...	...	6,195	6,195	...	...	6,195	Umballa.
	Naráingarh ...	1887-88 ...	437	...	437	...	...	437	
		1890-91 ...	118	...	118	...	...	118	
		1895-96 ...	...	13,458	13,458	451	...	13,007	
	Jagádhri ...	1894-95 ...	4,037	...	4,037	...	...	4,037	
		1895-96 ...	...	7,323	7,323	...	...	7,323	
	Pípli ...	1894-95 ...	104	...	104	52	...	52	
		1895-96 ...	...	3,488	3,488	462	...	3,026	
	Kharar ...	1895-96 ...	...	203	203	...	...	203	
		Total ...	4,696	30,667	35,363	965	...	34,398	
Kangra ...	Núrpur ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,617	1,617	...	...	1,617	Kangra.
	Dehra ...	1895-96 ...	...	11,533	11,533	...	...	11,533	
	Hamírpur ...	1895-96 ...	...	36,393	36,393	...	...	36,393	
		Total ...	...	49,543	49,543	...	...	49,543	
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	1893-94 ...	275	...	275	...	275	...	Jullundur.
		1894-95 ...	434	...	434	170	...	264	
	Nakodar ...	1895-96 ...	...	499	499	...	...	499	
		Total ...	709	499	1,208	170	275	763	
Ludhiana ...	Jagráon ...	1895-96 ...	...	45	45	...	45	...	Ludhiana.
		Total ...	...	45	45	...	45	...	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

District.	Tahsíl.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of the year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ferozepore	Fázilka	1887-88	703	...	703	...	703	...	Ferozepore.
		1888-89	1,681	...	1,681	...	1,523	158	
		1889-90	2,566	...	2,566	..	591	1,975	
		1890-91	235	...	235	...	...	235	
		1891-92	210	...	210	...	...	210	
	Zíra	1895-96	...	2,027	2,027	...	...	2,027	
	Ferozepore	1895-96	...	8,141	8,141	...	...	8,141	
		1895-96	...	2,981	2,981	...	...	2,981	
		Total	5,395	13,149	18,544	...	2,817	15,727	
Montgomery	Dipálpur	1894-95	35	..	35	35	..	...	Montgomery.
		1895-96	...	2,612	2,612	233	..	2,379	
	Gugera	1894-95	134	...	134	...	...	134	
		1895-96	...	5,715	5,715	...	...	5,715	
	Pákpattan	1895-96	...	2,968	2,968	22	..	2,946	
	Montgomery	1894-95	406	...	406	...	...	406	
		1895-96	...	825	825	...	...	825	
		Total	575	12,120	12,695	290	...	12,405	
Lahore	Lahore	1891-92	639	...	639	...	639	...	Lahore.
		1894-95	827	...	827	827	...	...	
		1895-96	...	12,977	12,977	...	2,824	10,153	
	Sharakpur	1895-96	...	53,181	53,181	...	18,104	35,077	
	Chunián	1895-96	...	10,521	10,521	...	85	1,10,436	
	Kasúr	1895-96	...	160	160	...	...	160	
		Total	1,466	76,839	78,305	827	21,652	55,826	
Amr sar	Ajnála	1895-96	...	50	50	...	50	...	Amritsar.
		Total	...	50	50	...	50	...	
Gurdaspur	Shakargarh	1892-93	481	...	481	75	...	406	Gurdaspur.
		1893-94	492	...	492	152	...	340	
		1894-95	151	...	151	98	...	53	
		1895-96	...	8,735	8,735	...	...	8,735	
	Batála	1893-94	16	...	16	...	...	16	
		1894-95	257	...	257	125	...	132	
		1895-96	...	1,620	1,620	...	...	1,620	
	Gurdáspur	1893-94	29	...	29	29	...	...	
		1894-95	1,149	...	1,149	778	...	371	
		1895-96	...	2,685	2,685	...	...	2,685	
	Pathánkot	1894-95	1,277	...	1,277	...	..	1,277	
		1895-96	...	3,529	3,529	...	...	3,529	
		Total	3,852	16,569	20,421	1,257	...	19,164	
Sialkot	Raya	1894-95	138	...	138	21	117	...	Sialkot.
		Total	138	...	138	21	117	...	
Gujrat	Gujrát	1894-95	92	...	92	...	92	...	Gujrat.
	Khárian	1894-95	1,315	...	1,315	...	1,315	...	
	Phália	1895-96	...	34,124	34,124	...	...	34,124	
		Total	1,407	34,124	35,531	...	1,407	34,124	
Gujranwala	Gujránwála	1895-96	...	1,206	1,206	338	...	868	Gujranwala.
	Khangah Dográn	1895-96	...	29,824	29,824	...	...	29,824	
		Total	...	31,030	31,030	338	...	30,692	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

District.	Tahsíl.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of the year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur ...	Bhera ..	1894-95 ...	120	...	120	120	...	...	Shahpur.
		1895-96 ...	...	18,373	18,373	2,085	...	16,288	
	Shahpur ...	1893-94 ...	53	...	53	53	...	...	
		1894-95 ...	165	...	165	...	...	165	
		1895-96 ...	...	3,887	3,887	423	...	3,464	
	Khusháb ...	1895-96 ...	...	20,387	20,387	2	...	20,385	
		Total ...	338	42,647	42,985	2,683	...	40,302	
Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	1893-94 ...	64	...	64	64	...	...	Jhelum.
		1895-96 ...	...	2,043	2,043	...	...	2,043	
	Pind Dádan Khan ..	1895-96 ...	...	5,404	5,404	878	...	4,526	
	Chakwál ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,016	1,016	...	...	1,016	
		Total ...	64	8,463	8,527	942	...	7,585	
Rawalpindi ...	Pindigheb ...	1895-96 ...	...	6,839	6,839	...	...	6,839	Rawalpindi.
		Total ...	...	6,839	6,839	...	...	6,839	
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	1894-95 ...	548	...	548	353	...	195	Peshawar.
		Total ...	548	...	548	353	...	195	
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	1894-95 ...	42	...	42	...	...	42	Kohat.
		1895-96 ...	...	1,680	1,680	...	...	1,680	
	Hangu ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,739	1,739	...	...	1,739	
		Total ...	42	3,419	3,461	...	...	3,461	
Bannu ...	Marwat ...	1894-95 ...	8,465	...	8,465	2,386	...	6,079	Bannu.
		1895-96 ...	...	11,873	11,873	70	...	11,803	
	Isa Khel ...	1895-96 ...	...	1,777	1,777	...	...	1,777	
		Total ...	8,465	13,650	22,115	2,456	...	19,659	
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan.	1891-92 ...	313	...	313	...	...	313	Dera Ismail Khan.
		1894-95 ...	113	...	113	13	...	100	
		1895-96 ...	...	111	111	...	...	111	
	Kuláchi ...	1891-92 ...	175	...	175	88	...	87	
		1894-95 ...	801	...	801	209	...	592	
	Bhakhar ...	1887-88 ...	12,539	...	12,539	1,850	...	10,689	
		1888-89 ...	15,803	...	15,803	1,392	...	14,411	
		1889-90 ...	12,371	...	12,371	191	...	12,180	
		1890-91 ...	4,893	...	4,893	10	...	4,883	
		1891-92 ...	6,705	...	6,705	4	...	6,701	
		1892-93 ...	3,227	...	3,227	...	...	3,227	
		1893-94 ...	3,582	...	3,582	...	...	3,582	
		1894-95 ...	3,336	...	3,336	...	...	3,336	
		1895-96 ...	...	2,700	2,700	...	...	2,700	
	Leiah... ...	1887-88 ...	18,327	...	18,327	49	...	18,278	
		1888-89 ...	11,898	...	11,898	1	...	11,897	
		1889-90 ...	12,421	...	12,421	7	...	12,414	
		1890-91 ...	11,955	...	11,955	..	...	11,955	
		1891-92 ...	11,742	...	11,742	...	...	11,742	
		1892-93 ...	8,150	...	8,150	...	...	8,150	
		1893-94 ...	6,568	...	6,568	...	...	6,568	
		1894-95 ...	6,757	...	6,757	...	...	6,757	
		1895-96 ...	...	6,492	6,492	...	...	6,492	
	Tánk	1894-95 ...	1,338	...	1,338	...	...	1,338	
		1895-96 ...	...	7,361	7,361	379	...	6,982	
		Total ...	1,53,014	16,664	1,69,678	4,193	...	1,65,485	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*concluded.*

District.	Tahsíl.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of the year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan.	1889-90 ...	188	...	188	...	188	...	Dera Ghazi Khan.
		1890-91 ...	543	...	543	343	...	200	
		1891-92 ...	868	...	868	495	...	373	
		1894-95 ...	1,538	...	1,538	68	413	1,057	
		1895-96 ...	...	365	365	33	332	...	
	Sánghar ...	1893-94 ...	840	...	840	441	...	399	
		1894-95 ...	120	...	120	46	...	74	
		1895-96 ...	...	247	247	...	...	247	
	Jámpur ...	1895-96 ...	...	9,052	9,052	803	...	8,249	
	Rájanpur ...	1893-94 ...	1,524	...	1,524	224	600	700	
		1895-96 ...	...	600	600	...	...	600	
		Total ...	5,621	10,264	15,885	2,453	1,533	11,899	
Muzaffargarh	Sanáwán ...	1892-93 ...	1,705	...	1,705	...	1,705	...	Muzaffargarh.
		1893-94 ...	483	...	483	2	...	481	
		1894-95 ...	827	...	827	...	...	827	
		1895-96 ...	...	383	383	...	...	383	
	Muzaffargarh...	1893-94 ...	124	...	124	124	...	...	
		Total ...	3,139	383	3,522	126	1,705	1,691	
		Grand Total	1,92,524	4,83,428	6,75,952	17,732	29,601	6,28,619	

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

Division.	District.	Demand of the previous year.	INCREASE.										DECREASE.										Demand of the year under report.	District.	Division.
			By lapses and resumption of revenue-free lands.	By revision of assessment from regular Settlements or otherwise.	By alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By Territorial Transfer. From Districts of Punjab.	By Territorial Transfer. From Foreign States or other Provinces.	By assessment of wastés, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By progressive jamas.	Miscellaneous.	Total increase.	By grant of land revenue free.	Deduction owing to Settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment, calamities of season, deterioration of estates, farms, &c.	By diluvion.	By land being occupied by Government.	By Territorial Transfer. To Districts of Punjab.	By Territorial Transfer. To Foreign States or other Provinces.	By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	7,27,028	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	146	...	...	...	...	213	...	..	..	...	213	7,26,961	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	9,28,680	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,28,865	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	11,72,964	982	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,015	...	...	...	146	23	...	...	...	11	180	11,73,799	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	7,97,011	40	...	378	...	...	...	...	18	32	468	...	...	3,888	2,080	90	...	...	...	...	6,058	7,91,421	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	6,47,462	81	...	33	38	...	...	...	29	9	190	3	...	...	822	...	...	...	...	44	869	6,46,783	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	8,66,530	2,644	...	374	...	...	...	2	2	...	3,022	...	...	63	1,372	4	...	...	...	452	1,891	8,67,661	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	16,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,135	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	7,17,699	273	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	6	865	49	1,001	...	3,230	11	...	...	...	150	4,441	7,14,123	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	13,45,570	809	...	757	...	...	...	...	77	...	1,643	9	...	...	17,309	...	...	...	...	...	17,318	13,29,895	Hosbiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	13,80,316	1,179	...	1,455	...	...	...	...	1,387	...	4,021	...	...	...	7,332	4	...	...	...	48	7,384	13,76,953	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	9,26,403	74	...	822	41	...	...	...	504	9	1,450	...	...	...	3,545	...	...	...	...	8	3,553	9,24,300	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	8,79,247	1,321	...	840	1	...	...	...	589	...	2,751	450	...	...	3,832	...	...	...	...	21	4,303	8,77,695	Ferozepre.	

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	5,48,894	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	21,857	21,867	...	...	...	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	5,69,519	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	3,19,878	8	...	3,589	...	...	...	...	180	...	3,777	...	...	162	4,073	...	...	...	...	...	4,235	3,19,420	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	2,68,096	4	...	923	...	...	...	105	...	...	1,032	...	...	...	4,160	20	...	...	...	28	4,208	2,64,920	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	8,19,489	549	744	3,879	5	...	...	131	287	133	5,778	7	...	206	8 574	23	...	...	...	404	9,214	8,16,053	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	10,23,371	1,951	...	263	26	...	...	...	22	...	2,262	...	...	...	2,972	196	...	...	...	...	3,168	10,22,465	Gurdáspur.	
	Gurdáspur .	14,02,838	3,047	416	720	268	...	...	...	...	...	4,451	...	1,183	...	13,709	...	...	...	...	...	14,892	13,92,397	Amritsar.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	12,57,808	1,491	1,32,586	612	...	...	...	...	683	19	1,35,391	923	...	...	7,952	...	...	...	...	...	8,875	13,84,324	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	7,79,826	288	688	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,687	...	151	...	6,684	...	...	...	...	...	6,835	7,74,678	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwala	7,11,628	2,470	...	552	...	...	...	...	44	357	3,423	124	...	...	1,817	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	7,13,110	Gujránwala.	
	Shahpur ...	5,48,256	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	138	1,362	...	...	...	4,007	71	...	...	...	126	4,204	5,45,414	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	6,96,500	24	...	841	10	...	...	28	148	...	1,051	...	...	73	4,908	110	...	...	...	...	5,091	6,92,460	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,09,186	807	...	87	...	...	..	561	...	...	1,455	900	...	...	383	...	...	...	..	...	1,283	9,09,358	Ráwalpindi	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	2,26,870	66	...	428	...	..	...	...	...	...	494	...	...	...	277	1	...	.	...	...	278	2,27,086	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	7,08,550	3,240	...	...	...	506	...	...	...	39	3,785	600	...	...	91	17	...	...	...	52	760	7,11.575	Pesháwar	
	Kohát ...	88,878	55	...	4	54	...	...	...	...	18	131	87	..	8	34	6	505	...	...	...	640	88,369	Kohát	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	3,31,317	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	1	184	3,31,291	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	1,56,024	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	4	59	...	...	..	...	163	1,55,930	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	3,47,336	48	...	1,196	...	...	...	16	...	...	1.260	...	...	574	.	...	...	...	...	63	637	3,47,959	D. G. Khan	
	Muzaffargarh	3,93,695	...	...	18	...	54	...	...	83	...	155	..	...	...	318	33	...	...	...	...	351	3,93,499	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL...	2,19,43,485	22,383	1,34,501	19,231	443	560	...	893	4,688	22,645	2,05,344	3,152	2,335	4,974	1,01,156	881	505	...	...	1,408	1,14,411	2,20,34,418	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT No. XX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Fluctuating sources of Land Revenue.											Miscellaneous.						District.	Division.
			Temporarily excluded from fixed Land Revenue Roll.						*Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.*												
			Lapsed revenue-free holding.	Revision of assessment and progressive jamás.	Alluvial assessments.	Rents from leases of waste-lands till incorporated in Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	Other items.	Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.	Total.	Total of columns 9 and 14.	Sale of Government estates.	Sale-proceeds of waste-lands, including Nazarána.	Redemption of land revenue.	Rents, &c., of fisheries.	Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees.	Receipts from quarries and minor mineral products in lands not under the management of the Forest Department.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár...	1894-95	121	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	27,334	...	27,334	27,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1895-96	72	...	...	...	1	73	...	...	20,180	...	20,180	20,253	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1894-95	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	10,338	...	10,338	10,388	...	...	...	...	...	145	Rohtak.	
		1895-96	10	...	..	...	...	10	...	...	5,673	...	5,673	5,683	...	...	...	...	...	319		
	Gurgáon	1894-95	1,960	...	5	...	...	1,965	...	...	1,334	...	1,334	3,299	...	...	...	...	...	3,308	Gurgáon.	
		1895-96	78	...	38	...	...	116	...	...	451	...	451	567	...	...	...	...	...	2,540		
	Delhi	1894-95	84	...	378	...	1,594	2,056	...	...	585	2,318	2,903	4,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.	
		1895-96	141	...	374	...	1,494	2,009	...	...	1,059	2,271	3,330	5,339	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Karnál	1894-95	58	38	33	...	...	129	...	...	10,219	...	10,219	10,348	...	...	...	...	...	65	Karnál.	
		1895-96	84	...	6	...	...	90	...	...	4,929	...	4,929	5,019	...	...	...	...	...	159		
	Umballa	1894-95	3,156	7	399	...	6	3,568	...	...	...	...	...	3,568	500	...	...	54	...	164	Umballa.	
		1895-96	1,553	140	436	...	139	2,268	...	...	...	...	...	2,268	...	...	...	52	...	192		
	Simla	1894-95	...	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1895-96	...	166	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	..	166	...	...	...	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1894-95	338	46	538	...	...	922	...	...	...	...	...	922	...	...	...	...	1,631	40	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1895-96	793	...	261	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	15		
	Hoshiárpur	1894-95	839	12	757	...	...	1,608	...	10,415	..	...	10,415	12,023	...	...	...	100	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
		1895-96	238	...	1,149	...	...	1,387	...	11,771	...	...	11,771	13,158	...	...	...	142	...	...		
	Jullundur	1894-95	1,930	...	1,455	...	32	3,417	...	...	...	421	421	3,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
		1895-96	2,484	...	1,323	...	...	3,807	...	...	...	382	382	4,189	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ludhiána	1894-95	185	38	822	25	97	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	...	...	...	51	...	...	Ludhiána.	
		1895-96	124	226	1,266	25	26	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	77	...	...		
	Ferozepore	1894-95	2,376	...	696	..	...	3,072	...	31,072	16,407	...	47,479	50,551	...	...	...	234	...	...	Ferozepore.	
		1895-96	89	...	634	...	...	723	...	12,601	10,073	...	22,674	23,397	...	...	...	479	...	..		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1894-95	14	...	...	...	...	14	..	84,820	1,21,169	...	2,05,989	2,06,003	...	16,041	...	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1895-96	189	...	...	81	...	270	...	48,522	1,04,011	...	1,52,533	1,52,803	...	75,518	...	63	...	...		
	Jhang	1894-95	8	...	3,694	...	104	3,806	...	(a)51,719	45,472	...	78,815	82,621	(c)...	20,059	...	316	...	...	Jhang.	
		1895-96	172	816	2,223	...	16	3,227	...	(b)1,32,656	45,083	...	1,77,739	1,80,966	34,360	20,113	...	324	...	...		
	Montgomery	1894-95	4	40,186	918	...	...	41,108	...	1,51,495	65,072	158	2,16,725	2,57,833	...	...	...	102	...	...	Montgomery.	
		1895-96	435	23,438	1,180	6,671	131	31,855	...	1,07,738	36,475	50	1,44,263	1,76,118	...	13	...	128	...	...		
	Lahore	1894-95	669	...	1,551	3,212	1	5,433	...	25,790	2,683	...	28,473	33,906	3,613	...	...	2,500	...	...	Lahore.	
		1895-96	896	473	1,898	3,492	1,029	7,788	...	17,603	6,699	...	24,302	32,090	1,925	542,277	...	2,000	...	...		
	Amritsar	1894-95	1,836	128	64	118	...	2,146	...	...		...	...	2,146	..	...	...	68	...	...	Amritsar.	
		1895 96	1,601	161	191	45	404	2,402	...	...		..	...	2,402	8,000	...	...	84	...	...		
	Gurdáspur	1894-95	3,922	289	613	36	...	4,860	...	...	2,403	...	2,403	7,263	...	...	...	177	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
		1895-96	3,802	...	900	47	...	4,743	...	...	2,142	...	2,142	6,885	...	...	...	184	...	...		
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1894-95	415	1,26,483	552	...	...	1,27,450	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
		1895-96	4,049	...	1,077	...	...	5,126	...	...	...	47	47	5,173	...	...	...	...	2,992	...		
	Gujrát	1894-95	284	...	711	...	...	995	...	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	...	...	193	...	Gujrát.	
		1895-96	2,253	12	580	...	...	2,845	...	...	...	...	..	2,845	...	...	..	...	56	...		
	Gujránwála	1894-95	2,106	80	539	128	...	2,853	...	(d)52,311	...	..	52,311	55,164	2,190	14,699	...	26	...	213	Gujránwála.	
		1895-96	2,359	...	554	128	...	3,041	...	(e)83,843	...	...	83,843	86,884	...	14,359	...	...	...	84		
	Shahpur	1894-95	522	...	919	...	2,222	3,663	...	27,962	...	...	27,962	31,625	...	..	...	35	...	...	Shahpur.	
		1895-96	1,628	8,219	1,585	...	4,932	16,364	...	34,259	...	...	34,259	50,623	...	4 40	...	40	175	...		
	Jhelum	1894-95	33	...	873	38	11	955	...	...	164	20	184	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	8,281	Jhelum.	
		1895-96	42	...	1,035	150	...	1,227	..	...	39	...	39	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	9,591		
	Ráwalpindi	1894-95	911	298	87	16	...	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
		1895-96	3,205	176	287	190	...	3,858	...	...	...	...	...	3,858	...	...	..	...	...	...		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1894-95	126	...	428	...	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1895-96	845	...	411	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar	1894-95	1,915	...	246	...	318	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar.	
		1895-96	...	1,63,051	...	8	285	1,63,344	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,344	...	...	..	...	...	4		
	Kohát	1894-95	237	...	3	...	...	240	...	...	...	75	75	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
		1895-96	361	...	8	...	...	369	...	...	...	75	75	444	...	...	...	...	7,670	...		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1894-95	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	86,043	...	86,043	86,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1895-96	15	...	158	...	...	173	...	...	71,102	...	71,102	71,275	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	D. I. Khan	1894-95	140	246	...	...	...	386	21,687	...	2,48,934	...	2,70,621	2,71,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
		1895-96	279	313	...	...	...	592	32,076	...	2,21,976	...	2,54,052	2,54,644	...	...	...	..	...	..		
	D. G. Khan	1894-95	1,181	...	6,982	...	...	8,163	4	...	...	...	4	8,167	...	..	...	88	2,784	...	D. G. Khan.	
		1895-96	276	...	2,977	...	...	3,253	...	...	...	...	...	3,253	...	885	...	99	2,952	...		
	Muzaffargarh	1894-95	...	...	175	189	...	364	...	6,241	1,83,812	...	1,90,053	1,90,417	...	645	...	590	...	...	Muzaffargarh	
		1895-96	...	162	118	192	...	472	...	6,174	1,71,605	...	1,77,779	1,78,251	..	1,100	...	573	...	...		
	GRAND TOTAL	1894-95	25,420	1,68,014	23,448	3,762	4,385	2,25,029	21,691	4,41,825	8,21,969	2,992	12,88,477	15,13,506	6,303	51,444	...	4,341	4,608	12,216	GRAND TOTAL.	
		1895-96	28,073	1,97,353	20,669	11,023	8,457	2,65,575	32,076	4,55,167	7,01,497	2,825	11,91,565	14,57,140	44,285	654,70,5	...	4,245	13,845	12,904		

(a) Includes Rs. 18,376 on account of Malikána of Chenáb Colony transferred from column 33 "other items Miscellaneus Revenue."
(b) Includes Rs. 56,813 Malikána.
(c) This is on account of sale-proceeds of building sites in the Chenáb Colony.
(d) Includes Rs. 21,320 on account of Malikána of Chenáb Colony, transferred from column 33.
(e) Includes Rs. 34,783 Malikána

STATEMENT No XX—*concluded.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTOINS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	Districts.	Year.	Miscellaneous.												Total of columns 15 and 34.	Collections during current year on account of previous year.	Grand total, columns 35 and 36.	Balances.			Districts.	Division.
			Receipts from mines.	Fines and forfeitures of Revenue Department.	Recoveries on account of law charges.	Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India.	Rents of Railway lands, Classes B and C, and of buildings situated on such lands.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Recoveries on account of canal survey and demarcations (land-revenue share).	Rents of lands leased for a single year or harvest.	Tirni.	Sajji.	Hak-kul-tahsil.	Other items.	Total.				Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.		
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1894-95	...	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	950	1,798	29,253	..	29,253	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1895-96	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	1,318	2,208	22,461	...	22,461	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1894-95	...	2,023	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	255	2,455	12,843	..	12,843	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
		1895-96	...	730	...	..	...	...	...	38	...	...	1	601	1,689	7,372	...	7,372	...	...	...		
	Gurgáon	1894-95	...	5,278	...	...	...	949	...	60	..	...	...	764	10,359	13,658	253	13,911	452	...	452	Gurgáon.	
		1895-96	...	2,514	...	...	...	305	...	49	...	...	...	840	6,248	6,815	452	6,267	370	...	370		
	Delhi	1894-95	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	604	5,563	3	5,566	20	...	20	Delhi.	
		1895-96	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	109	339	5,678	2	5,680	158	...	158		
	Karnál	1894-95	...	489	...	...	...	50	...	1,587	682	...	1,608	2,141	6,622	16,970	...	16,970	...	...	...	Karnál.	
		1895-96	...	914	...	...	...	18	...	1,824	576	...	1,866	1,325	6,682	11,701	...	11,701	34	...	34		
	Umballa	1894-95	...	1,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,288	944	6,247	9,815	494	10,309	846	198	1,044	Umballa.	
		1895-96	...	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,571	871	4,513	6,781	77	6,858	800	122	922		
	Simla	1894-95	...	30	...	...	...	358	...	15	...	...	...	2	405	568	...	568	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1895-96	...	563	...	...	...	176	...	25	...	...	...	...	764	930	...	930	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1894-95	...	293	33	...	...	74	...	...	1,167	...	56	...	3,294	4,216	3,384	7,600	50	59	109	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1895-96	...	377	3	...	...	110	...	...	1,146	...	18	...	1,669	2,723	109	2,832	16	...	16		
	Hoshiárpur	1894-95	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	291	310	1,351	13,374	14	13,388	7	...	7	Hoshiárpur.	
		1895-96	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	297	401	1,678	14,836	4	14,840	21	...	21		
	Jullundur	1894-95	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	751	...	...	312	4	1,494	5,332	...	5,332	92	...	92	Jullundur.	
		1895-96	...	463	..	...	...	...	...	553	...	...	301	...	1,317	5,506	92	5,598	10	...	10		
	Ludhiána	1894-95	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	1,063	2,230	...	2,230	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
		1895-96	...	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,387	...	3,035	4,702	...	4,702	16	...	16		
	Ferozepore	1894-95	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	642	...	...	266	2,055	3,648	54,199	1,449	55,648	3,368	50	3,418	Ferozepore.	
		1895-96	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	482	...	...	221	1,487	2,919	26,316	3,007	29,323	5,771	362	6,133		

| | | |

STATEMENT No. XX A.

STATEMENT OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF LAND FOR WHICH THE ASSESSMENT VARIES WITH THE CULTIVATION.

Division.	District.	Last and present years compared.	Name of tract under fluctuating assessment.	Area in acres.			Assessment of land.				Abiana or water assessment on wells or Jhallars.			Total revenue assessment.			Revenue assessment estimated by Settlement Officer.	District.	Division.
				On which the revenue is fixed, *i.e.*, does not ordinarily fluctuate.	*Subject to assessment fluctuating with each year's area of cultivation.*		*Fixed.*		*Fluctuating.*		Number of wells or jhallárs assessed with ábiána.	*Amount of ábiána assessed.*		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Total.			
					Total area.	Area cultivated.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	1894-95	Chak Náli	...	46,741	24,438	2,685	151	27,334	824	...	...	...	30,019	975	30,994	33,075	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1895-96	Do.	...	46,713	25,427	2,685	151	20,180	892	...	...	...	22,865	1,043	23,908	33,075		
	Rohtak ...	1894-95	Part of 12 villages of Chak Dahri of Jhajjar Tahsíl.	10,490	9,049	3,591	8,252	94	10,338	138	...	...	...	18,590	232	18,822	21,400	Rohtak.	
		1895-96	Do. do. do. ...	10,490	9,049	1,927	8,252	94	5,673	57	...	...	...	13,925	151	14,076	21,400		
	Gurgáon ...	1894-95	Jhíl Kotla	...	8,159	1,348	...	...	1,334	...	...	...	...	1,334	...	1,334	8,844	Gurgáon.	
		1895-96	Do.	...	8,159	680	...	...	669	...	...	...	...	669	...	669	8,844		
	Delhi ...	1894-95	Chak Dabar	4,733	2,206	106	4,150	...	585	...	...	...	...	4,735	...	4,735	...	Delhi.	
		1895-96	Do.	4,733	2,206	192	4,150	...	1,059	...	...	...	...	5,209	...	5,209	...		
	Karnál ...	1894-95	Nardák	13,002	17,542	12,106	838	...	8,251	2,112	55	397	205	9,486	2,317	11,803	7,410	Karnál.	
		1895-96	Do.	13,002	17,542	11,809	838	...	4,085	841	56	412	205	5,335	1,046	6,381	7,410		
		1894-95	Náili Kaithal	...	8,785	3,449	...	...	1,968	10	34	323	9	2,291	19	2,310	4,595		
		1895-96	Do.	...	8,785	2,089	...	...	701	7	34	323	9	1,024	16	1,040	4,595		
		1895-96	Do. (3 villages transferred from fixed to fluctuating system).	...	...	2,227	...	...	143	2	...	37	...	180	2	182	859		
JULLUNDUR.	Ferozepore	1894-95	Hithár	21,072	55,943	25,280	2,428	1,308	17,312	3,234	...	...	...	19,740	4,542	24,282	19,056	Ferozepore.	JULLUNDUR.
		1895-96	Do.	24,306	54,124	22,681	2,449	1,313	10,680	2,173	...	...	...	13,129	3,486	16,615	19,056		

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	1894-95	Rávi, Chenáb, Sutlej ...	149,874	349,930	112,468	85,172	3,266	1,11,321	1,317	5	40	...	1,96,533	4,583	2,01,116	1,98,180	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1895-96	Do.	150,281	359,348	89,939	85,106	3,245	86,858	1,104	2	14	...	1,71,978	4,349	1,76,327	1,98,180		
		1894-95	Bárbáráni	...	537,330	7,413	...	...	6,556	...	...	...	...	6,556	...	6,556	...		
		1895-96	Do.	...	537,330	6,700	...	...	5,765	...	...	...	...	5,765	...	5,765	...		
	Jhang ...	1894-95	Chenáb and Rávi	5,103	29,106	6,760	2,053	167	6,838	118	76	637	6	9,528	291	9,819	7,367	Jhang.	
		1895-96	Do.	5,103	29,196	6,970	2,098	104	6,941	118	80	671	7	9,710	229	9,939	7,367		
		1894-95	Kásht Báráni	...	8,137	8,137	...	...	9,005	...	...	...	...	9,005	...	9,005	...		
		1895-96	Do.	...	5,684	5,684	...	...	7,075	...	...	...	...	7,075	...	7,075	...		
	Montgomery	1894-95	Rávi Tahsíl	313,636	401,939	45,962	73,157	1,326	60,914	687	...	...	...	1,34,071	2,013	1,36,084	1,34,795	Montgomery.	
		1895-96	Do.	146,429	353,777	18,111	34,499	2,126	19,986	173	...	...	...	54,485	2,299	56,784	1,34,795		
		1894-95	Kásht Báráni	...	...	...	...	...	14,230	...	...	...	...	14,230	...	14,230	...		
		1895-96	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	10,816	...	...	...	...	10,816	...	10,816	...		
	Lahore ...	1894-95	Chúnián Hithár	...	...	15,770	...	...	9,188	352	...	...	...	9,188	352	9,540	...	Lahore.	
		1895-96	Do.	...	...	2,467	...	...	1,359	131	...	...	...	1,359	131	1,490	...		
	Gurdáspur...	1894-95	Chhamb Kahnuwán ...	16,684	10,890	1,212	15,954	619	2,461	252	...	...	...	18,415	871	19,286	20,373	Gurdáspur.	
		1895-96	Do.	16,684	10,890	989	15,954	619	2,160	90	...	...	...	18,114	709	18,823	20,373		
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	1894-95	Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	306,876	284,147	70,310	31,960	1,358	86,043	708	...	...	...	1,18,003	2,066	1,20,069	75,916	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1895-96	Do.	306,876	284,060	53,584	31,960	1,358	71,102	605	...	...	...	1,03,062	1,963	1,05,025	75,916		
	D. I. Khan	1894-95	Kacha	35,359	841,613	310,422	2,074	3,779	2,11,039	39,608	2,697	16,847	683	2,29,960	44,070	2,74,030	2,01,889	D. I. Khan.	
		1895-96	Do.	35,359	841,921	266,533	2,048	3,779	1,55,529	35,877	2,772	17,040	686	1,74,617	40,342	2,14,959	2,01,889		
		1894-95	Dáman	10,846	557,826	74,771	11,227	7,255	24,288	25,709	...	...	...	35,515	32,964	68,479	91,112		
		1895-96	Do.	10,934	557,879	84,765	11,279	7,041	29,666	33,410	...	...	...	40,945	40,451	81,396	91,112		
	Muzaffargarh.	1894-95	Bet Sindh Bet Chenáb Cháhi Sailáb, Cháhi Nahri.	66,706	619,684	164,568	37,958	589	1,71,847	1,648	2,304	14,894	61	2,24,699	2,298	2,26,997	...	Muzaffargarh.	
		1895-96	Do. do. ...	66,751	640,774	148,191	37,566	589	1,57,306	1,660	2,244	14,566	62	2,09,438	2,311	2,11,749	...		
	Grand Total ...			954,381	3,789,021	888,111	2,77,908	19,912	7,80,852	76,717	5,171	33,138	964	10,91,898	97,593	11,89,491	8,24,012	Grand Total	
				790,948	3,767,437	750,965	2,38,884	20,419	5,97,753	77,140	5,188	33,063	969	8,69,700	98,228	9,68,228	8,24,871		

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL RATE CESS UNDER ACTS V OF 1873 AND XX OF 1883 FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

Division.	District.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.								District.	Division.
											Recoverable.		Undetermined.		Irrecoverable.		Total.			
		On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1,02,562	5	1,02,567	1,00,597	...	1,00,597	...	5	5	1,955	...	...	...	10	...	1,965	...	Hissár	DELHI.
	Rohtak	1,19,046	6	1,19,052	1,16,603	..	1,16,603	...	...	...	2,354	...	12	...	77	6	2,443	6	Rohtak	
	Gurgáon	1,26,399	2,328	1,28,727	1,23,707	7	1,23,714	...	796	796	2,522	1,525	...	...	170	...	2,692	1,525	Gurgáon	
	Delhi	1,00,158	1,631	1,01,789	96,014	118	96,132	...	1,438	1,438	4,053	75	...	...	91	...	4,144	75	Delhi	
	Karnál	1,06,090	277	1,06,367	1,02,542	8	1,02,550	...	72	72	3,453	197	...	...	95	...	3,548	197	Karnál	
	Umballa	1,44,903	733	1,45,636	1,36,620	6	1,36,626	...	231	231	7,780	496	...	...	503	...	8,283	496	Umballa	
	Simla	1,650	...	1,650	1,650	...	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	95,073	643	95,716	87,764	...	87,764	...	643	643	7,250	...	14	...	45	...	7,309	...	Kángra	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	1,51,521	3,046	1,54,567	1,50,899	...	1,50,899	...	1,136	1,136	19	...	...	...	603	1,910	622	1,910	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	1,55,119	2,824	1,57,943	1,54,656	18	1,54,674	...	2,779	2,779	71	27	...	...	392	...	463	27	Jullundur	
	Ludhiána	1,15,841	605	1,16,446	1,15,356	17	1,15,373	..	588	588	14	...	...	...	471	...	485	...	Ludhiána	
	Ferozepore	1,16,721	662	1,17,383	1,14,412	582	1,14,994	...	...	...	2,309	80	...	...	...	...	2,309	80	Ferozepore	

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STATEMENT No. XXII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR 1895-96.

Division.	District.	Total area for year ending Rabi 1896	Area held under Cultivating Leases.		Remaining Area.			Income for Year ending 30th September, 1894.			District.	Division
			Cultivated during the year.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner's management.	From leases for cultivation.	Other income.	Total income.		
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	43,218	...	...	41,217	...	2,001	...	5,198	5,198	Hissár ...	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	5,296	89	...	...	...	5,207	184	4,765	4,949	Rohtak ...	
	Gurgáon ..	(a) 567	193	155	....	...	219	516	557	1,073	Gurgáon ..	
	Delhi ...	(b) 3,820	...	...	...	3,288	532	...	1,552	1,552	Delhi ...	
	Karnál ...	(c) 11,364	...	...	...	...	11,364	...	3,743	3,743	Karnál ...	
	Umballa ...	(d) 20,455	52	27	13,715	3,090	3,571	125	773	898	Umballa ...	
	Simla ...	(e) 21,701	143	100	9,611	64	11,783	191	176	367	Simla ...	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	(f) 762,156	...	...	761,681	397	78	...	1,256	1,256	Kángra ...	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	(g) 20,115	126	27	17,554	...	2,408	453	398	851	Hoshiárpur ...	
	Jullundur ...	(h) 4,715	297	...	1,079	2,715	624	1,987	2,179	4,166	Jullundur ...	
	Ludhiána ...	319	...	...	...	...	319	...	1,425	1,425	Ludhiána ...	
	Ferozepore ...	(i) 3,111	1,168	1,173	...	...	770	659	191	850	Ferozepore ...	
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	(j) 1,798,947	73,556	158,065	118,841	13	1,448,472	1,30,271	1,80,784	3,11,055	Mooltan ...	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	1,848,920	262,414	78,917	27,144	4,189	1,476,256	1,51,064	1,68,469	3,19,533	Jhang ...	
	Montgomery ...	2,269,140	42,460	117,528	541,529	3,232	1,564,391	41,997	85,201	1,27,198	Montgomery	
	Lahore ...	(k) 231,464	12,862	5,460	200,071	12,295	776	11,227	328	11,555	Lahore ...	
	Amritsar ...	(l) 3,987	139	73	2,915	769	91	251	605	856	Amritsar ...	
	Gurdáspur ...	898	594	1	...	207	96	319	1,898	2,217	Gurdáspur ...	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	(m) 7,073	...	...	2,120	...	4,953	...	255	255	Siálkot ...	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	(n) 54,247	...	...	53,660	...	587	...	15,038	15,038	Gujrát ...	
	Gujránwála ...	(o) 238,271	48,882	150,438	16,462	17,009	5,480	2,029	4,467	6,496	Gujránwála ...	
	Shahpur ...	(p) 808,525	32,317	19,675	256,022	...	500,511	18,051	99,545	1,17,596	Shahpur ...	
	Jhelum ...	(q) 298,651	3,697	7,194	225,540	1,904	60,316	3,185	12,417	15,602	Jhelum ...	
	Ráwalpindi ...	(r) 352,630	1,918	2,841	347,871	...	...	1,162	345	1,507	Ráwalpindi	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	152,877	...	...	150,971	319	1,587	...	1,760	1,760	Hazára ...	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	(s) 2,470	649	391	...	1,376	54	3,625	552	4,177	Pesháwar ...	
	Kohát ...	(t) 90,690	13,342	35,659	...	...	41,689	7,529	2,835	10,364	Kohát ...	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	97,667	352	378	...	...	96,937	150	6,414	6,564	Bannu ...	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	617,507	1,577	1,906	...	3,612	610,412	901	16,218	17,119	D. I. Khan ...	
	D. G. Khan ...	(u) 284,800	9,830	17,913	34,084	...	222,973	7,110	42,588	49,698	D. G. Khan ...	
	Muzaffargarh	(v) 304,324	5,494	8,398	45,595	...	244,837	5,931	20,839	26,770	Muzaffargarh	
	Grand Total	10,359,925	512,151	606,319	2,867,682	54,479	6,319,294	3,88,917	6,82,771	10,71,688	Grand Total	

(a) The increase is due to 5 acres unculturable land having been turned into cultivation this year.
(b) The decrease is due to diluvion.
(c) The difference of 31 acres is due to land having been granted to Sardar Sangat Singh in lieu of equal area of land taken up for public purposes.
(d) The difference is due to a mistake in last year's return.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto.
(h) The increase of 13 acres is due to alluvion.
(i) The difference is due to a mistake in last year's return.
(j) The decrease is due to the sale of land to the lessees on the Sidhnai Canal.
(k) The decrease of 17,239 acres is due to 15,514 acres having been sold by public auction and 1,678 acres granted in proprietary rights.
(l) The difference is due to a grant of land having been given to Resaldar Ganda Singh.
(m) The increase is due to land having been thrown out by river action.
(n) The difference is due to alluvion.
(o) The decrease is due to diluvion and land having been granted to Sardar Bahadur Amin Chand and Sardar Gulab Singh.
(p) The difference is due to alteration in boundaries of Government Forest made by the Forest Settlement Officer.
(q) The increase is due to alluvion.
(r) The decrease is due to land having been taken up for the Chenáb Canal.
(s) The difference is due to a mistake in last year's return.
(t) The decrease is due to the transfer of Khewarra and Zira Jungles to the Pesháwar District.
(u) The increase is due to recent settlement measurement.
(v) The increase is due to alluvion.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

Division.	District.	Names of rivers or streams or marshes causing variations.	Alluvion.						Diluvion.						Net increase (*plus*) or decrease (*minus*) to be added to or deducted from fixed land-revenue roll of 1896-97.	District.	Division.
			Area newly assessed during the year (in acres).	Revenue assessed.	Area reassessed at enhanced rates (in acres).	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Net increase (Khálsa) collected as fluctuating revenue (*vide* column 8 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).	Area removed from assessment (in acres).	Reduction of revenue.	Area reassessed at reduced rates (in acres).	Reduction of assessment on area shown in last column.	Total of columns 11 and 13.	Net decrease (Khálsa) remitted (*vide* column 9 of form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Gurgáon	The Jumna	97	25	102	26	51	38	149	57	...	...	57	44	—6	Gurgáon.	DELHI.
	Delhi	Ditto	429	402	71	44	446	374	456	708	118	153	861	737	—363	Delhi.	
	Karnál	Ditto and Western Jumna Canal.	19	1	835	57	58	40	226	84	103	125	209	191	—151	Karnál.	
	Umballa	Sutlej, Jumna, Sirsa, Márkanda and Ghaggar.	2,605	553	1,042	596	1,149	438	2,549	2,768	2,589	2,232	5,000	3,347	—2,909	Umballa.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Gajh, Beás, Chakki, Jabbar, Mandh, Maul, &c.	48	74	211	232	306	277	159	224	250	269	493	404	—127	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	Beás, Sutlej and Chos ...	5,393	3,390	642	675	4,065	1,112	3,766	8,121	851	568	8,689	5,572	*—4,460	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	Sutlej and Cho	2,862	1,255	1,842	838	2,093	1,333	2,628	2,694	897	1,141	3,835	3,427	—2,094	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	Sutlej	1,762	303	8,350	3,530	3,833	1,282	3,248	985	4,021	2,550	3,535	958	+324	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	Do.	218	138	5,655	1,930	2,068	867	383	149	3,125	2,257	2,406	1,205	—338	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Jhang	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	9,132	1,967	4,053	1,677	3,644	2,225	4,988	3,313	...	...	3,313	1,942	+283	Jhang.	LAHORE.
	Montgomery ...	Sutlej	846	91	6,976	1,241	1,332	1,332	1,405	421	1,220	454	875	872	+460	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	Rávi, Sutlej and Beás ...	11,697	2,428	12,255	2,650	5,078	2,025	7,963	1,578	15,936	5,241	6,819	3,117	—1,092	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	Rávi and Beás	421	329	179	98	427	191	926	910	255	135	1,045	681	—490	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	Rávi, Beás and other torrents.	989	1,361	1,224	790	2,151	2,079	3,041	5,041	2,274	3,318	8,359	8,204	—6,125	Gurdáspur.	

RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	Deg, Basantar, Rávi, Aik and Chenáb.	3,390	783	772	326	1,109	1,098	761	1,064	351	239	1,303	1,296	—198	Siálkot.
	Gujrát	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	4,754	1,278	4,897	1,386	2,664	1,047	1,362	716	3,293	3,533	4,249	2,632	—1,585	Gujrát.
	Gujránwála... ...	Chenáb	4,513	373	4,194	340	713	713	2,736	863	862	173	1,036	1,019	—306	Gujránwála.
	Shahpur	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	6,979	2,548	1,496	982	3,530	1,587	7,205	3,266	156	198	3,464	1,521	+66	Shahpur.
	Jhelum	Jhelum, Kahan and Bambar.	6,169	1,938	744	299	2,237	1,035	9,516	2,807	158	76	2,883	1,649	—614	Jhelum.
	Ráwalpindi	Kasis, Sohan	277	205	66	82	287	287	230	...	106	123	123	123	+164	Ráwalpindi.
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Indus, Kunhar, Seran and Haro.	Acres 34 Mills 205	642	...	...	642	411	Acres 19 Mills 149	472	...	...	472	270	+141	Hazára.
	Pesháwar	Swáb, Hájizai and Abazai	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	42	178	81	123	122	—122	Pesháwar.
	Kohát	Toi and Serab	5	12	...	...	12	10	8	31	63	94	125	101	—91	Kohát.
DERAJAT.	Bannu	Kurram	127	72	...	...	72	69	77	25	...	...	25	25	+44	Bannu.
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Indus	139,860	4,185	...	...	4,185	3,009	104,822	15,999	...	...	15,999	13,344	—10,335	Dera Gházi Khan.
	Muzaffargarh ...	Chenáb	37	39	15	20	59	59	730	500	...	...	500	500	—441	Muzaffargarh.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	Acres. 202,663 Mills. 205	24,392	55,621	17,819	42,211	22,938	Acres. 159,361 Mills. 149	52,838	36,806	22,960	75,798	53,303	—30,365	

* Excludes Rs. 5 on account of Talukdári dues.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND REDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC

Division.	District.	Period whether permanent or temporary.	For Roads.			For Canals.			For Railways.		
			Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	87·1	1,158	25	606·3	35,139	148
	Rohtak ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	804·5	37,274	744	...	...	...
	Gurgáon ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Delhi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	8·7	681	4	..	...	...
	Karnál ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	249·3	7,261	78	3·3	225	...
	Umballa ...	Permanent ...	·1	12	...	1·3	877	2	·7	64	1
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	Permanent ...	·5	245	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	3·7	202	4	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	2·4	241	2	1,164·2	58,275	181
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	Permanent ...	14·8	551	...	11·2	4,286	94	8·3	...	...
	Jhang ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	66·5	1,431	4	...	...	...
	Montgomery ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	78·1	1,145	13	25·7	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	24·5	...	...	..	..	...
	Lahore ...	Permanent ...	7·0	1,560	10	294·5	19,312	110	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	113·8	551	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	164	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	1,376	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	24·6	2,769	43	...	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Gujrát ...	Permanent ...	1·9	152	...	15·6	1,592	12	...	...	...
	Gujránwála ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	1,536·2	28,282	448	8·3	327	5
	Shahpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	93·1	6,889	63	1·2	12	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·1	417	...
	Jhelum ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·9	838	1
	Ráwalpindi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309·4	15,923	5
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	Permanent ...	·7	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	Permanent ...	29·5	2,861	...	165·5	825	...	...	...	..
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	·9	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	Permanent ...	1·8	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	Permanent ...	4·3	278	1	...	...	...	79·1	9,123	45
	D. I. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D. G. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	12·8	718	7	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	Permanent ...	60·6	5,954	14	3,455·1	1,14,943	1,653	2,261·5	1,20,120	386
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	139·2	1,927	...	59·1	417	...

No. XXIV.

PURPOSES AND OF LAND RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

For Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.			Total.			Land restored by Government.				Number of cases in which land has been occupied for which compensation has not been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending claim for compensation	District.	Division.
Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land restored in acres.	Price realised for land restored by Government.	Area assessed to revenue.	Revenue assessed.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.			
...	...	...	693·4	36,297	173	...	...	...	...	3	11·9	9th May 1895 ...	Hissár.	DELHI.
...	...	...	804·5	37,274	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	4th July 1896 ...	Rohtak.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	93	4·5	7	...	...	5th July 1895 ...	Gurgáon.	
...	...	...	8·7	681	4	...	...	...	...	4	6·3	24th Septr. 1896...	Delhi.	
...	...	...	252·6	7,516	78	9·2	178	8·0	5	...	...	...	Karnál.	
1·5	9,288	...	3·6	10,241	3	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	8th July 1895 ...	Umballa.	
1·0	150	...	1·5	395	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
71·9	4,347	60	71·9	4,347	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
53·1	1,777	...	53·1	1,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4·7	1,250	...	4·7	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
·9	193	...	4·6	395	4	21·3	3,378	19·6	16	...	...	3rd May 1896 ...	Ludhiána.	
...	...	...	1,166·6	58,516	183	2·8	71	...	...	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
4·0	138	4	38·3	4,975	98	138·2	1,404	...	...	21	14·7	18th May 1895 ...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
13·0	283	4	79·5	1,714	8	...	...	...	...	21	365·3	16th Novr. 1894 ...	Jhang.	
...	...	...	103·8	1,145	13	...	...	...	..	3	27·7	4th April 1896 ...	Montgomery.	
...	...	...	24·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
·7	3,757	...	302·2	24,629	120	78·6	1,676	14·8	6	...	...	11th Septr. 1895...	Lahore.	
...	...	...	113 8	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	3·1	164	...	3·9	90	10·0	18	5	55·5	26th March 1896...	Amritsar.	
...	...	...	...	1,376	...	...	...	...	...	1	11·1	31st August 1896	Gurdáspur.	
...	...	...	24·6	2,769	43	38·0	130	38·0	82	...	...	...		
...	...	...	17·5	1,744	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	RAWALPINDI.
...	...	...	1,544·5	28,609	453	...	...	...	...	18	162·9	9th Septr. 1896 ...	Gujránwála.	
...	...	...	94·3	6,901	63	...	...	...	...	6	8·3	15th Septr. 1894...	Shahpur.	
...	...	...	59·1	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2·4	873	3	54·3	1,711	4	156·5	1,422	49·1	12	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
46·3	7,098	19	355·7	23,021	24	...	...	...	...	3	·5	19th Decr. 1895 ...	Ráwalpindi.	
3·4	163	...	3·4	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
·2	249	...	·9	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26th January 1895	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
...	...	5	195·0	3,686	5	7·0	280	...	...	2	54·9	12th Septr. 1896...	Pesháwar.	
...	...	...	·9	...	...	2·5	204	2·5	·9	...	...	...		
68·2	3,535	16	70·0	3,611	16	...	...	...	...	1	0·1	...	Kohát.	
...	...	...	83·4	9,401	46	...	...	...	...	5	152·4	23rd Novr. 1895 and August 1895.	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
28·5	3,456	...	28·5	3,456	...	...	...	...	...	2	8·5	...	D. I. Khan.	
4·9	986	11	17·7	1,704	18	...	...	...	...	5	115·9	26th Decr. 1892 ...	D. G. Khan.	
1·6	650	...	1·6	650	...	...	...	...	...	4	106·0	26th February 1895	Muzaffargarh.	
249·8	36,253	122	6,027·0	2,77,270	2,175	460·2	8,722	144	146	104	1,092·1	...	Grand Total.	
56·5	1,940	...	254·8	4,284	...	2·5	204	2·5	9	1	11·1	...		

STATEMENT No. XXV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

Divisions.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA.				Divisions.
	Village.		Fractional portion of Village.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetuity subject to conditions.		
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Delhi	847,364	6,06,104	239,073	2,02,913	49,631	76,256	1,136,068	8,85,273	891,361	7,20,424	209,192	1,11,327	Delhi.
Jullundur ...	893,672	5,11,144	126,612	1,27,995	146,655	1,33,643	1,166,939	7,72,782	680,896	4,30,794	396,051	2,47,608	Jullundur.
Lahore	395,737	2,90,013	119,641	1,16,961	66,428	97,065	581,796	5,04,039	241,663	2,19,835	183,330	1,34,650	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	540,190	2,22,432	441,469	78,013	63,310	91,917	1,044,969	3,92,362	565,261	1,70,446	251,636	95,875	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	632,447	1,10,593	338,021	55,826	45,407	1,05,441	1,015,875	2,71,860	131,447	10,121	548,722	1,15,455	Pesháwar.
Deraját	1,372,401	1,57,599	74,914	19,448	55,725	63,431	1,503,040	2,40,478	498,003	89,189	290,565	64,353	Deraját.
Total ...	4,681,801	18,97,885	1,339,730	6,01,156	567,753	64,48,587	3,066,794	30,66,794	3,008,631	16,40,809	1,579,496	7,69,268	Total.

Division.	DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA—concluded.								NUMBER OF HOLDERS.						Divisions.
	For life or lives.		At pleasure of Government.		For term of Settlement.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity free of conditions.	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	For life or lives.	At pleasure of Government.	For term of Settlement.	Pending orders of Government.	
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.							
Delhi	26,101	16,207	5,116	32,169	4,298	5,146	...	...	14,060	6,089	1,280	948	1,692	...	Delhi.
Jullundur	51,327	63,973	31,537	23,378	7,128	7,029	...	...	11,218	5,728	5,816	2,153	5,159	...	Jullundur.
Lahore	139,838	98,205	11,180	43,987	4,610	6,689	1,175	673	1,143	3,090	3,140	1,589	1,886	5	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	209,130	76,927	16,569	45,685	1,168	1,638	1,205	1,791	611	4,706	3,758	4,401	244	1	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	288,367	74,211	37,495	57,723	9,844	14,350	...	...	18	2,117	6,957	11,529	2,039	...	Pesháwar.
Deraját	121,061	16,915	22,010	24,742	571,401	45,279	...	...	90	7,341	289	590	1,444	...	Deraját.
Total ...	835,824	3,46,438	123,907	2,27,684	598,449	80,131	2,380	2,464	27,140	29,071	21,240	21,210	12,464	6	Total.

STATEMENT No. XXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND
YEAR ENDING

	Hissar.			
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.		Rs.	
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	16,200		40	
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	...		6,224	
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	103		...	
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	954		3	
Total	17,257		6,267	
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	3,458		23	
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...		...	
Total deductions	3,458		23	
(4). Balance to next account	13,799		6,244	
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.				
Total for period under report	...		6,224	
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,569	1,079	20	3
(3). Total demands	2,569	1,079	20	3
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	3,435		23	
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	23	...	...	
(7). Total collections	3,458		23	
III.—Not collected, viz.:—				
(8). Suspended during this period	70	43	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	81	19	...	...
(11). Total not collected	151	62	...	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	151		...	
(2). Instalments not yet due	13,711		6,244	
(3). Total outstandings	13,862		6,244	
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	63		...	

No. XXVI.

IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884) FOR THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

ROHTAK.				GURGAON.				DELHI.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
11,579		...		94,547		4,767		5,105		717	
3,240		3,600		10,491		4,950		840		...	
263		...		688		19		152		2	
953		...		5,486		147		227		1	
16,035		3,600		1,11,212		9,883		6,324		720	
2,926		...		17,325		2,931		794		11	
..		...		...		...		...		...	
2,926		...		17,325		2,931		794		11	
13,109		3,600		93,887		6,952		5,530		709	
3,240		3,600		10,491		4,950		840		...	
Principal.	Interest.			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	7	100	33	719	25
1,757	1,169	...	...	9,423	6,315	2,900	195	337	321	...	...
1,757	1,169	...	...	9,423	6,315	2,973	202	437	354	719	25
...	...	...	...	...		80		10	3	10	1
1,757	1,169	...	...	15,698		2,851		332	314	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,508	118	...		120	15	...	...
1,757	1,169	...	...	17,324		2,931		462	332	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	90	30	660	21
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	30	10	214	8	5	7	49	4
...	...	...	...	30	10	234	10	95	37	709	25
...		...		30		234		95		709	
13,325		3,600		94,794		6,762		5,540		...	
13,325		3,600		94,824		6,996		5,635		709	
216		...		937		44		105		...	

STATEMENT

	Karnal.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	4,075	6,175
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	2,925	16,590
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	156	149
(*c*). Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	181	131
Total	7,337	23,045
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,675	3,675
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	..	...
Total deductions	1,675	3,675
(4). Balance to next account	5,662	19,370
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	2,925	16,590
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	... / ...	... / ...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,392 / 317	3,875 / 319
(3). Total demands	1,392 / 317	3,875 / 319
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	... / ...	... / ...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,377 / 298	3,384 / 291
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	... / ...	... / ...
(7). Total collections	1,377 / 298	3,384 / 291
III.—Not collected, viz.:—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	300 / 9
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	15 / 18	191 / 19
(11). Total not collected	15 / 18	491 / 28
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	15	491
(2). Instalments not yet due	5,764	19,039
(3). Total outstandings	5,779	19,530
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	117	160

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Umballa.		Simla.		Kangra.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
6,314	4,045	1,182	2,836	18,840	4,361
1,666	19,692	...	...	60	775
101	44	45	143	...	...
327	81	38	105	1,091	1,021
8,408	23,862	1,265	3,084	19,991	6,157
1,423	1,934	472	2,354	2,474	4,594
...	105	...	...	...	48
1,423	2,039	472	2,354	2,474	4,642
6,985	21,823	793	730	17,517	1,515
1,666	19,692	...	...	60	775

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
68	4	130	7	27	2	14	1	25	10	180	33
878	332	2,449	278	415	71	2,499	203	1,010	1,130	3,446	391
946	336	2,579	285	442	73	2,513	204	1,035	1,140	3,626	424
...	...	32	...	...	...	14	1	35		213	
801	298	1,602	159	402	70	2,179	160	2,094		4,381	
293	89	69	14	...	...	...	...	338	7	...	
1,094	387	1,703	173	402	70	2,193	161	2,474		4,594	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	5	98	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7
77	33	847	119	40	3	320	43	18	28	65	8
145	38	945	126	40	3	320	43	18	28	113	15
77		847		40		320		18		65	
6,842		21,133		785		466		17,527		1,510	
6,919		21,980		825		786		17,545		1,575	
65		99		32		56		28		60	

STATEMENT

	Hoshiarpur.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	9,191	5,825
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,300	...
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	180	13
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	570	235
Total	11,241	6,073
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	2,291	3,782
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
Total deductions	2,291	3,782
(4).—Balance to next account	8,950	2,291.
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	1,300	...
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	... / ...	... / ...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,653 / 638	3,528 / 254
(3). Total demand	1,653 / 638	3,528 / 254
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	... / ...	... / ...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	2,291	3,782
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	... / ...	... / ...
(7). Total collections	2,291	3,782
III.—Not collected, viz. :—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	... / ...	... / ...
(11). Total not collected	... / ...	... / ...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	...	...
(2). Instalments not yet due	9,018	2,310
(3). Total outstandings	9,018	2,310
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	68	19

No. XXVI—*continued.*

JULLUNDUR.				LUDHIANA.				FEROZEPORE.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
2,48,133		...		7,131		62		29,643		7,790	
29,400		300		1,800		745		23,060		2,280	
6,547		...		264		...		...		...	
13,730		...		365		4		1,523		171	
2,97,810		300		9,560		811		54,226		10,241	
76,795		...		1,308		66		6,610		2,030	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
76,795		...		1,308		66		6,610		2,030	
2,21,015		300		8,252		745		47,616		8,211	
29,400		300		1,800		745		23,060		2,280	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1,459	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	13
56,514	17,866	...	...	803	505	62	4	6,887	1,688	2,769	286
57,973	18,516	...	...	803	505	62	4	6,887	1,744	2,769	299
2,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	13
74,098	...	...	...	1,308		66		6,554	...	2,017	
587	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,794	1	...	...	1,308		66		6,554	56	2,030	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	165	910	128
179	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	165	910	128
179		...		...		...		1,800		910	
2,25,519		300		8,392		745		45,816		7,301	
2,25,698		300		8,392		745		47,616		8,211	
4,683		...		140		...		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Mooltan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	1,80,708	687
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	21,140	709
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	3,106	8
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	9,483	30
Total	2,14,437	1,425
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	31,996	736
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
Total deductions	31,996	736
(4). Balance to next account	1,82,441	689
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	21,140	709
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	423 / 371	... / ...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	16,117 / 12,859	651 / 34
(3). Total demands	16,540 / 13,230	651 / 34
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	557	... / ...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	28,265	685
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	2,903 / 271	51 / ...
(7). Total collections	31,996	736
III.—Not collected, viz.:—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	558 / 390	... / ...
(11). Total not collected	558 / 390	... / ...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	558	...
(2). Instalments not yet due	1,85,511	693
(3). Total outstandings	1,86,069	693
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	3,628	4

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Jhang.				Montgomery.				Lahore.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
62,864		656		63,237		...		45,904		9,988	
1,240		...		8,400		230		7,590		57,292	
840		145		2,075		...		...		...	
1,880		49		3,475		...		1,375		25	
66,824		850		77,187		230		54,869		67,305	
21,116		682		20,556		...		9,036		710	
572		...		...		...		...		...	
21,688		682		20,556		...		9,036		710	
45,136		168		56,631		230		45,833		66,595	
1,240		...		8,400		230		7,590		57,292	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
2,009	51	178	9	513	317	...	...	177	97	44	2
18,577	2,187	444	51	15,123	4,123	...	...	11,544	2,819	3,976	271
20,586	2,238	622	60	15,636	4,440	...	...	11,721	2,916	4,020	273
2,604		428		830		...	...	124		...	...
18,437		254		18,849		...	...	8,912		710	
75	...	...	...	871	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,116		682		20,556		...	...	9,036		710	
968	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	630	2,066	145
572	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	8	...	...	172	225	...	...	2,858	656	1,294	78
1,604	179	...	...	172	225	...	...	4,315	1,286	3,360	223
1,032		...		172		...		4,315		3,360	
44,283		179		57,205		230		41,773		63,260	
45,315		179		57,377		230		46,088		66,620	
179		11		746		...		255		26	

STATEMENT

	AMRITSAR.			
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.		Rs.	
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	18,352		2,588	
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,140		3,236	
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	638		5	
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	1,489		127	
Total	21,619		5,956	
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,437		1,717	
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...		168	
Total deductions	4,437		1,885	
(4). Balance to next account	17,182		4,071	
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.				
Total for period under report	1,140		3,236	
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	26	1	249	9
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,807	1,629	1,535	153
(3). Total demands	2,833	1,630	1,784	162
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	26	1	249	9
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	2,751	1,591	1,317	142
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	32	36	...	...
(7). Total collections	2,809	1,628	1,566	151
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	56	38	50	4
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	168	7
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11). *Total not collected*	56	38	218	11
D—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	56		50	
(2). Instalments not yet due	17,265		4,045	
(3). Total outstandings	17,321		4,095	
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	139		24	

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Gurdaspur.				Sialkot.				Gujrat.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
15,486		15,289		99,527		3,881		23,386		...	
3,150		5,345		16,990		16,920		8,945		39,860	
459		24		..		...		672		...	
652		323		5,882		154		932		...	
19,747		20,981		1,22,399		20,955		33,935		39,860	
3,478		6,185		28,464		1,897		6,722		345	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
3,478		6,185		28,464		1,897		6,722		345	
16,269		14,796		93,935		19,058		27,213		39,515	
3,150		5,345		16,990		16,920		8,945		39,860	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
22	18	15	1	2,391	668	45	4	147	146	...	...
2,339	956	5,438	534	21,622	5,563	2,071	180	6,042	1,527	345	...
2,361	974	5,453	535	24,013	6,231	2,116	184	6,189	1,673	345	...
40		16		3,120		49		284	159	...	...
3,292		5,894		24,966		1,848		5,087	1,192	345	...
126	19	270	5	321	19	...		...	...	...	...
2,486	991	5,654	531	28,426		1,897		5,371	1,351	345	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	9	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	69	9	1,781	377	373	30	753	313	...	...
1	2	69	9	1,781	377	373	30	818	322	...	...
1		69		1,781		373		818		...	
16,608		14,935		92,154		18,685		26,814		39,515	
16,609		15,004		93,935		19,058		27,632		39,515	
340		208		...		...		419		...	

STATEMENT

	Gujranwala.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	37,317	8,104
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	...	3,865
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	696	193
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	1,111	282
Total	39,124	12,444
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	5,180	4,545
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	151	...
Total deductions	5,331	4,545
(4) Balance to next account	33,793	7,899
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	...	3,865
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. | Interest.	Principal. | Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	467 | 118	36 | 11
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	3,949 | 1,626	4,180 | 514
(3). Total demands	4,416 | 1,744	4,216 | 525
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	325	47
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	4,816	4,498
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	33 | 6	... | ...
(7). Total collections	5,180	4,545
III.—Not collected, viz. :—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... | ...	... | ...
(9). Remitted during this period	151 | 17	... | ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	670 | 181	162 | 34
(11). Total not collected	821 | 198	162 | 34
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	670	162
(2). Instalments not yet due	33,564	7,946
(3). Total outstandings	34,234	8,108
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	441	209

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Shahpur.				Jhelum.				Rawalpindi.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
35,191		1,173		22,841		1,076		40,897		135	
5,810		5,245		1,860		17,492		3,780		2,330	
1,094		60		...		...		...		...	
3,097		46		1,330		37		2,645		7	
45,192		6,524		26,031		18,605		47,322		2,472	
8,324		949		7,480		1,127		11,302		81	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
8,324		949		7,480		1,127		11,302		81	
36,868		5,575		18,551		17,478		36,020		2,391	
5,810		5,245		1,860		17,492		3,780		2,330	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
46	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,589	3,218	935	47	5,739	1,768	1,076	51	8,657	2,646	74	7
5,635	3,256	935	47	5,739	1,768	1,076	51	8,657	2,646	74	7
169		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,155		949		5,720	1,760	1,076	51	8,657	2,646	74	7
...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,324		949		5,720	1,760	1,076	51	8,657	2,646	74	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	159	32	1	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	159	32	1	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
408		32		19		...		...		...	
36,460		5,543		18,962		17,492		36,020		2,391	
36,868		5,575		18,981		17,492		36,020		2,391	
...		...		430		14		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Hazara.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	8,862	250
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	380	645
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to the account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	223	67
(*c*).—Interest recovered *during* the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	650	19
Total	10,115	981
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	2,237	256
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
Total deductions	2,237	256
(4). Balance to next account	7,878	725
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	380	645
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
I.—Demands.	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	... / ...	... / ...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,587 / 650	237 / 19
(3). Total demands	1,587 / 650	237 / 19
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	... / ...	... / ...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,587 / 650	237 / 19
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	... / ...	... / ...
(7). Total collections	1,587 / 650	237 / 19
III.—Not collected, viz.:—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	... / ...	... / ...
(11). Total not collected	.. / ...	... / ...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	...	...
(2). Instalments not yet due	7,878	725
(3). Total outstandings	7,878	725
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	...	...

No. XXVI—*continued.*

Peshawar.				Kohat.				Bannu.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
81,156		4,260		16,335		2,143		30,186		328	
12,704		1,400		3,120		1,020		4,655		4,005	
...		...		277		47		309		5	
5,552		212		470		55		889		12	
99,412		5,872		20,202		3,265		36,039		4,350	
28,381		2,746		3,038		1,465		3,572		259	
...		...		114		...		...		...	
28,381		2,746		3,152		1,465		3,572		259	
71,031		3,126		17,050		1,800		32,467		4,091	
12,704		1,400		3,120		1,020		4,655		4,005	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
107	266	490	18	180	82	85	4	300	58	...	...
21,301	5,356	2,166	189	2,778	930	1,500	113	2,054	1,418	243	16
21,408	5,622	2,656	207	2,958	1,012	1,585	117	2,354	1,476	243	16
58	166	475	18	45	42	58	3	129	40	...	...
20,975	5,289	1,983	185	2,273	678	1,308	96	2,117	1,286	243	16
1,796	97	76	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,829	5,552	2,534	212	2,318	720	1,366	99	2,246	1,326	243	16
29	10	...	...	310	125	29	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	114	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	157	198	4	216	127	190	15	108	150	...	...
375	167	198	4	640	292	219	18	108	150	...	...
375		198		526		219		108		...	
70,656		2,928		16,774		1,625		32,796		4,095	
71,031		3,126		17,300		1,844		32,904		4,095	
...		...		250		44		437		4	

STATEMENT

	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	25,561	1,573
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	7,020	1,650
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to the account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	534	24
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	778	20
Total	33,893	3,267
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	5,211	1,004
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
Total deductions	5,211	1,004
(4). Balance to next account	28,682	2,263
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	7,020	1,650

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	3,658	1,553	926	78
(3). Total demand	3,658	1,553	926	78
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	3,658	1,553	926	78
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total collections	3,658	1,553	926	78
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11). Total not collected	...	...	...	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	...		...	
(2). Instalments not yet due	29,457		2,321	
(3). Total outstandings	29,457		2,321	
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	775		58	

NOTE.—There is a difference of Rs. 48 and 50 between the closing balances shown in the statement for 1894-95 and *Act XIX of* 1883.

Closing Balance, 1894-95	Rs.	13,23,476
Opening Balance, 1895-96	„	13,23,428
Difference	—	48

The difference may be explained

	Land Improvement Loans.	
1. Gurgáon		
2. Jhang		
3. Shahpur	—	48
Total ...	—	48

No. XXVI—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.				Muzaffargarh.				Total of the Province.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
46,487		...		17,191		1,926		13,23,428		90,675	
1,300		300		5,700		1,560		1,89,706		2,18,251	
1,550		...		53		11		21,025		959	
2,716		...		807		86		70,658		3,383	
52,053		300		23,751		3,583		16,04,817		3,13,268	
8,605		...		2,553		1,453		3,29,239		47,557	
...		...		...		...		837		321	
8,605		...		2,553		1,453		3,30,076		47,878	
43,448		300		21,198		2,130		12,74,741		2,65,390	
1,300		300		5,700		1,560		1,89,706		2,18,251	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
915	492	...	...	...	...	10	...	9,402	3,692	2,268	144
3,918	4,043	...	...	1,620	882	1,320	98	2,38,659	86,970	48,665	4,288
4,833	4,535	...	...	1,620	882	1,330	98	2,48,061	90,662	50,933	4,432
327	143	...	...	...		10		11,402		1,726	
3,811	3,874	...	...	2,502		1,418		3,07,645		45,254	
400	50	...	...	1	50	22	3	9,427	784	488	31
4,538	4,067	...	...	2,553		1,453		3,29,258		47,499	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,045	1,018	3,125	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	102	314	21
695	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,894	3,655	4,914	500
695	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,844	4,775	8,353	705
695		...		...		...		13,939		8,039	
44,166		300		21,323		2,145		12,76,702		2,58,463	
44,861		300		21,323		2,145		12,90,641		2,66,502	
1,413		...		125		15		16,031		1,055	

the opening balances entered in this statement under the two Loans Acts, respectively, as shown below :—

Act XII of 1884.

90,625
90,675

\+ 50

as follows :—

Loans to Agriculturists.

+	1	...	Due to fractions.
+	1	...	Ditto.
+	48	...	Due to misclassification.
+	50		

STATEMENT No. XXVII.

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE PATTAS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

Division.	District.	Number of pattás granted in the previous five years.	Number of pattás granted during the year.	Number of Irrigation Works constructed during the year.						District.	Division.
				New wells.		*Old wells repaired.*		*Dams, reservoirs and cuts from rivers and jhíls.*			
				At private expense.	From Taccávi advances.	At private expense.	From Taccávi advances.	At private expense.	From Taccávi advances.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI.	Hissár	19	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	...	...	27	27	85	2	...	...	Gurgáon.	
	Umballa ...	...	...	17	1	58	...	..	...	Umballa.	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Hoshiárpur ...	406	...	68	8	146	1	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	JULLUNDUR.
	Jullundur ...	...	...	197	84	36	13	...	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	431	...	112	10	98	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	198	...	273	33	50	2	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Montgomery ...	550	61	33	7	21	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	1,850	80	206	42	239	...	1	...	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	350	1	21	3	104	1	...	...	Amritsar.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	2,060	...	219	48	10	...	1	2	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	332	1	89	15	40	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála	
	Shahpur... ...	1,059	...	80	10	32	...	...	8	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	4	...	110	2	6	2	...	...	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	91	15	...	1	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	34	1,360	4	...	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
DERA-JAT.	D. I. Khan ...	428	118	90	4	24	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	DERA-JAT.
	Muzaffargarh ...	315	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total ...	8,312	1,645	1,657	314	949	22	4	13	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXVIIIA.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Division.	District.	Number of officers exercising Revenue powers.	Case work.								District.	Division.
			Civil suits.	Other civil suits.	Criminal cases.	Total civil and criminal work.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total revenue cases.	Total of all cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI.	Hissár	31	1,134	1,265	2,594	4,993	1,492	5,864	7,356	12,349	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	19	940	953	1,325	3,218	897	2,609	3,506	6,724	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	35	2,162	1,278	1,946	5,386	885	7,383	8,268	13,654	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	18	171	163	968	1,302	1,080	3,540	4,620	5,922	Delhi.	
	Karnál	25	785	519	1,704	3,008	479	3,379	3,858	6,866	Karnál.	
	Umballa	35	1,029	436	2,301	3,766	1,162	8,749	9,911	13,677	Umballa.	
	Simla	20	1,909	1,482	922	4,313	20	669	689	5,002	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	32	2,383	1,006	2,107	5,496	1,164	3,932	5,096	10,592	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	29	1,631	1,170	2,936	5,737	3,065	6,360	9,425	15,162	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	27	1,492	1,027	2,870	5,389	2,412	5,878	8,290	13,679	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	18	401	217	1,986	2,604	868	4,375	5,243	7,847	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	44	2,051	1,225	4,164	7,440	2,498	5,647	8,145	15,585	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	29	1,325	664	2,453	4,442	997	8,413	9,410	13,852	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	26	697	804	1,894	3,395	572	4,397	4,969	8,364	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	24	127	137	1,825	2,089	237	5,364	5,601	7,690	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	41	1,385	1,475	4,523	7,383	1,350	5,977	7,327	14,710	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	27	1,496	1,424	3,303	6,223	2,144	7,124	9,268	15,491	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	17	2,446	987	3,907	7,340	1,892	5,660	7,552	14,892	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	34	4,817	895	3,506	6,218	3,989	8,017	12,006	18,224	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	18	1,108	998	2,825	4,931	1,376	6,087	7,463	12,394	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	28	1,164	1,091	2,011	4,266	1,315	3,425	4,740	9,006	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	22	387	196	1,787	2,370	581	2,430	3,011	5,381	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	32	1,370	679	2,921	4,970	1,507	4,975	6,482	11,452	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	39	1,826	1,143	2,598	5,567	980	2,413	3,393	8,960	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	19	992	336	1,592	2,920	702	1,868	2,570	5,490	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	52	1,740	880	3,520	6,140	952	9,100	10,052	16,192	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	20	1,348	461	2,137	3,946	242	1,918	2,160	6,106	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	24	1,698	751	2,563	5,012	857	3,763	4,620	9,632	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	39	1,119	688	1,904	3,711	568	5,013	5,581	9,292	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	20	1,846	1,288	1,870	5,004	651	4,304	4,955	9,959	Dera Gházi Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ..	24	808	353	1,744	2,905	385	3,834	4,219	7,124	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	868	40,787	25,991	74,706	141,484	37,319	152,467	189,786	328,576	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES IN REVENUE COURTS OR BEFORE REVENUE

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Hissár.* Number decided.	*Rohtak.* Number decided.	*Gurgáon* Number decided.	*Delhi.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	23	99	105	6
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	...	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	...	...	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	42	20	44	39
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	19	45	...	4
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	330	65	133	103
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	21	19	21	10
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	27	12	1	...
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	9	2	4	3
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	31	18	2	26
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	13	30	3	...
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	3	...	1	7
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inámdárs or village officers ...	...	...	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suit by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent, or for sums recoverable under Section 14	489	301	310	485
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	3	3	2	15
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	...	4	1	19
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	482	279	258	363
		Total Revenue Court cases	1,492	897	885	1,080
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to—*				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*)	...	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	11	...	4	1
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*) ...	1	...	...	...
	20	Ditto ditto not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	495	167	302	352
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	4	...	...	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act) Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	1,441	377	558	476
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	15	...	7	...
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	94	...	4	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887	2,061	544	875	829
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to—*				
	25	Zaildárs	28	5	20	6
	26	Lambardárs	408	210	500	239
	27	Patwáris and Kánúngos	633	354	372	159
	28	Assessment by estates of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of land revenue or cesses	...	...	..	...
	30	Suspension of land revenue or cesses	38	1	207	139
	31	Remission of land revenue or cesses	...	...	15	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	5	...	17	9
	33	Alluvion, diluvion and action of sand	...	...	27	112
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	341	263	194	643
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	45	156	33	...
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	...	1	...
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	7	...	100	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	...	...	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveables	...	...	2	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	350	70	33	32
	41	Partitions	232	114	85	105
	42	Deposit of revenue	5	...	...	...
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	262	222	56	257
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	160	133	1,759	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887	2,514	1,528	3,421	1,701
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to—*				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of ditto	6	...	1	23
	47*a*	Enquiry into revenue assignments during re-assessment operation	2	...	...	...
	48	Mutation of names in assignments	11	18	21	68
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	3	3	11
	50	Takávi for ... ... Improvements	10	8	129	84
	51	Takávi for ... ... Relief	633	92	2,167	3
	52	Land acquisition	47	10	...	10
	53	Excise	178	8	153	...
	54	Stamps	47	83	35	165
	55	Forest	...	...	...	...
	56	Income Tax	336	203	488	646
	57	Treasury	19	112	90	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases	1,289	537	3,087	1,010
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds	5,864	2,609	7,383	3,540
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers	7,356	3,506	8,268	4,620

No. XXVIII-B.

OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Karnál.	*Umballa.*	*Simla.*	*Kángra.*	*Hoshiárpur.*	*Jullundur.*	*Ludhiána.*	*Ferozepore.*	*Mooltan.*	*Jhang.*	*Mont-gomery.*	*Lahore.*	*Amritsar.*
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.
2	4	...	13	31	40	6	18	...	...	...	19	27
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	5	...	9	50	15	21	53	30	...	13	15	43
10	9	...	10	57	50	16	30	5	...	...	6	166
66	51	..	68	100	76	12	679	5	8	...	179	150
4	6	...	31	35	11	11	105	5	...	7	58	26
2	20	...	...	74	33	23	85	...	...	...	8	5
1	32	...	23	50	13	7	30	6	3	...	16	14
19	7	...	...	4	12	81	52	11	1	...	9	...
4	30	...	31	127	35	6	25	229	94	10	5	6
4	5	...	3	11	...	4	1	7	5	4	5	7
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	3
179	444	...	435	1,007	790	304	302	235	246	82	544	906
19	14	3	5	30	...	5	166	68	22	56	14	2
19	172	2	153	605	451	74	221	72	39	8	58	130
139	359	15	382	884	885	296	730	322	154	51	411	649
479	1,162	20	1,164	3,065	2,412	868	2,498	997	572	237	1,350	2,144
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	18	8	...	....	1	...	...	..	8
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	12	70
16	149	...	1	136	236	15	224	65	1	...	199	249
...	20	...	...	3	50	1	179	...	...	...	...	...
274	272	...	239	466	509	97	651	88	57	17	470	167
5	11	...	68	75	20	31	67	269	28	23	25	276
...	2	...	22	12	1	...	8	47	...	6	...	4
295	464	...	334	710	824	144	1,129	486	86	46	706	774
15	38	...	2	...	6	14	13	15	25	17	13	6
334	596	3	192	432	308	510	221	212	139	203	353	464
383	705	4	135	198	287	189	234	558	124	232	46	568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	427	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	...
138	296	...	3	...	...	1	78	...	...	251	160	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	...	...	399	...
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	287	97	...	500	...
60	291	...	141	354	174	85	255	7	300	120	231	..
608	1,279	191	160	1,074	903	481	717	1,924	96	1,391	605	1,260
138	420	10	2	162	125	53	266	1,031	172	...	499	2,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	8	...	...	...	9	286	1	...	261	215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
32	255	...	247	434	...	114	338	214	207	146	8	50
103	210	3	405	170	205	174	367	148	59	68	213	244
...	5	...	3	1	290	13	...	...	6	2	...	4
175	481	...	145	1,260	1,745	506	730	244	91	36	104	404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	...	...
203	1,316	...	697	95	...	1,220	271	11	582	130	73	246
2,190	5,895	211	2,159	4,180	4,043	3,360	3,499	5,158	2,166	3,430	3,449	5,463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	32	...	87	37	18	15	45	4	9	9	22	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	704	...	156	232	132	162	44	40	9	1	52	133
16	...	40	805	...	3	...	...	1,239	1,473	754	...	2
15	15	...	1	10	154	18	96	232	3	52	79	11
193	472	...	17	...	...	39	37	8	...	9	1,246	71
41	3	...	1	...	2	13	29	94	13	50	9	11
25	133	...	25	86	71	27	29	117	26	126	69	191
49	122	9	35	151	26	46	180	78	42	114	...	172
...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	442	77	101	...	...
378	909	409	137	811	594	375	511	397	481	660	345	224
...	...	...	9	143	11	176	48	118	12	12	...	25
894	2,390	458	1,439	1,470	1,011	871	1,019	2,769	2,145	1,888	1,822	887
3,379	8,749	669	3,932	6,360	5,878	4,375	5,647	8,413	4,397	5,364	5,977	7,124
3,858	9,911	689	5,096	9,425	8,290	5,243	8,145	9,410	4,969	5,601	7,327	9,268

STATEMENT

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Gurdás-pur.* Number decided.	*Siálkot.* Number decided.	*Gujrát.* Number decided.	*Gujrán-wála.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	24	336	60	45
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	...	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	6	1	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	19	68	72	26
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	163	193	10	21
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	86	163	58	83
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	44	85	45	12
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	9	20	12	19
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	15	1	46	9
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	12	21	3	22
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	37	10	12	1
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	16	5	15	10
	13.	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inámdárs or village officers ...	5	26	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suit by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent, or for sums recoverable under Section 14	739	1,666	314	530
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	66	25	302	145
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	163	203	35	23
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	483	1,166	392	369
		Total Revenue Court cases	1,892	3,989	1,376	1,315
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	...	...	1	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	...	...	2	...
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*) ...	1	...	...	...
	20	Ditto ditto not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	432	591	656	89
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	1	...	1	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	230	1,340	489	262
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	2	19	3	4
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	...	2	...	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887	666	1,952	1,152	355
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	6	12	3	1
	26	Lambardárs	456	492	223	147
	27	Patwáris and Kánúngos	1,781	419	363	162
	28	Assessment by estates of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of land revenue or cesses	249	...	6	164
	31	Remission of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	73
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	...	...	...	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion and action of sand	...	...	...	107
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	...	891	48	345
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	...	324	3	137
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	..	...	2
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	...	1	...	...
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	...	...	..	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveable	12	...	...	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	88	105	...	166
	41	Partitions	246	541	218	175
	42	Deposit of revenue	10	...	...	...
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	1,155	1,733	1,525	370
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	2	24	...	430
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887	4,005	4,542	2,389	2,279
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption or lapse of ditto	146	144	65	23
	47a	Enquiry into revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	...	23	...	...
	48	Mutation of names in assignments	123	100	23	29
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	...	...	...
	50	Takávi for ... ... Improvements	...	92	238	89
	51	Takávi for ... ... Relief	82	171	1,648	30
	52	Land-acquisition	41	...	2	48
	53	Excise	51	101	65	70
	54	Stamps	...	279	120	24
	55	Forest	...	...	27	...
	56	Income Tax	490	608	336	478
	57	Treasury	56	5	22	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases	989	1,523	2,546	791
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds	5,660	8,017	6,087	3,425
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers	7,552	12,006	7,463	4,740

No. XXVIII B—*concluded.*

Shahpur.	*Jhelum.*	*Rávalpindi.*	*Hazára.*	*Pesháwar.*	*Kohát.*	*Bannu.*	*D. I. Khan.*	*D. G. Khan.*	*Muzaffargarh.*	Total.	Remarks.
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.		
1	6	7	7	8	5	...	...	...	...	892	
2	7	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	38	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	
25	134	33	48	99	16	1	10	3	8	981	
...	75	7	47		5		23	4	10	994	
19	379	26	44	101	7	72	24	15	3	3,105	
21	49	13	29	12	10	18	20	27	2	757	
1	7	37	20	3	2	3	1	1	2	427	
8	4	12	3	96	1	17	7	9	2	443	
45	52	10	...	16	...	6	5	6	...	471	
48	...	38	6	4	...	22	66	73	55	1,020	
7	4	3	4	14	...	15	3	5	2	170	
...	1	...	...	9	1	10	3	1	1	70	
122	406	390	274	209	117	337	190	301	107	12,761	
63	76	16	40	40	20	23	46	15	90	1,404	
36	81	125	50	129	24	81	67	68	21	3,134	
183	226	263	130	187	34	240	103	123	82	10,645	
581	1,507	980	702	952	242	857	568	651	385	37,319	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	
...	423	19	18	7	1	...	...	...	...	570	
74	93	14	73	53	6	...	39	10	13	4,750	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	263	
202	1,685	95	250	178	79	171	82	81	37	11,340	
66	66	45	13	66	40	48	65	41	29	1,427	
...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	218	
342	2,267	193	354	310	139	219	186	133	79	18,654	
4	...	...	...	5	...	...	12	5	4	275	
116	207	201	99	333	172	171	144	140	180	8,385	
45	215	308	209	517	44	9	286	56	210	9,805	
...	...	...	...	825	...	...	...	...	246	1,737	
...	...	...		412	...	...	...	...	...	807	
20	46	...	...	1	22	70	206	19	25	2,140	
7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	17	...	785	
...	...	...	...	321	22	...	745	...	229	2,250	
149	118	20	118	...	11	7	...	298	14	2,999	
274	26	116	277	697	121	1,456	1,356	1,158	1,055	19,950	
21	1	...	13	124	...	274	328	488	501	7,328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	13	...	...	24	52	11	941	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	23	
8	334	157	93	120	3	106	204	275	19	4,208	
105	252	209	139	274	61	185	97	154	105	5,666	
...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	368	
170	709	245	30	58	6	9	171	64	182	13,145	
19	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	64	
3	51	92	157	1,112	766	1,017	556	1,130	45	12,281	
941	1,963	1,348	1,135	4,815	1,260	3,307	4,133	3,856	2,827	93,167	
...	...	...	...	97	2	7	1	...	...	107	
4	10	25	10	372	188	...	19	...	...	1,391	
1	10	...	...	1,078	...	...	...	67	...	1,181	
11	21	22	27	13	88	...	18	4	3	2,412	
11	...	...	...	...	1	23	6	...	18	4,508	
28	5	4	3	17	24	66	38	...	56	1,577	
70	358	84	25	59	20	...	22	5	18	7,529	
169	10	74	2	11	4	2	12	1	...	709	
13	2	20	19	...	15	1	15	10	102	1,748	
20	17	50	6	105	12	...	17	88	75	2,166	
455	51	95	134	549	70	...	207	...	399	2,773	
357	160	448	154	452	83	119	307	...	257	12,153	
8	101	100	...	1,222	12	19	32	140	...	2,492	
1,147	745	872	379	3,975	519	237	694	315	928	40,646	
2,430	4,975	2,413	1,868	9,100	1,918	3,763	5,013	4,304	3,834	1,52,467	
3,011	6,482	3,393	2,570	10,052	2,160	4,620	5,581	4,955	4,219	1,89,796	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII C.

APPELLATE WORK OF REVENUE COURTS AND OFFICES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Division.	District.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.									Revenue Executive Appeals.							District.	Division.
		Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.				Total decided.	Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than three months.	Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.		Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than three months.		
				Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for re-trial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for respondent.							Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DELHI.	Hissár	10	196	29	4	47	76	156	...	50	...	3	20	7	13	20	...	3	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	8	65	35	12	13	9	69	...	4	...	1	22	8	12	20	...	3	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	65	103	21	7	24	105	157	...	11	1	...	53	22	25	47	...	6	1	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	7	102	62	5	22	18	107	1	1	...	3	33	12	22	34	..	2	...	Delhi.	
	Karnál	2	44	31	...	2	8	41	...	5	...	1	25	10	15	25	...	1	...	Karnál.	
	Umballa	9	97	32	7	30	28	97	...	9	...	8	138	47	84	131	...	15	...	Umballa.	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	6	8	14	...	3	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	10	86	17	10	25	28	80	...	16	...	23	39	42	18	60	1	1	1	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	6	233	64	17	45	93	219	...	20	...	2	84	30	47	77	...	9	...	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	3	62	...	5	26	26	57	...	8	...	4	78	14	46	60	...	22	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	3	70	6	7	17	32	62	...	11	...	1	68	26	38	64	...	5	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	57	451	124	23	119	189	455	...	53	4	8	95	41	54	95	...	8	1	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	4	71	8	10	18	27	63	...	12	...	...	66	20	43	63	...	3	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	4	36	18	8	1	10	37	...	3	...	1	26	8	18	26	...	1	...	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	3	25	1	4	5	14	24	...	4	...	...	22	8	12	20	...	2	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	5	116	22	4	13	48	87	4	30	4	3	46	14	24	38	...	11	...	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	5	130	82	9	19	24	134	...	1	...	...	54	18	35	53	...	1	...	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	3	120	1	...	42	63	106	...	17	...	...	35	16	19	35	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	16	203	1	48	41	114	204	...	15	...	4	28	12	18	30	...	2	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	18	133	...	3	15	122	140	...	11	...	6	35	15	25	40	...	1	...	Gujrat.	
	Gujránwála	24	100	8	18	30	46	102	...	22	6	5	29	12	19	31	...	3	2	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	23	79	11	10	24	47	92	...	10	...	13	56	20	42	62	...	7	1	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	26	219	...	13	27	118	158	..	87	11	33	112	48	84	132	...	13	1	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	10	92	...	8	12	64	84	...	18	...	6	128	46	73	119	...	15	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1	55	...	1	19	31	51	...	5	...	...	16	5	11	16	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	21	130	3	13	26	90	132	...	19	...	5	60	22	34	56	...	9	1	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	2	20	...	2	2	14	18	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	9	74	...	6	18	51	75	1	7	...	4	41	20	23	43	...	2	1	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan	7	63	4	12	14	26	56	...	14	...	3	41	14	19	33	...	11	...	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan	...	42	5	4	12	16	37	...	5	...	2	49	14	28	42	1	8	...	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	2	24	2	4	7		17	...	9	3	...	17	9	7	16	...	1	...	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total	363	3,241	587	274	715	1,541	3,117	6	481	31	145	1,528	586	917	1,503	2	168	9	Grand Total.	
	Commissioner, Delhi	15	105	40	3	33	25	101	...	19	...	20	257	41	192	233	2	42	...	Commissioner, Delhi.	
	Do., Jullundur	30	143	25	15	42	75	157	...	16	2	93	738	118	657	775	...	56	...	Do., Jullundur.	
	Do., Lahore	2	62	1	1	12	27	41	...	23	...	63	587	82	457	539	...	111	12	Do., Lahore.	
	Do., Ráwalpindi	18	197	44	9	41	15	109	...	106	22	97	1,032	280	651	931	...	198	17	Do., Ráwalpindi.	
	Do., Peshawar	3	27	13	3	...	11	27	...	3	...	8	227	70	135	205	2	28	1	Do., Peshawar.	
	Do., Derajat	15	14	...	2	14	11	27	..	2	..	13	193	42	149	191	..	15	1	Do., Derajat.	
	Total	83	548	124	33	142	164	462	...	169	24	294	3,034	633	2,241	2,874	4	450	31	Total.	
Finl. Commrs.' Courts	Appeals	16	13	21	...	1	...	22	...	7	3	9	87	8	82	90	...	6	1	Finl. Commrs.' Courts. Appeals.	
	Revision cases	44	611	500	35	22	18	575	1	79	17	17	323	15	291	306	...	34	6	Revision cases	

STATEMENT No. XXX.

ENHANCEMENT OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Number of decided suits under Section 24 of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.					
Division.	District.	In which enhancement of rent was asked for.	In which enhancement of rent was granted.	In which reduction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.	District.	Division.
DELHI.	Hissár	23	16	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	99	94	...	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	103	98	2	2	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	6	6	...	...	Delhi.	
	Karnál	2	2	...	...	Karnál.	
	Umballa	4	3	...	...	Umballa.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	13	9	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	30	8	1	1	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	40	35	...	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	6	1	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	18	15	...	...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Lahore	11	11	8	...	Lahore.	LAHORE.
	Amritsar	27	14	...	...	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	24	9	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	331	320	5	2	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	60	56	...	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	45	33	...	...	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	1	1	...	...	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	6	5	...	...	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	7	6	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	7	6	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	7	1	1	...	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	...	...	5	1	Kohát.	
	Grand Total ...	870	749	22	6	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Division.	District.	Tenants with rights of occupancy.						Tenants without rights of occupancy.								District.	Division.
		No. of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	No. of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (a).	No. of notices served under Section 44 (1).	No. of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		No. of decrees for ejectment.		No. of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (b).	No. of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	No. of ejectments ordered under Section 45 (5).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		No. of suits to contest liability to ejectment decided in tenant's favor.		
						No. of cases.	Acreage affected.	Under Section 40.	Under Section 45 (6).				No. of cases.	Acreage affected.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DELHI.	Hissár ...	5	25	31	5	10	133	...	287	1,343	2,417	645	803	19,213	29	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	41	377	981	164	195	1,076	24	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	77	568	1,070	302	337	2,133	56	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	432	479	392	347	4,100	31	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	239	238	109	128	547	26	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	2	8	11	1	2	7	...	43	289	289	130	120	496	8	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	210	387	34	71	202	30	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	...	18	29	2	2	8	...	54	364	1,444	327	178	456	46	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	...	8	11	3	3	46	...	76	390	1,150	278	280	895	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	92	182	27	27	90	7	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	616	2,422	224	479	10,710	537	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	5	8	8	1	4	87	...	4	156	155	46	35	280	1	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	...	...	...	8	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	6	4	66	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	480	936	199	239	1,008	69	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	...	8	13	1	1	13	...	85	511	858	249	266	925	65	Amritsár.	
	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	65	211	445	199	233	1,125	21	Gurdáspur.	
RÁWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	1,345	3,296	696	570	1,630	102	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	25	757	825	680	621	1,353	33	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	300	655	140	97	531	57	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	230	508	74	82	480	7	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	735	593	123	97	5,139	141	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	198	198	58	58	193	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	28	242	353	74	90	1,109	10	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	178	178	53	89	658	32	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	80	22	7	5	76	...	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	62	116	94	61	66	788	10	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	90	186	39	10	78	15	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	81	65	32	1,462	12	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	110	25	13	83	1	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total	15	81	112	16	26	305	140	1,680	10,759	20,546	5,626	5,572	56,896	1,378	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS MADE AT SPECIAL REVISION OF RECORDS AND GENERAL RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Serial Number.	Nature of Work.	Montgomery, 17th November 1891.	Jhelum, 1st January 1896.	Peshawar, 22nd December 1892.	Dera Ghazi Khan, 20th November 1893.	Nature of work.	Serial No.
	Number of villages	1,457	1,009	838	764	Number of villages.	
	Number of Patwáris	206	333	316	262	Number of Patwáris.	
1	Number of squares laid on the ground	12,330	14,235	1,795	19,776	Number of squares laid on the ground.	1
2	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (chitta khatauni). — For period under report	7,257	84,298	1,102	15,318	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (chitta khatauni). — For period under report.	2
3	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (chitta khatauni). — Total to date	86,080	84,298	2,07,302	1,61,582	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (chitta khatauni). — Total to date.	3
4	Field maps made after complete re-measurement. — Fields	1,23,886	1,25,147	2,650	57,585	Field maps made after complete re-measurement. — Fields.	4
5	Field maps made after complete re-measurement. — Acres	1,96,148	1,53,402	73,619	7,22,406	Field maps made after complete re-measurement. — Acres.	5
6	Field maps corrected — Fields	...	1,841	6,019	...	Field maps corrected — Fields.	6
7	Field maps corrected — Acres	...	2,025	26,093	...	Field maps corrected — Acres.	7
8	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — For period under report	185	187	16	97	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — For period under report.	8
9	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date	1,032	187	838	764	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date.	9
10	Villages finally inspected by Field kánúngos — For period under report	185	185	260	225	Villages finally inspected by. Field kánúngos — For period under report.	10
11	Villages finally inspected by Field kánúngos — Total to date	1,026	185	838	635	Villages finally inspected by. Field kánúngos — Total to date.	11
12	Villages finally inspected by Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. — For period under report	189	185	279	260	Villages finally inspected by. Náib Tahsíldárs and Depnty Superintendents. — For period under report.	12
13	Villages finally inspected by Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. — Total to date	1,011	185	790	602	Villages finally inspected by. Náib Tahsíldárs and Depnty Superintendents. — Total to date.	13
14	Villages finally inspected by Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs — For period under report	157	76	27	424	Villages finally inspected by. Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs — For period under report.	14
15	Villages finally inspected by Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs — Total to date	879	76	122	609	Villages finally inspected by. Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs — Total to date.	15
16	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — For period under report	176	178	321	475	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — For period under report.	16
17	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — Total to date	1,014	178	814	568	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — Total to date.	17
18	Patwáris copies' of records of rights prepared — For period under report	...	...	422	158	Patwáris copies of records of rights prepared — For period under report.	18
19	Patwáris copies' of records of rights prepared — Total to date	...	...	534	178	Patwáris copies of records of rights prepared — Total to date.	19
20	Villages in which Bachh papers have been prepared. — For period under report	592	...	795	...	Villages in which Bachh papers have been prepared. — For period under report.	20
21	Villages in which Bachh papers have been prepared. — Total to date	592	...	795	...	Villages in which Bachh papers have been prepared. — Total to date.	21
22	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared	...	...	1,028	..	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared	22
23	Village note books prepared in English — For period under report	83	317	18	321	Village note books prepared in English — For period under report.	23
24	Village note books prepared in English — Total to date	1,457	317	838	547	Village note books prepared in English — Total to date.	24

STATEMENT No. XXXIII B.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF FIELD SURVEY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

Division.	Settlement.	Area surveyed during the year in square miles.			Cost of field survey.				Settlement.	Division.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Charged to Revenue.	Charged to Patwáris' Fees Fund.	Total.	Average cost per square mile.		
Lahore	Montgomery	82	225	307	10,187	1,124	11,311	37	Montgomery	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi	Jhelum	237	3	240	12,117	2,780	14,897	62	Jhelum	Ráwalpindi.
Deraját	Dera Gházi Khan	199	930	1,129	12,265	4,068	16,333	14	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Deraját.
	Total ...	518	1,158	1,676	34,569	7,972	42,541	25		

STATEMENT No. XXXIV.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATION UNDER ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Kangra.			Montgomery.		
		Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	...	...	...	4,200	...	994
	A.—Office Establishment.						
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(3). Office Kánúngos	...	...	...	1,980	1,980	1,894
	(4). Menial establishment	...	...	...	240	240	234
	Total Office Establishment	...	...	...	2,220	2,220	2,128
	B.—Field Establishment.						
	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(7). Deputy Superintendents	...	...	...	6,240	5,890	6,117
	(8). Field Kánúngos	...	...	...	5,940	5,890	5,801
	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	...	...	...	780	780	810
	Total Field Establishment	...	...	...	12,960	12,260	12,728
	(10). Temporary establishment	720	720	360	6,000	7,000	6,510
	Total pay of Establishment	720	720	360	21,180	21,480	21,366
	(11). Travelling allowance of officers	...	...	...	1,750	1,750	1,586
	(12). Ditto of establishment ...	...	...	...	200	200	64
	Contingent expenditure, except Stationery and Lithography.	...	...	...	5,810	5,510	2,891
	Stationery	...	...	...	975	975	1,084
	Lithography	...	...	...	150	150	18
	Total Contingent Expenditure	...	...	...	8,885	8,585	5,643
	Grand Total	720	720	360	34,265	30,065	28,003
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	3,09,660	...	...	68,878
	Total expenditure on these operations to date ...	...	...	3,10,020	...	...	96,881

No. XXXIV.

ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

JHELUM.			BUDGET HEADING.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
23,400	...	1,995	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.
			A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	535	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
1,560	1,560	1,172	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
5,280	5,120	1,851	(3). Office Kánúngos.	
4,764	3,810	2,157	(4).. Menial Establishment.	
11,604	10,490	5,715	Total Office Establishment.	
			B.—Field Establishment.	
...	2,000	190	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs.	
...	...	...	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs.	
9,360	8,560	4,745	(7). Deputy Superintendent.	
13,200	13,770	8,388	(8). Field Kánúngos.	
2,520	...	1,115	(9). Field allowance of Field Kánúngos.	
25,080	24,330	14,438	Total Field Establishment.	
14,000	14,000	7,219	(10). Temporary establishment.	
50,684	48,820	27,372	Total pay of Establishment.	
2,600	2,600	1,498	(11). Travelling allowance of officers.	
...	500	570	(12). Ditto of establishment.	
5,462	7,201	10,205	Contingent expenditure, except Stationery and Lithography.	
2,000	2,125	2,044	Stationery.	
500	500	33	Lithography.	
10,562	12,926	14,350	Total Contingent Expenditure.	
84,646	61,746	61,676	GRAND TOTAL.	
...	...	...	*Add*—Expended on these operations in previous years.	
...	...	61,676	Total expenditure on these operations to date.	

STATEMENT

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Peshawar. Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE—*concluded.*	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	24,600	...	41,441
	A.—Office Establishment.			
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers	...	240	330
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	1,860	875	1,327
	(3). Office Kánúngos	4,950	2,761	4,312
	(4). Menial establishment	1,152	438	626
	Total Office Establishment	7,962	4,314	6,595
	B.—Field Establishment.			
	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	...	992	734
	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	9,780	...	...
	(7). Deputy Superintendents	...	3,592	7,549
	(8). Field Kánúngos	12,870	4,253	8,270
	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	1,680	840	1,178
	Total Field Establishment	22,330	9,677	17,731
	(10). Temporary Establishment	14,400	4,640	6,504
	Total pay of Establishment	46,692	18,631	30,830
	(11). Travelling allowance of officers	1,800	1,223	1,949
	(12). Ditto of establishment	1,500	680	494
	Contingent expenditure, except Stationery and Lithography	4,376	3,348	5,350
	Stationery	1,200	1,700	3,219
	Lithography	500	400	26
	Total Contingent Expenditure	9,376	7,351	11,038
	Grand Total	80,668	25,982	83,309
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	2,28,760
	Total expenditure on these operations to date	...	...	3,12,069

No. XXXIV—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.			Budget Heading.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
15,000	20,400	24,415	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT, IMPERIAL SERVICE—*concluded.*
			A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	...	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
1,620	1,620	1,620	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
3,240	3,240	3,013	(3). Office Kánúngos.	
1,176	1,170	1,170	(4). Menial establishment.	
6,036	6,036	5,803	Total Office Establishment.	
			B.—Field Establishment.	
7,800	6,300	6,558	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs.	
...	...	...	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs.	
7,220	7,020	6,686	(7). Deputy Superintendents.	
11,040	8,920	9,485	(8). Field Kánúngos.	
1,560		1,560	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	
27,420	22,240	24,289	Total Field Establishment.	
14,400	23,900	29,946	(10). Temporary establishment.	
47,856	52,176	60,038	Total pay of Establishment.	
3,600	3,600	1,684	(11). Travelling allowance of officers.	
400	400	37	(12). Ditto of establishment.	
7,478	5,798	5,187	Contingent expenditure, except Stationery and Lithography.	
1,000	1,500	1,072	Stationery.	
500	448	67	Lithography.	
12,978	11,746	8,047	Total Contingent Expenditure.	
75,834	84,322	92,499	Grand Total.	
...	...	1,73,002	*Add*—Expended on these operations in previous years.	
...	...	2,65,501	Total Expenditure on these operations to date.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV.

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period				Period			Revenue demand				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART I.—Settled in Perpetuity.														
Blank.														
PART II.—Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.														
Kángra	6 Tahsíls ...	718	Kharíf 1850	Rabi 1889	39	6,15,140	Kharíf 1890 „ 1893	Rabi 1910 „ 1913	20	7,20,760	7,15,588	...	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Mooltan	5 „ ...	1,580	„ 1858	„ 1877	20	4,89,522	„ 1877 „ 1879	„ 1897 „ 1899	20	5,81,248	5,48,454	...	Ditto ...	At last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The average annual receipts since settlement have been Rs. 91,442. The *tirni* income in Mooltan in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 51,330. The Settlement Report was reviewed in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 69, dated 25th January 1886.
Siálkot	5 „ ...	2,525	„ 1865	Kharíf 1891	26	12,28,470	Rabi 1892...	Kharíf 1912	20	11,86,106	13,20,400	...	Ditto.	
Total Part II ...	...	4,823	...	...	...	23,33,132	...	...	...	24,88,114	25,84,442			

PART III.—Settlements in Progress.

Montgomery ...	Montgomery Gugera ... Dipálpur ... Pákpattan	1,458	Rabi 1871 Kharíf 1873.	Kharíf 1890 Rabi 1893	20	2,67,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	An increase of at least Rs. 70,000 on account of re-assessment is anticipated in the Sutlej Tahsíls. Much of this will probably take the form of a new fluctuating canal-advantage land revenue, but for the present the whole enhancement is taken as under fixed land revenue.
Jhelum	4 Tahsíls ...	993	Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1899	20	6,95,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Pesháwar ...	...	838	„ 1873 „ 1874	„ 1893 „ 1894	20	7,10,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	The resources and capabilities of the district have been increased considerably owing to the opening of the Swát and Michni-Nowshera Canals.
D. G. Khan ...	...	744	Rabi 1874	„ 1893	19	3,46,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	An enhancement of Rs. 83,000 (*khálsa*) revenue is anticipated.
Total Part III ...	...	4,033	...	...	...	20,19,268	...	...	...	...	...			

PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned.

Hissár	Sirsa ...	* 318	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881	27	1,25,279	Kharíf 1881	Rabi 1901...	20	1,37,896	7,26,923	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 622-121 R., dated 24th March 1891.	No estimate can be framed at present.	* Includes 31 villages under the fluctuating system of assessment and excludes 7 *jágír* villages. A term of 20 years has been sanctioned. Part of the tahsíl was put under fluctuating assessment at the recent settlement. The fixed assessment of this part was estimated by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 30,000. The average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 29,304, including *khálsa* and *jágír* revenue.
	Budhláda ...	1	„ 1856	„ 1888	32	1,096	„ 1888	„ 1908...	20	1,684		Punjab Government letter No. 299, dated 13th December 1893.	Ditto ...	This tract, consisting of 14 *jágír* and one *khálsa* estate, was transferred to Hissár at the conclusion of the Karnál-Umballa Settlement. The revenue shown in columns 7, 11 and 12 includes *khálsa* revenue and service commutation.
	Rest of district, *viz.*, 4 Tahsíls, Hissár, Hánsi, Bhiwani and Fatahabad.	666	„ 1863	„ 1890	27	4,24,376	„ 1890	„ 1910...	20	5,92,021		Ditto ...	Ditto.	
	Total ...	985	...	...	...	5,59,751	...	...	...	7,31,601	7,26,923			

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period				*Period*			*Revenue demand*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Rohtak	...	514	At various dates.	Rabi 1879	...	8,83,077	Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1909	30	9,31,126	9,28,778	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 476, dated 1st September 1882.	No estimate can be framed at present.	The demand in the first year of the new settlement was Rs. 9,31,126, but reductions were subsequently given in a certain number of villages. These were in part temporary, and Rs. 5,167 were re-imposed from Kharíf 1889. Moreover, since settlement 12 estates have been removed from the fixed to the fluctuating system of assessment. The present assessment is exclusive of owners' rate estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,17,179.
Gurgáon	...	1,264	About 1842	„ 1877	35	10,86,113	„ 1877	Rabi 1907	30	10,87,922	11,73,446	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 139—66-2, dated 29th April 1890.	Ditto ...	The former settlement was made at different dates for different parts of the district. The settlement introduced in 1877 raised the *khálsa* demand to Rs. 12,28,535, but the assessment of a large number of estates was revised in 1882-83 and reductions partly permanent and partly for a period of seven years ending Rabi 1889 were given. That period having expired the assessments were again considered and Rs. 79,000 were added to the demand for Kharíf 1889.

PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*continued.*

Delhi ...	Part of Tahsíl Ballabgarh.	120	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1880...	16	8,96,189	Kharíf 1880	Rabi 1909...	29	7,98,272	7,94,780	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 832—152-2, dated 9th December 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owners' rate estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,22,622 was imposed.
	Rest of district.	664	Rabi 1841...	Ditto ...	40									
	Total ...	784	...	...	...	8,96,189	...	...	...	7,98,272	7,94,780			
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	336	1,842	Rabi 1879...	37	4,43,587	Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1909...	30	61,616	6,47,150	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 242—71-2, dated 28th April 1886.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owners' rate estimated to amount to Rs. 1,04,000 yearly was imposed.
	Pánipat ...			„ 1878...	36		„ 1878	„ 1908...		2,76,593				
	Indri ...	671	Kharíf 1855	Rabi 1886	31	2,67,756	„ 1886	„ 1906...	20	81,788		Assessment confirmed for a period of 20 years in Punjab Government letter No. 270, dated 11th May 1894.	Ditto ...	The assessment in Indri was introduced in 1886, in Pehowa in 1887 and in Kaithal in 1888.
	Pehowa ...			„ 1887	32		„ 1887	„ 1907...		34,422				
	Kaithal ...			„ 1888	33		„ 1888	„ 1908...		1,84,057				
	Total ...	1,007	...	..	...	7,11,343	...	...	...	6,38,476	6,47,150			
Umballa ...	...	2,223	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1887 and Rabi 1888	34 35	7,53,930	Kharíf 1887 and Kharíf 1888	Rabi 1907... „ 1908...	20	8,57,065	8,67,128	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1801/163, dated 30th June 1894.	Ditto.	
Simla ...	...	23	At various dates.	Rabi 1883...	...	13,591	„ 1883	„ 1913...	30	16,339	16,132	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 701—172-2, dated 13th October 1885.	Ditto.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period				*Period*			*Revenue demand*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV.—Settlement completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Hoshiárpur ...	...	2,180	Kharíf 1851 „ 1852	Rabi 1881... „ 1881...	30 32	12,56,960	Kharíf 1881 „ 1884	Rabi 1911... „ 1914...	30	13,59,527	13,37,772	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 250—109-2, dated 16th May 1890.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Jullundur ...	...	1,360	„ 1850 „ 1851	„ 1885...	34	12,28,179	„ 1885	„ 1915...	30	13,72,486	13,78,921	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{244}{213}$, dated 26th October 1892.	Ditto.	
Ludhiána ...	...	905	1850 to 1853	„ 1881... „ 1882...	30	7,96,025	„ 1881 „ 1882	„ 1911... „ 1912...	30	9,15,793	9,25,340	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 490—66-5 R., dated 25th June 1890.	Ditto.	

	Fázilka ...	274	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881 ...	28	46,955	Kharíf 1881	Rabi 1901 ...	20	78,366		Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 622—121-1 R., dated 24th March 1890.		Fázilka was included in the Sirsa District, which was abolished in 1884 (see Sirsa above). Part of Fázilka is under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the fixed land revenue of this part at about Rs. 13,000, while the average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 14,855 *khálsa*.
Ferozepore ...	Moga ...	789	,, 1853	Rabi 1887	34	4,18,967	,, 1887	Rabi 1912 ...	25	6,34,246	8,78,695	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1084, dated 11th May 1893.	Ditto.	
	Zíra ...			,, 1888	35		,, 1888	,, 1913 ...						
	Ferozepore			,, 1888	35		,, 1888	,, 1913 ...						
	Muktsar ...	168	,, 1873	Rabi 1893 ...	20	76,435	,, 1893	Rabi 1913 ...	20	98,380		Punjab Government No. 154, dated 19th February 1894.	Ditto.	
	Total ...	1,231	...	...	...	5,42,357	...	...	...	8,10,992	8,78,695			
Jhang ...	...	833	Kharíf 1856.	Rabi 1879 ...	23	2,81,695	Kharíf 1879	Rabi 1899 ...	20	3,14,774	3,19,697	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 704—167-2, dated 14th October 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the revenue of fluctuating estates at Rs. 39,910 (Settlement Report, paragraph 205). The average collections since settlement agree pretty closely with the estimate. The *tirni* income for 1895-96 was Rs. 73,670.
				Kharíf 1879			Rabi 1880 ...	Kharíf 1899						
Lahore ...	4 Tahsíls ...	1,572	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1891	23	6,04,133	Kharíf 1891	Rabi 1911 ...	20	7,59,194	8,18,219	Punjab Government letter No. 789 S., dated 6th September 1894.	Ditto.	
				,, 1892	24		Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912						
Amritsar ...	3 ,, ...	978	,, 1865	Rabi 1893 ...	27	8,34,426	Kharíf 1891	Rabi 1911 ...	20	10,21,980	10,22,918	Punjab Government letter No. 420 S., dated 19th July 1894.	Ditto.	
							Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912						
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	637	,, 1865	Rabi	25	3,38,955	Kharíf 1890	Rabi 1910 ...	20	3,98,058	13,97,021	Punjab Government No. 26, dated 5th January 1894.	Ditto ...	There is a fluctuating assessment on 37 Chhamb villages in Tahsíl Gurdáspur, the average assessment of which may be taken as Rs. 3,800.
		63	,, 1878	1890.	12									
	Batála ...	495	,, 1865	Rabi 1889 ...	24	3,35,725	,, 1889	,, 1909 ...	20	4,21,219				
	Shakargarh	747	,, 1865	Kharíf 1890	25	2,84,271	Rabi 1891 ...	Kharíf 1910	20	3,59,292				
	Pathánkot	139	,, 1850	Rabi	41	1,95,144	Kharíf 1891	Rabi 1911 ...	20	2,18,975				
		284	,, 1865	1891.	26									
	Total ...	2,365	...	...	...	11,54,095	...	...	...	13,97,544	13,97,021			
Gujrát ...	...	1,425	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1890 ...	22	6,70,201	Kharíf 1891	Rabi 1911	20	7,26,424	7,77,593	Punjab Government No. 3333, dated 9th July 1894.	Ditto.	
							Rabi 1893	Kharíf 1912						

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*concluded.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period				Period			Revenue demand				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*concluded.*						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Gujránwála ...	4 Tahsíls...	1,172	Kharíf 1867 „ 1868	Rabi 1890	...	5,62,724	Kharíf 1892 Rabi 1894	Rabi 1912... Kharíf 1903	20 10	6,54,220	7,12,262	Punjab Government No. 57, dated 6th March 1896.		
Shahpur ...	...	859	Various dates	Kharíf 1889	...	3,95,359	Rabi 1891 „ 1893	Kharíf 1910 „ 1912	20	5,03,391	5,47,252	Punjab Government No. 38, dated 26th February 1895.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Ráwalpindi ...	...	1,699	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1885...	21	6,88,820	Kharíf 1885	Rabi 1905...	20	9,20,670	9,09,272	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1140—13, dated 16th May 1893.	Ditto.	
Hazára ...	...	936	1852 ...	„ 1872...	20	1,61,958	„ 1872	„ 1902...	30	2,21,155	2,27,012	Punjab Government No. 2376, dated 23rd December 1875.	Ditto.	
Kohát ...	...	327	Kharíf 1863	„ 1881...	18	95,593	„ 1881	„ 1901...	20	88,006	88,906	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1039, dated 9th June 1886. Punjab Government No. 348, dated 15th July 1890, as regards the Barak Tappa of Teri.	...	The figures in columns 7 and 12 include the quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 paid by the Nawáb of Teri, while those in column 11 include Rs. 18,000 only paid by the Nawáb during the first year of the currency of the present settlement. Remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 16,000 were given at last settlement to border villages. The figures in columns 11 and 12 exclude these remissions.

														The settlement of the Seni Khuram and Teri Tappás of the Teri Tahsíl has lately been completed; no increase to *khálsa* revenue has accrued from the same, as the whole of this tahsíl is held in perpetuity by the Khán Bahádur of Teri for the time being on an *istamrári* tenure entailing payment of annual quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 which has been reduced to Rs. 18,000 till the next settlement in 1901,—*vide* Deputy Secretary to Government of India (Foreign Department) No. 1217 B. of 30th March 1895, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.
Bannu	...	488	Summary	Settlement	...	3,33,728 including *jágír*.	Kharíf 1877	Rabi 1907...	30	3,18,242	3,31,289	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 430, dated 29th October 1884.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *saílábh* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average *khálsa* income since settlement has been Rs. 91,714
Dera Ismail Khan...	...	834	Various dates.	Rabi 1877	...	4,43,319	„ 1878	„ 1898 ...	20	2,46,161	1,55,976	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 588, dated 6th December 1884.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *dáman* and *saílábh* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average collections under this head have been Rs. 2,23,518 excluding *jágír*.
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh. Alipur ... Sanáwan ...	693	1860 ...	„ 1879 ...	20	5,12,912	Kharíf 1879 and Kharíf 1878-79.	„ 1899 ... „ 1898 ...	20	5,76,017	3,93,631	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 94-48-1, dated 17th February 1896.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the riverain lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average income has been Rs. 1,66,197 excluding assigned revenue.
Total Part IV ...	...	26,657	...	...	...	1,54,57,478	...	...	...	1,72,67,377	1,73,16,113			

ABSTRACT.

						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Part II	...	4,823	...	...	...	23,33,132	...	...	...	24,88,114	25,84,442			
Part III	...	4,033	...	...	...	20,19,268	...	...	...	...	...			
Part IV	...	26,657	...	...	...	1,54,57,478	...	...	...	1,72,67,377	1,73,76,113			

STATEMENT No. XXXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF LITIGATION TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER 1895 AND ENDING ON 30th SEPTEMBER 1896.

Division.	District.	Class of cases.	Number for disposal.	STATE, PLAINTIFF OR APPELLANT. Decided. For.	Against. Partly.	Against. Totally.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Pending.	Number for disposal.	STATE, DEFENDANT OR RESPONDENT. Decided. For.	Against. Partly.	Against. Totally.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Pending.	District.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
DELHI.	Delhi ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Delhi.	DELHI.
		First appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...		
	Hissár ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	†1	1	Hissár.	
		First appeals	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Further appeals	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Umballa ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Ferozepore ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	Ferozepore.	JULLUNDUR.
	Kángra ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	Kángra.	
	Jullundur ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Jullundur.	
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	Original suits	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	2	Lahore.	LAHORE.
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		
		Revisions ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	*3	..	...	...		
	Montgomery ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Montgomery.	
	Amritsar ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Amritsar.	
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	2	Ráwalpindi.	RAWALPINDI.
		First appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	2		
	Gujrát ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	1	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
	Jhelum ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	Pesháwar.	PESHAWAR.
		First appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...		...	1		
	Kohát ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	Kohát.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...		
		Further appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...		
DERAJAT.	D. G. Khan ...	Original suits	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	D. G. Khan.	DERAJAT.
		First appeal	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Further appeal	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
MUZAFFARNAGAR.	Muzaffarnagar	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Muzaffarnagar.	MUZAFFARNAGAR.
	Total ...	Original suits	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	39	18	1	...	1	3	16	Total.	
		First appeals	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	4	...	..	...	...	5		
		Further appeals	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1		
		Revisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...		

* Remanded.
Default.

STATEMENT No. XXXVII.

STATEMENT OF DECREES PASSED IN FAVOUR OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST OCTOBER 1896, AND ENDING ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND SHOWING PAST AND PRESENT REALIZATIONS AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF DECREES PASSED IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR
REALIZATIONS AND THE AMOUNT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
District.	Name of suit.	Date of decree.	Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1895.		Amount decreed during the year.		Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karnal ...	Haidar Bakhsh *v.* The Secretary of State	21-8-94	...	3 0 0	...	...	1 9 0	4 9 0
	Ditto ditto ...	4-12-94	...	...	...	2 8 0	...	2 8 0
	Total ...	...	...	3 0 0	...	2 8 0	1 9 0	7 1 0
Simla ...	Ganeshi Lál *v.* The Secretary of State	6-12-94	...	7 5 8	...	...	...	7 5 8
Hissar ...	Hassan Ali *v.* The Secretary of State	28-5-94	...	12 8 0	...	...	...	12 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	...	12 8 0	...	...	...	12 8 0
	Chiman Lál *v.* The Secretary of State	12-3-96	...	...	...	271 0 0	...	271 0 0
	Total ...	...	...	32 5 8	...	271 0 0	...	303 5 8
Umballa ...	Rádha Raman Coondoo *v.* The Secretary of State ...	21-2-96	...	...	...	68 4 0	2 0 9	70 4 9
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	68 4 0	2 0 9	70 4 9
Kangra ...	Tirkhu *v.* The Secretary of State	28-4-96	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
	Total ...	..	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
Ludhiana ...	Gopal Chand *v.* The Secretary of State	28-11-92	...	17 1 3	...	...	...	17 1 3
	Mussammat Ralli *v.* The Secretary of State	24-11-93	...	113 11 3	...	...	...	113 11 3
	Karím Bakhsh *v.* The Secretary of State ...	24-3-94 8-4-95	...	69 7 0	...	...	2 13 9	72 4 9
	Total ...	..	...	200 3 6	..	...	2 13 9	203 1 3
Ferozepore ...	Kishen Chand *v.* The Secretary of State	7-8-95	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0
	Total ..	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0

No. XXXVII.

COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER 1895, AND ENDING ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND SHOWING PAST AND PRESENT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR. —

8				9		10		11		DISTRICT.
AMOUNT REALIZED.				TOTAL AMOUNT REALIZED.		AMOUNT REMITTED.		AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR, *viz.* (ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.		
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	4 9 0	...	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	KARNAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	
...	...	...	4 9 0	...	4 9 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	
...	...	...	7 5 8	...	7 5 8	...	...	...	...	SIMLA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	HISSAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	271 0 0	
...	...	...	7 5 8	...	7 5 8	...	...	...	296 0 0	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 4 9	UMBALLA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 4 9	
...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	KANGRA.
...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	
...	70 0 0	...	9 0 0	...	79 0 0	...	...	...	8 1 3	LUDHIANA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 11 3	...	...	
...	...	...	72 4 9	...	72 4 9	...	...	...	...	
...	70 0 0	...	81 4 9	...	151 4 9	...	113 11 3	...	8 1 3	
...	16 0 0	...	4 8 0	...	20 8 0	...	...	...	...	FEROZEPORE
...	16 0 0	...	4 8 0	...	20 8 0	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
			Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1895.		Amount decreed during the year.			
District.	Name of suit.	Date of decree.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lahore ...	Secretary of State *v.* F. Beaty	17-5-93	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0
	Secretary of State *v.* P. Morton	17-6-93	105 4 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	114 4 0
	Haq Ali Shah *v.* The Secretary of State	14-2-94	...	27 8 0	...	...	...	27 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	23-1-95	...	25 8 0	...	...	...	25 8 0
	Harjas Rái *v.* The Secretary of State	30-7-94	...	49 8 0	...	...	...	49 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	12-1-95	...	49 8 0	...	...	...	49 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	11-6-95	...	49 8 0	...	...	...	49 8 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Amír Shah	17-6-93	408 12 0	...	...	...	...	408 12 0
	Ahmad Yár Khan *v.* The Secretary of State	7-6-95	...	3,002 8 0	...	...	...	3,002 8 0
	Total ...	...	514 0 0	3,214 0 0	...	...	...	3,728 0 0
Gujranwala	Miss Armstrong *v.* The Secretary of State	5-4-92	...	2,001 0 0	...	...	...	2,001 0 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Mának Shah	22-4-96	...	...	3,150 0 0	...	...	3,150 0 0
	Muhammad Dín *v.* The Secretary of State	9-5-95	...	13 8 0	...	...	...	13 8 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Moti Begam	31-7-93	...	707 0 0	...	...	...	707 0 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Kirpa Rám	30-6-93	...	357 0 0	...	...	...	357 0 0
	Total ...	...	...	3,078 8 0	3,150 0 0	...	...	6,228 8 0
Sialkot ...	Nathu *v.* The Secretary of State	31-8-94	...	13 6 8	...	...	...	13 6 8
	Fazla, &c., *v.* The Secretary of State	16-5-93	...	61 10 9	...	...	...	61 10 9
	Total ...	...	...	75 1 5	...	...	...	75 1 5
Rawalpindi	Jalál and others *v.* The Secretary of State	14-2-95	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0
	Gurmukh Singh *v.* The Secretary of State	20-11-95	...	163 5 9	...	...	...	163 5 9
	Ditto ditto ...	30-3-96	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	1,777 2 0
	Total ...	...	...	1,944 15 9	...	...	...	1,944 15 9

No. XXXVII—*continued.*

8				9		10		11		DISTRICT.
AMOUNT REALIZED.				TOTAL AMOUNT REALIZED.		AMOUNT REMITTED.		AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR, *viz.* (ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896).		
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	LAHORE.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 4 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408 12 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,002 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514 0 0	3,214 0 0	
...	1,000 0 0	...	750 0 0	...	1,750 0 0	...	1,251 0 0	...	...	GUJRANWALA.
...	...	3,150	...	3,150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2 11 0	...	2 11 0	...	...	...	10 13 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357 0 0	
...	1,000 0 0	3,150	752 11 0	3,150 0 0	1,752 11 0	...	1,251 0 0	...	1,074 13 0	
...	2 9 4	...	1 0 0	...	3 9 4	...	...	...	12 6 8	SIALKOT.
...	76 11 3	...	61 10 9	...	61 10 9	...	...	...	...	
...	79 4 3	...	62 10 9	...	65 4 1	...	...	...	12 6 8	
...	...	...	4 8 0	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	RAWALPINDI.
...	...	...	163 5 9	...	163 5 9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777 2 0	
...	...	...	167 13 9	...	167 13 9	...	...	...	1,777 2 0	

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
			Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1895.		Amount decreed during the year.			
District.	Name of suit.	Date of decree.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hazara ...	Mír Ali *v.* The Secretary of State	29-8-95	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
	Total ...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
Peshawar ...	Secretary of State *v.* Wazír ...	23-3-86	...	9 11 0	...	...	...	9 11 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Khawás	2-11-87	14 8 7	24 14 0	...	...	...	43 6 7
	Secretary of State *v.* Ashar ...	22-7-87	55 5 4	11 8 0	...	...	...	66 13 4
	Secretary of State *v.* Núr Muhammad	10-1-88	0 12 0	7 1 0	..	...	...	7 13 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Painda	10-1-88	89 10 0	20 12 0	...	...	...	110 6 0
	Secretary of State *v* Mohammad Ashar	22-12-88	164 1 2	5 12 0	...	...	...	169 13 2
	Secretary of State *v.* Izat ...	29-10-88	81 0 0	15 4 0	...	...	...	96 4 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Masíta	16-8-88	141 4 0	32 8 0	...	...	...	173 12 0
	Kázi Muhammad Ján *v.* The Secretary of State ...	30-11-92	...	399 0 0	...	...	...	399 0 0
	Kázi Abdul Rab *v.* The Secretary of State	30-4-94	...	350 0 0	...	...	...	350 0 0
	Total ...	...	546 9 7	876 6 0	...	...	...	1,422 15 7
Muzaffarnaggar N.-W. Provinces.	Nihál Chand *v.* The Secretary of State	16-1-96	...	...	...	25 1 0	...	25 1 0
	Grand Total ...	...	1,060 9 7	9,435 0 4	3,150 0 0	369 13 0	6 7 6	14,021 14 5

B LIBRARY

No. XXXVII—*concluded.*

8				9		10		11		
Amount realized.				Total amount realized.		Amount remitted.		Amount outstanding at the end of the year, *viz.* (on 30th September 1896.		District.
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	Hazara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11 0	...	...	Peshawar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8 7	24 14 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	55 5 4	11 8 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	7 1 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	89 10 0	20 12 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	164 1 2	5 12 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	81 0 0	15 4 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	141 4 0	32 8 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	546 9 7	127 6 0	...	749 0 0	
...	...	...	25 1 0	...	25 1 0	...	...	...	...	Muzaffar-naggar N.-W. Provinces.
...	1,165 4 3	3,150	1,108 15 11	3,150 0 0	2,197 9 3	546 7 9	1,492 1 3	514 0 0	7,210 3 8	

STATEMENT No. XXXVIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT EXPENDED IN LITIGATION AS CONTRASTED WITH THE SUMS ACTUALLY REALIZED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER DECREES OF COURT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST OCTOBER 1895 AND ENDING ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

District.	Nature of Receipts.						Nature of Disbursements.							District.
	Principal sums realized for Government in Judicial Proceedings.	Costs realized in all actions either for or against Government.	Costs in Privy Council appeals realized.	Costs in Pauper suits realized.	Stamp fees in Pauper suits realized.	Total Receipts.	*Amount disbursed by Government in Judicial Proceedings on account of* Principal.	*Amount disbursed by Government in Judicial Proceedings on account of* Costs.	Expended in prosecuting suits in Court.	Expended in defending suits in Court.	Advanced in Privy Council Appeals.	Miscellaneous disbursements on account of Judicial Proceedings.	Total Disbursements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Delhi	...	...	...	...	840 2 0	840 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.
Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 14 6	35 12 0	...	...	...	119 10 6	Hissár.
Simla	...	7 5 6	...	...	...	7 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.
Karnál	...	4 9 0	...	...	...	4 9 0	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	Karnál.
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 9	2 0 9	Umballa.
Ferozepore	...	36 9 0	...	...	...	36 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	Ferozepore.
Kángra	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	Kángra.
Ludhiána	...	85 7 11	...	...	832 9 0	918 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	398 0 0	398 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.
Ráwalpindi	...	167 13 9	...	...	4 0 0	171 13 9	4 0 0	1,945 3 0	...	...	...	...	1,949 3 0	Ráwalpindi.
Siálkot	...	37 0 0	...	...	...	37 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siálkot.
Gujránwála	...	752 11 0	...	...	...	752 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála.
Muzaffarnaggar, (N.-W.-P.)	...	25 1 0	...	...	...	25 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnaggar, (N. W.-P.)
Total Rupees ...	...	1,119 9 2	...	...	2,074 11 0	3,194 4 2	4 0 0	2,030 10 6	35 12 0	50 0 0	...	2 9 9	2,123 0 3	Total Rupees.

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JUL. 1898

REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR,

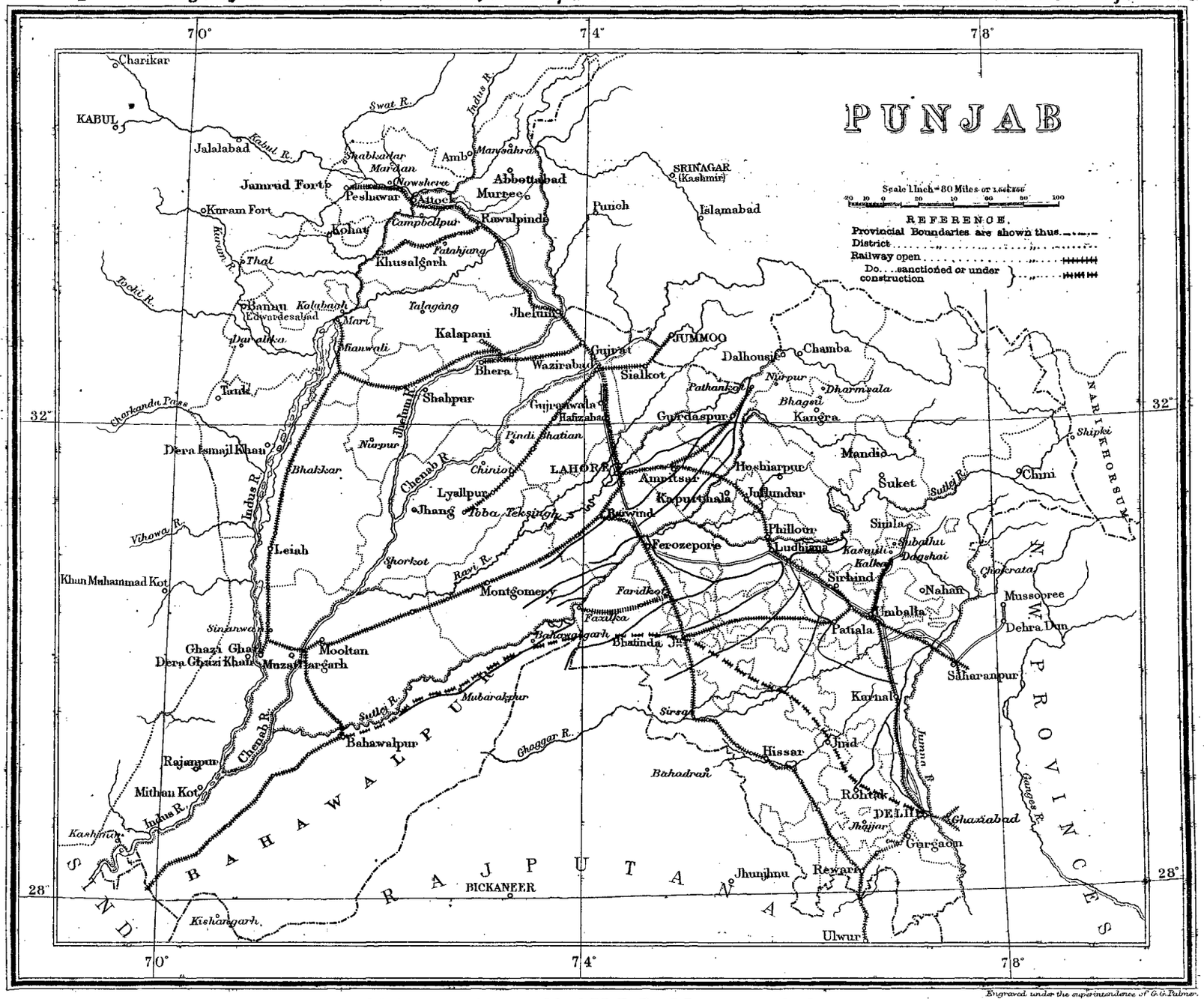
1ST OCTOBER 1896 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Published by Authority.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1898.

Map showing Percentage of area sewn with Wheat, in comparison with the Total area cultivated in each District for 1896-97.



REFERENCES.

Under	*10 per cent Cultivated area Sepia*	
10-20	*Do.*	*Burnt Sienna*
20-30	*Do.*	*Carmine*
30-40	*Do.*	*Gamboge*
40-50	*Do.*	*Hookers Green*
50-60	*Do.*	*Prussian Green*

Reg. No. 147, Agri., Punjab.—Feb. 97—1,000.

Published under the direction of Colonel H.R. Thuillier, R.E., *Surveyor General of India.*

Engraved at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta.

Additions to 1896

Engraved under the superintendence of G.G. Palmer.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 63, dated 4th May 1898.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1897, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 160, dated the 28th February 1898.

REMARKS.—The Report relates to the seasons Kharíf 1896 and Rabi 1897, and thus covers the period of famine from which we have just emerged. As the vicissitudes and calamities of this period have been so recently noticed in the Government Resolution * reviewing the operations of famine relief, it will not be necessary to discuss at length the agricultural statistics of the seasons in question. Briefly, the cropped area of Kharíf 1896 was 19 per cent. and of Rabi 1897 21·5 per cent. below the decennial average. These figures take no account of outturn, and it is impossible to say to what extent the total produce of the land in these two seasons fell short of the average. There is, it is true, some mention in the present report of the crops of particular districts being rated at so many annas. It is also stated that the Kharíf crop of the Province as a whole cannot be rated higher than ten annas. No corresponding estimate is given for the Rabi crop. Such estimates must, however, be regarded as purely speculative guesses of little or no value. There are no standing orders requiring the preparation of any estimates of outturn other than those relating to the crop forecasts of two or three of the principal staples, but if in the Financial Commissioner's opinion such estimates should be prepared, either in connection with the Annual Revenue Report or otherwise, for the outturn of total crops of each harvest, very explicit directions seem to be necessary to secure uniformity of method. To take for instance the statement in the present report that the Kharíf crop was a ten-anna one. This may mean one of three things. Assuming that 16 annas denotes an average crop, it may mean that each acre harvested produced on the average only ten-sixteenths of the average yield. If so, the total yield of the Province taking into consideration the fact that the harvested area was only eight-tenths of the average, amounted to only one-half† of the average. Or it may mean that the average outturn per acre *cropped*, *i. e.* sown, was ten-sixteenths of the average. This is what it would mean if the estimate related to one of the forecasted crops, as under the instructions applicable to such forecasts the estimate of outturn must take account of the area of *kharába*. It may be observed in regard to this system of estimating that the case is conceivable of a harvest in which although the area and yield of crops harvested might be above the average, the estimate of outturn would nevertheless have to be put very low if the failed area were large. Thirdly, the estimate of ten annas may be intended to represent the total actual outturn of all crops (as distinguished from outturn per acre) compared with the average. Here it is obvious that the estimate will be a component of two factors, *viz.* area and yield. It will thus appear that it is most necessary that such estimates, if they are to be framed at all, should be framed in accordance with instructions directed to securing uniformity. Questions of detail also suggest themselves for consideration, as for instance the allowance to be made for the circumstance that the proportion of crops irrigated is above or below the average. Finally, the orders in the Government of India Circular No. 9—27-4, dated 23rd October 1897, as to the adoption of the American system of notation in relation to crop forecasts, under which an average crop is represented by 100 per cent., should be borne in mind.

* No. 74, dated 10th March 1898.

† $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{8}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$.

2. As in the previous year, a marked feature of the agricultural returns is the expansion of crops grown on irrigated lands, which in fact exceeded the very large area of 1895-96 by 893,168 acres, or 11·4 per cent. This increase is mainly due to Government canals, but there was an increase of 276,195 acres, or 7·4 per cent., in the case of well crops, the increase being largest in the case of the districts of Siálkot, Delhi, Karnál and Umballa. It is mentioned as a striking proof of the strenuous efforts made by agriculturists to supplement the deficient rainfall that the number of *kacha* wells, *dhenklis* and *jhalárs* increased from 34,143 to 46,697. It is presumed that *jhalárs* do not include those provided for lift irrigation from canals. It would be interesting to have further information on the subject of *kacha* wells. It is believed that in the recent famine *takkávi* might, as in the North-West Provinces, have been granted with advantage for the purpose of sinking temporary wells in dry tracts and thus enabling cultivators to extend the area of food crops. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar mentioned in his famine report that more could have been done in this direction in parts of that district, but being new to the district the possibilities of the situation were not brought to his notice till the sowing season had passed. It seems desirable therefore that in view of the possible recurrence of similar famines it should be placed on record after inquiry in the case of each district what tracts are those in which *kacha* wells can with advantage be sunk. It is known that the area in this Province, in which the surface strata, depth of water and other conditions are suitable for such temporary wells, is limited and is nothing like as extensive as is the field for such operations in the North-West Provinces. Nevertheless there are such areas in the Punjab, and particulars regarding their situation, together with data as to the cost of construction and other facts which would be of assistance to officers disposing of takkávi applications, should, if the Financial Commissioner sees no objection, be collected and placed on record.

3. The working of the village record agency still continues satisfactory, though, owing to the additional pressure caused by famine duties, the extra precautions taken to secure a correct return of failed areas, and the employment of inspecting officers in connection with the collection of transport, the crop abstracts and annual records were not filed as punctually as usual. The abolition of the hereditary principle in the appointment of Patwáris will no doubt result in an improvement in the *personnel*. It appears that there are now 71 unpassed Patwáris in the Province of whom more than half belong to the Chenab Colony. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt satisfied himself as to the necessity for entertaining unpassed men in the Colony. The Financial Commissioner's proposals for funding the Patwári cess of the Province will be awaited.

4. There was an increase in the number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Deputy Commissioners or their Assistants. This was as it ought to be in view of the special circumstances of the year, but the Lieutenant-Governor is surprised to learn that in Lahore, Kángra and Shahpur only 33, 31 and 20 villages respectively were so inspected, and that in the Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts these officers did no checking at all. In Lahore especially where considerable remissions of revenue were proposed it might have been expected that crop inspections would be subjected to checking on a more extended scale.

5. The number of mutations attested in 1896-97 was 654,666 as compared with 662,212 in the previous year and 726,672 in 1894-95. There has been during the past five years a progressive decline in the number of mutations by inheritance from 212 thousands to 125 thousands, thereby furnishing remarkable evidence of the healthiness of the past seasons. As regards those transactions which are connected with the alienation of land the notable expansion in the Stamp and Registration revenue, which was commented on in the Annual Reports of these Departments, would have prepared us to find in the present report an exceptionally large increase in the sale and mortgage transactions of the year. There is as a fact a slight falling-off in the number of mortgage

transactions, but an increase of 10 per cent. in total and 4 per cent. in cultivated area mortgaged, which, however, is almost counterbalanced by favourable redemption figures, so that the net area mortgaged is less than in four years of the past decade. The area sold is 5·6 per cent. more and the cultivated area 2·1 per cent. less than in the previous year. In both cases the figures for the year have been exceeded in three years of the past decade. To explain the increase in the Stamp and Registration revenue we must look at the consideration money. It is the enormous enhancement in the value of land, which has been commented on in the Famine Report, that is mainly responsible for the growth of the Stamp and Registration revenue. In 1888-89 437,753 acres, of which 198,532 acres were cultivated, were sold for 83⅓ lakhs. In 1896-97 the area sold was 371,258 acres, of which 199,160 acres were cultivated, and the price realized was 140½ lakhs. The mortgage and redemption figures are equally remarkable. Nor are the figures peculiar to one year. The table on page 19 of the report shows that the sums paid for the land sold and mortgaged during the quinquennium ending 1896-97 exceeded by over 40 per cent. the consideration money paid in the previnos quinquennium for a slightly larger area alienated. These results might be exhibited in terms of the price per acre, and in fact this is done in paragraph 7 (*e*) of the report, but the method therein adopted of arriving at the price per acre cultivated is hardly correct. If for instance in the year under report it were really the fact that 199,160 acres of cultivated land had been sold for Rs. 1,40,46,594, the price would correctly be shown as Rs. 71 per acre, but what was sold for the sum mentioned was not 199,160 acres of cultivated land, but 371,258 acres of which 199,160 acres were cultivated. As cultivated and uncultivated lands are sold together, it is of course impossible to say what is the price per acre separately. With regard to the very large area sold in Mooltan, it should be reported whether it includes the land sold under the Sidhnai Canal indentures, and generally His Honor desires to know if land sold by Government is included in these returns. That there has been an enormous rise in the prices realized from sales of land of late years appears certain, but in view of this fact the Lieutenant-Governor is somewhat at a loss to understand the remark made in paragraph 12 (*b*) of the report that there is a widespread feeling that land may shortly cease to be a profitable investment for professional money-lenders, except when it lies near towns and villages in which the commercial element is strong.

6. The figures in the last two columns of the table on page 23 showing the area now under mortgage are, it is understood, up to date for only one-fourth of the villages of the Province. Thus in Hissar, though the net area mortgaged during the year was 19,775 acres, the area shown as under mortgage is only 2,091 acres in excess of last year's figures. This circumstance somewhat detracts from the value of the information contained in the return. However, taking the figures for what they are worth, it appears that 12 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Province is now under mortgage. As regards transfers to money-lenders, there is no return showing the area now held in mortgage by new agriculturists, nor is it possible to learn how far the transfers of this class during the year, which account for 27 per cent. of the total area alienated, are set off by redemptions. It is satisfactory to note that in Hoshiárpur there is a tendency to redeem land from money-lenders with a view to its being remortgaged to agriculturists. The extent to which the more thrifty agriculturists in this Province not only maintain their own holdings unencumbered, but stepping into the place of the money-lender make advances on the security of the land of their less thrifty neighbours is somewhat remarkable, and, it must be admitted, makes the problem of agricultural indebtedness a less serious one than in other countries, where the Jew or money-lender is the only source of credit. In Prussia for instance it has recently been stated (*Spectator*, October 23rd, 1897) that 35 per cent. of the landed property, and in rural tracts over 50 per cent., is under mortgage chiefly to rich Jews.

7. It would add to the interest of the report and be of value in relation to inquiries preliminary to settlement if District Officers would notice any tendency of rents to rise and fall, not only as compared with the previous year, but as compared with settlement. Changes in the amount of cash rents are no doubt difficult to ascertain without special inquiry, but any general tendency to substitute cash for kind rents should be capable of easy ascertainment. Changes in the customary rates of kind rents are also easily ascertainable by general inquiry. The effect of a recent settlement upon rents should be specially noticed. In the sections of the report relating to enhancement of rents and rent litigation statistics of suits are given, but the results of such suits especially if they are test cases may have a much wider influence than their number would indicate. Migration of tenants and the causes of such movements should also be specially noticed.

8. The collections of the fixed land revenue demand show a serious falling-off. They amounted to just under 201 lakhs as compared with 213½ lakhs in the previous year and 217½ lakhs in 1893-94. As compared with the latter year, moreover, the demand due has increased by 4½ lakhs, which makes the reduction all the more serious. The balance outstanding at the end of the year amounted to 30 lakhs,—an unprecedented figure,—of which 23 lakhs were on account of the year under report. These unfavourable results are due of course to the famine, and we may hope that with the advent of more propitious seasons recovery will be made not only of the current demand, but also of a large portion of the above-mentioned balance. It is believed that some five or six lakhs were to have been recovered with the demand for Kharif 1897. Up to the present little of the suspended revenue has been remitted. The only district in which remissions of an appreciable amount have been sanctioned is Siálkot, where the existence of very small holdings precludes the hope that the revenue payers will in better seasons have any considerable surplus available to meet the demand for arrears. The Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to refuse sanction to remissions proposed in other cases where such special circumstances did not exist. The rule which requires that revenue suspended for drought shall not ordinarily be proposed for remission until at least three years have elapsed without recovery being possible is one which is often overlooked. In the case of *báráni* lands especially the suspension of revenue for long periods should not be regarded as in any way anomalous.

9. The Financial Commissioner's remarks as to the introduction of a system of discrimination between rich and poor revenue payers in granting suspensions have been perused with interest. The principle is no doubt sound, but to work it properly must entail a considerable amount of extra trouble. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if in future reports officers will notice the subject and record their opinions as to the practical working of the system. Elsewhere Mr. Clarke has brought an objection against it that by collecting the demand from well-to-do landlords we thereby debar the tenants of such landlords from the suspension of rent which the Tenancy Act allows as a consequence of suspension of revenue. Landlords are thus at liberty to exact rent from tenants ill able to afford it, and in the case of occupancy tenants inability to pay may result in ejectment. This is a point which deserves consideration, but it may be observed that the landlord who would thus seek to profit by the adversity of his tenant would be capable of refusing to accept a suspension which would deprive him of this power over his tenants.

10. The feature of the year as regards fluctuating land revenue was the introduction of this system throughout the canal and riverain circles of the Dera Gházi Khan District. Rupees 1,47,490 were realized in Dera Gházi Khan on this account, which sum falls short of the Settlement Officer's anticipations. The Chenab Canal gave an increase of Rs. 99,793. As the colonization progresses a substantial increase may be expected annually from this source. Generally the fluctuating revenue derived from canal-irrigated land during the year was up to the average, but there was a falling-off in the collections from river inundated

lands in Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore and Hissar. It appears from Statement No. III that of the total area of crops harvested during the year, 7·2 per cent. were grown on land subject to a fluctuating assessment.

11. It is satisfactory to note that the net loss of revenue resulting from the excess of diluvion over alluvion has been reduced to Rs 9,026 as compared with Rs. 89,089 in 1894-95. This is one of the compensations of a year of drought. Were it not for the Hoshiárpur *chos* there would have been a balance on the side of alluvion. It may be hoped that the present year will see the enactment of a measure dealing with this serious evil. A draft Bill has been submitted to the Government of India, and provision has been made in the budget for compensating the graziers of the Hoshiárpur Siwaliks who would be affected by the protective measures contemplated by the Bill. Another Bill, not unconnnected with alluvion and diluvion proceedings, being designed to effect the introduction of fixed for shifting boundaries in riverain estates, is also under preparation, and will, when enacted, put an end to a system which has justly been described as a relic of barbarism.

12. There are two questions connected with jágírs which are at present engaging the Lieutenant-Governor's attention,—the question of primogeniture or selection of an heir, and the question of commuting petty shares the record of which imposes an unnecessary amount of work upon the administration. The Financial Commissioner raises a third question as to the alienablity of jágír income. This, too, will require consideration if, as is possible, legislation is undertaken.

13. The settlements in progress during the year were Montgomery, Dera Gházi Khan, Jhelum and Mooltan. The Dera Gházi Khan settlement has been completed and the establishment has been transferred to Muzaffargarh under a Settlement Officer selected from the Provincial Service, Sardár Bahádur Arjan Singh. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a scheme of settlements under which in a few years six settlement parties will be continuously at work.

14. The Financial Commissioner rightly calls attention to Major Inglis' remarks * on the subject of the ejectment by mortgagees of the cultivating mortgagor. It is no doubt true that in many usufructuary mortgage transactions it is an understood condition that the mortgaging owner shall *remain* in possession as tenant of the mortgagee. In such case the owner becomes not mere tenant-at-will, but tenant under a specific agreement, and if the Patwári without inquiry records the mortgagor as mere tenant-at-will an injustice may be done. Doubtless in such cases the stipulation that the mortgagor shall remain in possession is not always entered in the mortgage deed owing to an *arrière pensée* upon the part of the mortgagee who may intend to take an early opportunity to evict. It might be well if the Inspector-General of Registration were asked to instruct registering officers to ascertain from the parties in the case of usufructuary mortgages whether there is any condition as to the mortgagor remaining in possession, and to record such condition in the course of the registration proceedings if ascertained to exist. A copy of this paragraph will be sent to the Inspector-General of Registration accordingly.

* Page 36 of extracts.

15. The progress report (Appendix D) of the Chenab Canal colonization scheme has been perused by the Lieutenant-Governor with interest. During the year under report the realizations from the colonists on only one of the three branches amounted to Rs. 17,62,736. When the period of initial exemptions on the Jhang Branch expires a very large additional revenue may be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that progress should be retarded by want of funds for roads and administrative buildings, but this is one of the results of famine, which by depleting the Provincial balances has necessitated a reduction of expenditure on public works to a point far below the requirements of the Province. The famine, however, of which the crippling of the provincial finances is not the

least serious consequence, has, on the other hand, hastened the construction of three Irrigation Works—the Ghaggar Canals, the Sarsuti Canal extension and the Nardak Rájbaha. Of the first mentioned it is too early yet to speak of results. It is understood that some 12,000 to 15,000 acres were irrigated in Kharíf 1897. The Sarsuti Canal promises well, and the Nardak Rajbaha is believed to have already yielded must favourable results. The Kabul River Canal in Peshâwar continues an exception ally remunerative undertaking. The orders of the Government of India are still awaited on the Peshâwar Canal Draft Regulation which was submitted more than a year ago. The allusion to settling of colonists on the Sidhnai Canal in paragraph 28 (*b*) of the report is understood to refer to arrangements consequent upo n forfeiture or abandonment of existing holdings, and not to the colonization of new areas on the extension of the canal. The colonization of the Chunián Rakhs might be made the subject of a special report when complete.

16. Loans to agriculturists under Act XIX of 1883 for well sinking and other improvements were of trifling amount, if the allotments for special purposes on the Chenab Canal be left out of account. The exigencies of the year necessitated the contraction of advances under this head. On the other hand, the allotments for purchase of seed-grain and well and plough cattle were unusually liberal, amounting to sixteen lakhs. There is ample testimony in the present report and in the District Famine Reports to the good results attending the distribution of these loans. As observed by the Financial Commissioner, District Officers took a greater interest in the work in consequence of the larger allotments entrusted to them, and arrangements were made to effect the distribution with the minimum of delay and trouble to the recipients. In the budget of the current financial year a considerable sum has been provided for similar loans, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that with the increased knowledge on the part of the people of the beneficent intentions of Government and in consideration of the experience we have now gone through, the applications for such loans in future and the allotments made in response thereto will be on a larger scale than in the past. This being the case, it seems desirable to call attention to one or two points which assume a special importance when we have to deal with loan transactions on a large scale. Firstly, it is to be remembered that the liberality of the Government of India cannot be expected to continue if loans are not promptly recovered. Hitherto there has been little to complain of in this respect, but the new policy of greater liberality must not be allowed to degenerate into greater laxity. The amount shown in arrears at the end of the year under report, Rs. 87,637, is perhaps not more than might have been expected under the circumstances, but the matter must be carefully watched, and it should be specially noted in each Annual Report how much has had to be written off as irrecoverable. Secondly, the questions of interest and period of repayment call for consideration. The practice of allowing such loans free of interest in some cases, which is permissible under the present rules, caused no material loss to Government so long as the amount of the loans under Act XII of 1884 did not exceed a lakh. When, however, the allotments expand into many lakks the loss may be very appreciable, especially if the period of repayment of the loans extends beyond one harvest, and this loss falls entirely on Provincial Funds. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Financial Commissioner will consider whether any general instructions should issue in regard to this matter. Finally, it occurs to His Honor that while the matter is fresh in their minds District Officers might be asked to record their recent experiences with suggestions derived therefrom on such points as the amount of seed of each staple required for an acre or a holding, the allotments to be made for bullocks per well or per plough, whether advances should always be made in money or may sometimes be distributed in kind. Other matters in regard to which officers with no previous experience may require guidance will no doubt suggest themselves to the Financial Commissioner. Without prescribing uniformity of practice where uniformity may not be necessary, it is at least desirable that officers should have some assurance that their practice is in accordance with the requirements of the

case they are dealing with. As an instance of what is meant reference is invited to the Commissioner's remarks* regarding the amounts allotted to each individual in the Siálkot District, which Mr. Cunningham thinks were too large with reference to the practice in other districts. It is desirable that some rough scale or standard should be laid down in a matter of the kind.

*Page 43 of extracts.

Reverting to the loans under the Land Improvement Act it should be explained that what is said in paragraph 2 above about *kacha* wells is not intended as a suggestion that loans be granted for such wells otherwise than in famine times and as a special measure of famine relief.

The Financial Commissioner will no doubt satisfy himself whether it is the case as reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery (page 42 of extracts) that loans for agricultural improvements are "seldom faithfully applied."

17. The tendency of work in all departments to increase is illustrated by the returns of business disposed of by Revenue officers, the total number of cases being 358,772 as compared with 328,576 in 1895-96 and 310,505 in 1894-95. Doubtless various causes connected with the famine contributed to the increase, and it is to be hoped that the figures will prove to be abnormal, and that a falling-off will take place when the effects of scarcity and of the frontier disturbances and plague measures have disappeared. The year has undoubtedly been a most trying one to all grades of officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the good work and loyal assistance in the administration rendered by all ranks. His Honor is much obliged to the Financial Commissioner for the present report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—5-5-98—354.

No. 160.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, *the 28th February* 1898.

C. J. HALLIFAX, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1897. It having been decided to retain only one Financial Commissioner, the office of 2nd Financial Commissioner, held by Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I., was brought under reduction and the office of Settlement Commissioner was revived with effect from 7th April 1897. The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., held the office of Financial Commissioner throughout the year. This report has been written under the directions of the Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Thorburn, who was appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner after the end of the year, on the 18th October 1897, when the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz was appointed to act as an ordinary Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General of India.

I have, &c.,

C. J. HALLIFAX,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1st OCTOBER 1896 to 30th SEPTEMBER 1897.

PART I.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

1.—*Preliminary.*—Part I of this report has been furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Part II has been prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office as usual.

The reports were received from the districts on the dates noted below:—

Division.	District.	Date of receipt of fair copy.
DELHI	Hissár	25th November 1897.
	Rohtak	25th ditto.
	Gurgáon	25th ditto.
	Delhi	25th ditto.
	Karnál	14th December 1897.
	Umballa	25th November 1897.
	Simla	25th ditto.
JULLUNDUR ...	Kángra	17th ditto.
	Hoshiárpur	20th ditto.
	Jullundur	17th ditto.
	Ludhiána	25th ditto.
	Ferozepore	29th ditto.
LAHORE	Mooltan	29th ditto.
	Jhang	18th ditto.
	Montgomery	19th ditto.
	Lahore	19th ditto.
	Amritsar	16th ditto.
	Gurdáspur	19th ditto.
RAWALPINDI ...	Siálkot	16th ditto.
	Gujrát	18th ditto.
	Gujránwála	16th ditto.
	Shahpur	18th ditto.
	Jhelum	16th ditto.
	Ráwalpindi	21st ditto.
PESHAWAR ...	Hazára	22nd ditto.
	Pesháwar	22nd ditto.
	Kohát	22nd ditto.
DERAJAT	Bannu	29th ditto.
	Dera Ismail Khan	30th ditto.
	Dera Gházi Khan	10th December 1897.
	Muzaffargarh	29th November 1897.

2. *Rainfall and harvests.*—The harvests dealt with in this report are the autumn of 1896 and the spring of 1897. The year was an exceptional one, and

was strikingly characterised by the extreme lightness and partial nature of the monsoon rainfall, its early and abrupt cessation, the high temperature and violent hot winds in the autumn, the late arrival of the winter rains, their unusual prolongation and the generally satisfactory results they produced.

During May 1896 there was a fairly general fall of rain all over the Province. But it was everywhere slight and did little good except in the Hazára district. The fall in June was much below the average, especially in the south of the Delhi Division. Hissár, Gurgáon, Karnál and Umballa received only one quarter of their average. Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Shahpur returned a total very slightly in excess of the monthly average. The monsoon increased in volume in July, but was even then much weaker than usual, and the rainfall was on the whole shorter than that received in the July of the previous year. The districts that wanted rain most—Hissár, Karnál and Ferozepore—were again the greatest sufferers. The other districts in the Jullundur Division were more fortunate, and the fall in the Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Divisions was heavier than it had been in July 1895. With the exception of Bannu, the Deraját districts received no rain. The people nevertheless made great efforts, and sowings were extensively carried on all over the Province during this month. The seed, as a rule, germinated successfully, and up to the middle of the following month the prospects, though not bright, were fairly good. In August, however, the monsoon lost all its force, and by the end of the month hot weather conditions re-established themselves. In Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon and Ferozepore the total rainfall during the month was quite inadequate, and the few showers that were received were partial to a degree. In Delhi, Karnál and Umballa, and in the Jullundur Division, the average was slightly exceeded, but the rain stopped altogether when barely half the month had gone. There was a great deficit in all the districts of the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions, except Amritsar, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi, while Bannu was the only frontier district which received any rain to speak of. After the 20th of August the rains ceased everywhere, and the dry, hot west winds set in with the most damaging results. The three hill districts of Simla, Kángra and Hazára returned a fall of over two inches in September, and during this month from one to two inches were recorded in Gurgáon, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Kohát. In the remaining districts of the Province only a few feeble showers were registered, the monthly total amounting in no case to one inch. The conditions of the previous September thus repeated themselves over the greater part of the Punjab, and were aggravated by the generally short measure of the rainfall in July and August. October was as usual practically rainless. The rainfall during the monsoon period was thus very deficient when compared with the average, and was even more scanty and variable than during the corresponding period of 1895. The general result was to make the kharif harvest of 1896 one of the most unfavourable on record.

The area sown was 5 per cent. less than that of the preceding year, 18 per cent. below the quinquennial, and 19 per cent. below the decennial average, or normal. The area which failed to mature a crop was abnormally large. In Hissár, where cultivation is notoriously insecure, the failure was wholesale. If this peculiarly circumstanced district is excluded, the returns show that only 25 per cent. of the crop area sown in the Province failed.

The Delhi Division showed the worst results of all. In Hissár the harvested area was only one-fourth of the average. The outturn was very poor, and most of the *jowár* and one-third of the *bájra* were used as fodder. The total area under food grains was 190,503 acres against an average of over a million, and the people were only saved by heavy imports from Sind. In Rohtak the harvested area exceeded that of 1895 by 6 per cent, but was 22 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The outturn of the district was put at 8 annas or half an average crop. The cropped area in Gurgáon was only 13 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The harvest was not so poor as in 1895, and may be taken to have been five-eighths of the average. In Delhi the harvest was three-quarters of the normal, and Karnál was little better than Gurgáon. The yield in Umballa was two-thirds of the average.

In the Jullundur Division the harvest was not bad in Kángra, though below the average. In Hoshiárpur the results were below those of 1895, but the harvest was a full average one. It was fair in Jullundur, and not quite up to the normal in Ludhiána. Parts of Ferozepore, however, suffered almost as much as Hissár. The district was saved from wholesale failure by the facilities for irrigation, and the harvest was only a nine-anna one.

In the Lahore Division the harvested area in Multán was 16 and 11 per cent. above the quinquennial and decennial averages, but the outturn was poor and the harvest was barely four-fifths of an average one. In Jhang there was a large increase of area, the inundations were favourable, and the people reaped a bumper crop. In Montgomery and Lahore the harvest was only five-eighths of the normal, and in Amritsar, thanks to an excellent rice crop, the proportion was seven-eighths. In Gurdáspur the crops were not quite so good.

In the Ráwalpindi Division an abnormally large area was sown in Siálkot, but the rice crop failed largely, and one-third of the cane had to be used as fodder. The Phália tahsíl of Gujrát suffered very heavily from lack of rain and the harvest over the whole district was only half the average. In spite of extended sowings in Gujránwála the crop was only a twelve-anna one. Sháhpur returned the harvest as little more than half the normal, which is the worst result of the last ten years with the exception of 1890. Jhelum was very little better, and the early stoppage of the rains reduced the harvest in Ráwalpindi to one-third of the average.

In the Pesháwar Division there was a distinct falling-off in Hazára. The failure was not so great in Pesháwar and Kohát, but the harvests of these two districts were only three-fourths of the normal.

In the Deraját Division the crop was a good average one in Bannu, but in Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Gházi Khán the harvests were about two-thirds of the average. In Muzaffargarh, on the other hand, the crop was well above the normal.

Taken as a whole, the harvest in the Province was very poor, and could not be rated higher than ten annas. At the same time there was a great lack of fodder of all kinds, and the resulting cattle mortality was enormous in some districts.

In November and December there was fairly good rain in the hill and submontane districts, as well as in a few places in the plains, and this facilitated rabi sowings in Gurgáon, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, the whole of the Pesháwar Division and Bannu. But by the end of the year the position was critical over the rest of the Province. Sowings on dry land had been much reduced. About the middle of January there was general and good rain throughout all the Punjab, except Hissár and parts of Rohtak where the showers were slight and scattered. In the hills and the northern districts fresh sowings were made. In February there were fairly heavy rains in the hills and submontane districts, but none fell in the Delhi Division. In the remaining districts the showers, though small, were frequent and did much good to the standing crops. The rain in March was more general than usual, but again no district in the Delhi Division received an appreciable share. The rains continued well into April, and were most beneficial, especially to the late sowings in the north of the Province. The high westerly winds which blew in February and March did considerable damage in the Delhi Division and Ferozepore. Smut appeared about the middle of March in a few districts of the Central Punjab, but its progress was arrested by timely rains before much harm was done. Of rust no complaints were received except from Hazára.

In Hissár the meteorological conditions were as unfavourable as they could be: more than four-fifths of the crops sown failed to mature, and the yield of the remaining fifth was poor. In Rohtak the crop was only two-thirds of the average, but the outturn was good. The failure was not quite so great in Gurgáon, but Delhi had a poor harvest. Next to Hissár Karnál fared worst, the harvest being little over half the average. Umballa was nearly as bad owing to the almost complete failure of the gram crop.

In the Jullundur Division Kángra had a bumper harvest, and Hoshiárpur was only 11 per cent. below the average. The harvest in Jullundur with the exception of one tahsíl was average, and in Ludhiána only moderate. The flow in the Multán canals was much below the average. In Jhang the crop was slightly above, and in Montgomery and Lahore slightly below, the average. The total harvested area in Amritsar was 15 per cent. below the average. In Gurdáspur the crop was normal. In Siálkot the yield on unirrigated land was well below the average, and in Gujrát the area under food grains was much contracted. In Gujránwála only two-thirds of the unirrigated sowings yielded a crop. The harvests in Sháhpur, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi were all below the average. Hazára had a bumper crop. In Pesháwar and Kohát the harvest was above the average. Bannu had an excellent crop, and those of Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Gházi Khán and Muzaffargarh were equal to the average.

The principal feature of the harvest over the Province, as a whole, was the enormously increased area put under irrigation. The harvest was superior to the rabi of 1396, but was below the average.

The reports received show that the rain-gauges under the management of the Irrigation Department are properly maintained and duly inspected Of those at tahsíl head-quarters 43 were inspected by Deputy Commissioners, 6 by Commissioners and 37 by the Director of Land Records. The inspections were more frequent than last year, and the results were generally satisfactory.

3. *Increase and decrease in cultivated areas.*—The total cultivated area of the year was 26,821,955 acres, or a little over 2,000 acres less than the return of the previous year. It was, however, 1,020,310 acres, or nearly 4 per cent. above the average of the preceding ten years, which is 25,801,645. The following table compares the areas of total cultivation, fallows and crops for 1896-97 and the previous ten years:—

1 Year.	2 Cultivated.	3 Current fallows.	4 Balance cropped.	5 Area of crops by jinswár returns.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	24,158,671	5,771,010	18,387,661	20,317,967
1887-88	24,683,484	4,097,456	20,586,028	22,790,601
1888-89	24,893,368	4,172,673	20,720,695	23,469,994
1889-90	25,492,354	6,084,841	19,407,513	21,231,358
1890-91	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126
1891-92	25,779,366	6,536,794	19,242,572	21,408,657
1892-93	26,816,035	3,028,350	23,787,685	26,732,864
1893-94	26,460,801	3,627,695	22,833,106	25,645,949
1894-95	27,037,972	5,261,070	21,776,902	24,479,892
1895-96	26,823,254	9,743,164	17,080,090	19,054,346
1896-97	26,821,955	10,621,867	16,200,088	18,515,957

"Current fallows" here include not only land on which no crop was sown, but also land on which the crops sown failed to germinate or mature. The area under current fallows this year has reached the alarming total of 10,621,867 acres, which is 39·6 per cent. of the total cultivated area and is 9

per cent. higher than the total of last year, which was in itself a record one. Previous to 1895-96 the decennial or normal average of current fallows was 4,829,453 acres, and if last year's figures are taken into account the average is 5,334,012. This year's total is 119 per cent. higher than the former and almost double the latter. These exceptional results, it is almost unnecessary to say, were caused by the variable character and early cessation of the monsoon and by the late arrival of the winter rains. "Balance cropped" signifies the areas on which crops were successfully raised after deducting fallow and failed areas, and this shrunk from 17,080,090 acres last year and a decennial average of 20,467,634 acres to 16,200,088 in the year under review. The area of crops actually grown, including double crops, was only 18,515,957 acres, a decrease of 2·8 per cent. when compared with last year and of 4,350,818 acres, or 19 per cent., when compared with the normal which is 22,866,775 acres. The area of successful crops was much the smallest of any year in the last decade. It is smaller by nearly two million acres than the area of the very bad year 1886-87, since when the cultivated area has increased by over two-and-a-half million acres and the facilities for irrigation have developed to so striking a degree.

The percentage of crops harvested to the area upon which they were grown is 114·2, so that the percentage of double-cropping was 14·2. The normal is 11·1.

The total area of the Province has increased from 65,619,479 to 65,739,730 acres, or by about 188 square miles. The differences are slight and have been chiefly due to the revision of the survey in districts under settlement. The area under "Forests" has increased by 633,197 acres, or 17 per cent. This has been caused by the transfer of large blocks of land from "Government waste" and land "not available for cultivation" to "Forests" in the Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Peshawar districts.

Of the total area of the Province 6·6 is under forests, 18·4 per cent. is unculturable waste not the property of Government, 8·8 per cent. is Government waste available for cultivation, 25·4 per cent. is private property available for cultivation and 40·8 per cent., or just over two-fifths, is actually under cultivation.

3 *(a)*. The only transfers between districts have been (1) that of 1,334 acres from Gujránwála to Jhang and (2) that of 1,150 acres from the same district to Gujrát. Of the total only 536 acres were cultivated.

3 *(b)*. *Classification of cultivated area.*—The area and proportion of crops grown on the different classes of soils were as follows :—

Name of soil.	Total area cultivated.		Per cent. of cultivated area.	Uncropped.	Cropped.	Crops grown.	Per cent. of total area of crops.
	1895-96.	1896-97.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Well lands	4,543,880	4,535,585	16·9	829,839	3,705,746	4,413,066	23·9
Canal lands	3,837,803	4,263,428	15·9	919,646	3,343,782	4,113,011	22·2
Riverain land ...	1,614,818	1,668,555	6·2	382,700	1,285,855	1,411,902	7·6
Other wet land ...	760,334	702,937	2·6	390,889	312,048	358,590	1·9
Dry land	16,066,419	15,651,450	58·4	8,098,793	7,552,657	8,219,388	44·4
Total ...	26,823,254	26,821,955	100·0	10,621,867	16,200,088	18,515,957	100·0

Of every 100 acres of cultivation on the average 60·3 were put under crops, excluding fallows and failure, and yielded 68·2 acres of harvested crops. This shows a decrease when compared with even the meagre totals of last year which were 63·6 and 71 acres, respectively. The averages of the harvested crops for the last ten years were 84, 92, 94, 83, 91, 83, 99·7, 96·9, 91·3 and 71, giving a mean of 88·6. If the previous year which was little better than that under review is excluded the mean comes to 90·5, so that the present results show an exceptional difference between the harvested area and that under cultivation. On well lands 97·2 acres of crops were grown per 100 acres of cultivation and on canal lands 96·4 acres. The similarly calculated figures for last year were 91·1 and 89·9. Deductions from these figures must be made with some caution for the reasons pointed out on page 6 of the Report for 1894-95, but they show conclusively that the wells and canals were worked up to the limit of their capacity and that the water was used to serve as great an area as possible. On " other wet lands " the proportion of crops grown to the total area was 51 per cent., and on unirrigated lands only 52·5 per cent. These figures are very significant as they bring out very clearly both the large contraction of the sown area and the great proportion of failures from drought.

3 *(c)*. *Irrigation wells.*—As might have been expected there was a marked increase in the number of wells at work during the year under review. Last year the true total of wells in use was 251,256. During the present year 2,227 are shown as " fallen in and disused during the year," while 7,542 were nearly made or brought into use, giving a net increase of 5,315 or 2·1 per cent. According to these figures the total number in use this year should be 256,571, whereas the number returned as in use is 258,452, an excess of 1,881. The increase is distributed over every district, except Dera Gházi Khán (— 21) and Kángra where there has been no change of any kind. The net increase, that is the difference as shown in this year's returns between the number of wells newly brought into working and the number gone out of working, exceeds 100 in every district in the Delhi and Lahore Divisions except Jhang, in Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Ferozepore, in every district in the Ráwalpindi Division except Jhelum and Gujránwála, and in Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khán. An equally striking proof of the strenuous efforts made by the agriculturists to supplement the deficient rainfall is supplied by the returns of *kachcha* wells, *dhenklís* and *jhaláars*. Last year these increased from 29,478 to 34,143, and this year the total is 46,697, or 58 per cent. above the total of 1894-95 and 42 per cent. above that of 1895-96.

3 *(d)*. The total area under fluctuating assessments was 9,379,818 acres against 9,165,711 acres last year, an increase of 214,107 acres, or 2·3 per cent. The cultivated area has also increased by 10·8 per cent. to 1,382,591 acres, while the area of crops was 1,345,526, an increase of 213,972 acres, or 18·9 per cent.

AREA UNDER FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

Year.	Cultivated.												Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jins-wár returns.	Wells.		
	Cháhi.	Cháhi nahri.	Nahri.	Nahri ábi.	Ábi.	Sailáb nahri.	Dahri.	Rohi.	Maira.	Sailáb.	Bárani.	Total.				Pakka.	Kachcha.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1895-96	142,156	24,729	164,566	251,087	6,211	6,330	6,579	3	209	451,628	194,444	1,247,942	183,601	1,064,341	1,131,554	13,571	2,841	16,412
1896-97	174,971	39,701	174,061	304,065	5,944	6,089	6,041	...	125	530,277	141,317	1,382,591	153,188	1,229,403	1,345,526	16,375	3,751	20,126
Difference + or —	+ 32,815	+ 14,972	+ 9,495	+ 52,978	—267	—241	—538	—3	—84	+ 78,649	—55,127	+ 134,649	—30,413	+ 165,062	+ 213,972	+ 2,804	+ 910	+ 3,714
Percentage + or —	+ 22·4	+ 60·5	+ 5·8	+ 43·0	—4·3	—3·8	—8·2	—300	—4·2	+ 17·4	—27·3	+ 10·8	—16·6	+ 15·5	+ 18·9	+ 20·7	+ 32·0	+ 22·6

The total area of crops irrigated from all sources was 8,720,408 acres against 7,827,240 last year, 6,713,918 in 1894-95, and a normal area of 7,179,630. There has thus been an increase of 893,168 acres, or 11·4 per cent., as compared with last year, and of 1,540,778 acres, or 21·4 per cent., above the normal area. If these figures are read with those showing the total areas under crops, the account they give of the condition of the country during 1896-97 is very significant. The normal proportion of irrigated to total crops is 30 per cent., 25 per cent. in the kharíf and 34 per cent. in the rabi. In 1894-95 the proportion was only 27·4 per cent.: it rose last year to 41 per cent., and this year it has reached the record figure of 47 per cent. There has been an increase in the irrigated crops all over the Province except in the Montgomery, Shahpur, Jhelum, Hazára, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khán districts, the total decrease in which is under 18,000 acres.

3 *(e)*. The following table shows the area of crops irrigated in each district for this and the previous year as well as the average area for the ten years ending 1895-96 :—

Division.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated.			
		Average of ten years ending 1895-96.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference + or —.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi.	Hissár	89,309	168,635	180,204	+ 11,569
	Rohtak	86,580	146,863	182,968	+ 36,105
	Gurgáon	129,939	148,575	217,421	+ 68,846
	Delhi	105,199	133,854	178,782	+ 44,928
	Karnál	148,840	225,864	289,356	+ 63,492
	Umballa	42,878	49,565	83,149	+ 33,584
	Simla	1,178	1,193	1,214	+ 21
Jullundur.	Kángra	157,438	169,359	173,037	+ 3,678
	Hoshiárpur	47,247	64,784	79,950	+ 15,166
	Jullundur	335,366	380,990	398,815	+ 17,825
	Ludhiána	187,622	223,486	275,292	+ 51,806
	Ferozepore	487,797	594,352	756,401	+ 162,049
Lahore.	Mooltan	586,909	553,792	582,500	+ 28,708
	Jhang	321,743	452,868	563,507	+ 110,639
	Montgomery	341,252	319,642	318,225	— 1,417
	Lahore	632,287	662,517	696,141	+ 33,624
	Amritsar	425,836	475,521	543,068	+ 67,547
	Gurdáspur	181,116	190,040	210,375	+ 20,335
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	482,436	475,594	504,363	+ 28,769
	Gujrát	217,486	182,420	184,128	+ 1,708
	Gujránwála	455,632	516,190	557,452	+ 41,262
	Shahpur	236,892	237,402	230,417	— 6,985
	Jhelum	41,169	40,695	39,879	— 816
	Ráwalpindi	54,001	55,983	58,111	+ 2,128
Peshawar.	Hazára	54,433	56,358	55,674	— 684
	Pesháwer	376,371	355,193	405,290	+ 50,097
	Kohát	40,252	39,214	39,166	— 48
Derajat.	Bannu	164,766	158,059	166,575	+ 8,516
	Dera Ismail Khan	161,312	154,072	159,849	+ 5,777
	Dera Gházi Khan	20,221	237,314	230,074	— 7,240
	Muzaffargarh	346,123	356,846	359,025	+ 2,179
	Total ...	7,179,630	7,827,240	8,720,408	+ 893,168

The statement below gives details of the area of crops irrigated from various sources for this year and for 1895-96 :—

Year.	Total area of crops in column 41 of Forms VI C irrigated and unirrigated.	Irrigated by					Details.				
		Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	19,054,346	3,161,008	758,744	36,017	3,730,789	140,682	7,827,240	3,203,460	2,434,777	623,630	1,565,373
1896-97	18,515,957	3,733,267	790,801	27,920	4,006,984	161,436	8,720,408	3,269,411	3,008,556	698,715	1,743,726
Difference + or —	— 538,389	+ 572,259	+ 32,057	—8,097	+ 276,195	+ 20,754	+ 893,168	+ 65,951	+ 573,779	+ 75,085	+ 178,353
Percentage of difference + or —	— 2·8	+ 18·4	+ 4·2	— 22·5	+ 7·4	+ 14·7	+ 11·4	+ 2·1	+ 23·6	+ 12·0	+ 11·4

Notwithstanding the enormous increase last year in the area irrigated by Government canals, the figures this year show an almost equally extensive development. Last year the increase was 593,026 acres, or 23 per cent., and during the year under review the total area has expanded by 572,259 acres, or nearly 18½ per cent. The figures for the two scarce years and for the preceding five years are brought together below : —

	Acres.
1890-91	2,514,733
1891-92	2,605,773
1892-93	2,550,441
1893-94	2,523,378
1894-95	2,567,982
1895-96	3,161,008
1896-97	3,733,267

It was remarked in this report last year that the acreage of crops grown on land irrigated from Government canals had beaten the record, but this year that record was exceeded by 893,168 acres, or 11·4 per cent. The districts in which the increase has been over 20,000 acres are :—

	Acres.
Rohtak	23,749
Gurgáon	31,761
Karnál	30,896
Ludhiána	34,072
Ferozepore	127,054
Jhang	118,929
Lahore	44,594
Amritsar...	41,535
Gujránwála	45,703
Pesháwar	45,806

Montgomery (— 8,601) and Dera Gházi Khan (— 9,527) are the only districts which show a decrease. In both of these the canals are inundation ones and the supply was contracted owing to the lowness of the rivers.

The area irrigated from private canals rose by 32,057 acres, or 4·2 per cent., to 790,801 acres, which, however, is well below the totals of 1893-94 and 1894-95. Hissár, Karnál, Kángra, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Siálkot and all the frontier districts, except Hazára, show a decided increase. The most marked falling-off, due almost entirely to the short supply of water in the rivers, has occurred in Gurdáspur, Sháhpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Hazára.

The area served by wells has risen by 7·4 per cent. to 4,006,984 acres. The average area of irrigated crops per well comes to 15·6 acres, as compared with a similar average of 14·8 acres last year. These figures also point to the efforts made by the cultivators to economise the water in all districts, but seven show an increase in well irrigation. The increase was most marked in the following :—

	Acres.
Rohtak	12,368
Gurgáon	21,778
Dehli	40,893
Karnál	30,347
Umballa	30,643
Jullundur	22,212
Ludhiána	17,661
Ferozepore	12,833
Amritsar	26,125
Gurdáspur	20,963
Siálkot	44,631

The only considerable decreases were :—

	Acres.
Jhang	10,570
Lahore	10,176
Sháhpur	6,792

4. *Crops and produce.*—The total area of crops has already been compared with the past year's figures and the normal on page . The crop area of each harvest and of the two taken together are also graphically compared with those of the previous years in diagram A from which it will be seen that not only the total figures but also the figures for each harvest separately are the lowest on record for the last twelve years. The kharíf area was 8,144,293 acres, a decrease of 5·1 per cent. on the return of last year and of 19·7 per cent. on the normal. The rabi area was 10,367,157 acres, a decrease of more than 1 per cent. on last year's figures and of 21·4 per cent. on the normal. The distribution of crops between the kharíf and rabi for the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Statements VI A, VI B and VI C.

Harvests.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Kharíf	41·3	45·3	39·4	41·0	45·0	44·0
Rabi	58·7	54·7	60·6	59·0	55·0	56·0

The distribution of crops was as follows :—

Kharif.				Rabi.			
Crops.	Average of ten years ending 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Crops.	Average of ten years ending 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Maize	5·5	7·0	7·4	Wheat	30·9	32·9	32·6
Bájra	8·6	6·5	6·4	Barley	6·2	4·2	6·2
Jowár	9·5	9·3	9·5	Gram	10·9	8·3	6·5
Other food crops	11·4	11·3	9·2	Other food crops	2·0	2·3	2·5
Til	0·9	0·8	1·1	Oilseeds ...	2·8	2·2	2·4
Sugarcane ...	1·5	2·0	2·1	Others ...	3·6	5·1	5·8
Cotton	3·6	5·5	5·5				
Others	2·6	2·6	2·8				
Total ...	43·6	45·0	44·0	Total ...	56·4	55·0	56·0

The area under maize, which was a large and good crop on the hills, again shows a large increase. The rice crop was everywhere poor. The millets also were poor, but the area under *jowár* increased and that under *bájra* contracted. There was a marked increase under sesamum *(til)*, but the outturn was inferior to that of last year. The area under sugarcane expanded somewhat, but a very large proportion of the crop was used as fodder and the yield was much injured by the severe frosts in December. There was a very slight decrease in cotton and the outturn was poor. There was a very large increase in fodder crops.

The area under wheat 6,040,684 acres shows a further decline of 3·6 per cent. when compared with last year and of 18 per cent. compared with the normal. The area is smaller than in any year of which there is a reliable record. While the unirrigated area under wheat shrank by 291,623 acres, that served by artificial irrigation rose by 64,352 acres, and amounted to 54 per cent. of the total area under this staple. The decrease exceeded fifty thousand acres in Ferozepore, Gujrát and Jhelum, and the increase was above the same limit in Kángra and Jhang. There was a decided expansion in the area under barley, which was only 21·2 per cent. below the normal as compared with 44·5 per cent. last year. The area under gram was 1,207,873 acres, or 23 per cent. below last year's total and 50·9 per cent. below the decennial average.

The total area under food crops in both harvests was only 14,894,715 against 15,579,430 last year, a decrease of 684,715 acres, or 4·3 per cent. As compared with the decennial average the decrease was 24·5 per cent. During the last ten years ·94 of an acre of food grain has been raised per each head of the total population. Last year only ·74 of an acre was so raised, and this year the figure is ·71.

4. *(a). Exports.*—The effects of the contracted area and inferior yield are clearly traceable in the shrinkage of the export trade. The exports of wheat average 291,759 tons per annum. Last year these fell to 136,629 tons, and this year only 114,134 tons (3,110,151 maunds), or 39·1 per cent. of the average left the Province.

The total value of the wheat exported—obtained by multiplying the amount exported in each quarter by the average price of that quarter—was Rs. 1,22,97,507 against Rs. 1,03,03,903 last year. If the average yield in a dry year like the present be taken as 7⅓ maunds per acre, the figure assumed in the final forecast of the crop, the produce of 424,112 acres, or 7 per cent. of the total wheat area as compared with 7 per cent. last year was exported from the Punjab.

Only 28,526 tons of oilseeds were exported during the year under review against 23,551 tons last year and an annual average of 69,349 tons. But the area under this crop was only one per cent. larger than last year.

4. *(b). Irrigated and unirrigated crops.*—The distribution of the crops grown over irrigated and unirrigated lands was as follows :—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
Kharíf ...	Irrigated	14·5	17·3
	Unirrigated	30·5	26·7
	Total ...	45·0	44·0
Rabi ...	Irrigated	27·0	29·7
	Unirrigated	28·0	26·3
	Total ...	55·0	56·0
Total ...	Irrigated	41·5	47·0
	Unirrigated	58·5	53·0
	Total ...	100·0	100·0

4. *(c). District figures.*—The area under Statement VI C.—Kharíf crops decreased in 15 districts and increased in 16. The net result was a falling-off of 5·1 per cent. The decrease was most marked in Hissár, Karnál, Kángra, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, all the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division except Gujránwála and all the frontier districts except Kohát and Bannu and Muzaffargarh. The only districts returning an increase of over 25,000 acres were Rohtak, Hoshiárpur, Mooltan, Jhang, Gurdáspur and Bannu. The area was less than three-fourths of the normal or decennial average in—

	Percentage of normal.
Hissár	24·7
Karnál	67·7
Ferozepore	61·6
Gujrát	70·4
Jhelum	72·3
Ráwalpindi	63·5

The area under cotton shrank by nearly 6 per cent. to 994,368 acres. Only 12 districts showed an increase; those with the largest being Rohtak, Ferozepore, Multán, Lahore, Amritsar and Gujrát. The decrease was most marked in all the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division with the exception of Gujrát and in all the frontier districts except Muzaffargarh.

The area under rice increased in 9 districts and fell off in 22, chiefly in the Delhi, Jullundur and Pesháwar Divisions. The largest increase was returned from Gujránwála district. The final result was a decrease of 195,952 acres, or 26·2 per cent.

The area sown with *jowár* contracted in 13 districts and expanded in 17, the largest increases occurring in Rohtak, Delhi Umballa, Jhang and Amritsar. The decrease was most marked in Karnál, Ferozepore, Gujrát, Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan, and the net result was an increase of 2,904 acres, or 0·2 per cent.

The area under *bájra* fell below last year's figures in 12 districts, and the final result was a decrease of 53,911 acres, or 4·3 per cent.

The area under rabi crops fell from 10,472,633 acres in 1895-96 to 10,371,181 acres in the year under review, a decrease of one per cent. As regards area the crop fell short of three-fourths of the normal in—

	Percentage of normal.
Hissár	25·6
Rohtak	33·0
Delhi	60·3
Karnál	56·4
Umballa	53·8
Ferozepore	64·6
Gujrát	71·3
Jhelum	72·9

5. *Prices.*—Statement IX shows the average harvest prices prevailing at the trading marts of each district at the time when the trade in each staple is peculiarly brisk, that is, from the 1st June to the 15th July for rabi produce, and from the 1st to the 31st December for all the kharíf articles except *gur*. The prices for the last three years are compared in the following tables :—

No.	Names of articles.	Price per maund ruling in year			Difference between 1896 and 1897 + or —
		1895.	1896.	1897.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Rice	3 13 1	4 3 7	5 12 6	+ 1 8 11
2	Wheat	1 15 2	2 10 5	3 10 1	+ 0 15 8
3	Barley	1 5 5	2 1 5	2 14 3	+ 0 12 10
4	Jowár	1 7 1	2 2 6	3 15 6	+ 1 13 0
5	Bájra	1 11 10	2 7 9	4 6 6	+ 1 14 9
6	Maize	1 7 0	2 3 0	3 13 7	+ 1 10 7
7	Gram	1 8 7	2 4 1	3 12 5	+ 1 8 4
8	Linseed	4 13 1	4 12 3	5 1 3	+ 0 5 0
9	Til (sesamum)	4 14 11	5 7 8	5 9 7	+ 0 1 11
10	Gur	4 2 7	4 0 2	4 2 5	+ 0 2 3
11	Cotton (cleaned)	13 9 3	13 11 11	13 9 4	— 0 2 7
12	Ghi	27 12 8	31 14 2	30 8 6	— 1 5 8
13	Grass	0 7 8	0 10 2	0 12 2	+ 0 2 0
14	Straw	0 6 9	0 9 4	0 11 11	+ 0 2 7
15	Fodder (jowár and bájra) ...	0 6 0	0 8 9	1 0 1	+ 0 7 4
16	Firewood	0 5 11	0 5 8	0 5 6	— 0 0 2
17	Salt	2 15 5	3 0 2	3 1 4	+ 0 1 2
18	Iron...	6 0 8	5 15 5	5 12 7	— 0 2 10
19	Plough-bullock, each	38 1 7	37 10 9	38 5 3	+ 0 10 6
20	Sheep	3 8 0	3 8 4	3 9 3	+ 0 0 11
21	Fish per sér	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 2 0	— 0 0 1

The figures for Nos. 1 to 17 represent wholesale, and for Nos. 18 to 21 retail, prices per maund of 82⅔ lbs. In all but five cases—cotton, *ghi*, firewood, iron and fish—where the fall has been slight, prices have risen. The rise in the prices of food grains is phenomenal. As compared with last year wheat rose by 36·9 per cent., barley by 38·4 per cent., gram by 67·4 per cent., *jowár* by 84·1 per cent., *bájra* by 77·4 per cent., and maize by 76·0 per cent. Last year the order of dearness of the food grains was wheat, *bájra*, gram, maize, *jowár* and barley. This year this order was entirely changed, *bájra* and *jowár* being the dearest grains, and wheat and barley the cheapest. The favourable monsoon of 1897 has changed the prices again which now show a downward tendency. *Bájra* has fallen to about Rs. 2 per maund, but the price of gram is still very high, owing chiefly to the delay in the arrival of the winter rains. Prices will, however, not approach their normal level until the rabi harvest of 1898 is assured.

SECTION II.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

6. *Statistics of Patwáris' and Kánúngos' circles.*—The number of kánúngos' circles has been increased from 387 to 394. One circle has been reduced in Tahsíl Chiníot and added to Jhang. Four new circles have been constituted in Tahsíl Lyallpur. The other changes are in the Pesháwar district, one new circle having been added to each of the three tahsíls of Nowshera, Mardán and Swábi. The number of patwáris has risen by 72 to 8,240. The changes have been as follows :—

Increases.		*Decreases.*	
Jhang	39	Kohát	4
Montgomery	37	Net increase	76
Total ...	80	Total ...	80

The increase in Jhang and Montgomery is due to the expansion of cultivation on the new Chenáb colony.

6 *(a)*. *Number of fields.*—The number of fields has risen by 548,026, or 1·6 per cent., to 34,748,092. The total has fallen in five districts, but is of no importance except in Gurgáon and Karnál. The following districts return an increase of over 25,000 acres :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Kángra	45,580	Hoshiárpur	25,328
Ferozepore	39,859	Multán	27,377
Jhang	174,570	Lahore	27,727
Siálkot	55,098	Jhelum	38,965
Hazára	77,138		

The average size of a field is now 1·84 acres against 1·92 acres last year. The average number of fields for a kánúngo's and patwári's circle is now 88,193 and 4,180, respectively. The number of cultivating holdings has increased from 9,163,584 to 9,571,341, an increase of 407,757, or 4·4 per cent. There is now an average of 24,293 holdings for a kánúngo's and of 1,152 for a patwári's circle.

6 *(b)*. *Kánúngos.*—The number of kánúngos, who have not yet been certified efficient by the Director of Land Records, is 11 against 8 last year. Of these 1 is in Hissár, 1 in Jullundur, 1 in Ludhiána, 1 in Multán, 2 in Jhang, 1 in Montgomery, 1 in Jhelum, 1 in Ráwalpindi, 2 in Kohát, and 1 in Dera Gházi Khan. The arrangements for the selection, training and examination of kánúngo candidates are the same as before.

6 *(c)*. *Patwáris.*—There are now 71 unpassed patwáris in the Province against 69 last year. The largest number of unpassed men are found in the new part of the Chenáb colony, in Jhang 34 and Gujránwála 15. As was remarked last year the efforts made to raise the status of the patwári by increasing his pay and insisting on a higher standard of efficiency are slowly producing results which all tend to bring about the desired result. But the pay is still too small considering the various and ever-present temptations to

which this class of official is exposed. The hereditary principle is still a factor in the selection of new men, but year by year its force diminishes. It is unfortunate that the rise in the educational standard of the patwári candidates should act as a check on the increase of fresh appointments given to the agricultural castes, but this check is reduced to a minimum in districts under settlement.

6 *(d)*. *Patwári cess.*—The patwári cess was imposed for the first time this year in the new Lyallpur tahsíl of the Jhang district. The cess was revised in the Bannu district and slightly raised. A contribution of Rs. 95,533 was made from the Patwári Funds of the Province towards the pay of the kánúngo establishment, and it is hoped that during the current year the Fund will be provincialised.

6, *(e)*. *Working of the Village Record Agency.*—There are 36,666 village in the Province. The kharíf crop abstract were filed the proper date in 29,524 and the rabi abstracts 26,573. The corresponding figures last year were 33,766 and 28,474, so that there has been a considerable falling-off everywhere. This was due in a large measure to the heavy increase of work caused by the scarcity, the extra precautions taken to secure a correct return of the failed areas, and the slackness in supervision caused by the employment of inspecting officers in the collection of transport. Thirty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-six annual records *(jamabandís)* were filed in time against 33,046 last year. The districts in which a considerable number were not filed up to date are, excepting the districts under settlement, Hissár 113, Ferozepore 93, and Pesháwar 225, and the two districts of Jhang and Gujránwála which contain the new colony. The results are therefore satisfactory. The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Deputy Commissioners or their assistants has increased from 7,578 last year to 7,625 this year. In Lahore only 33 villages were so checked; in Kángra 31, in Shahpur 20, and in Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan these officers did no checking at all.

Statement No. II.

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs were 10,515 and 12,856 against 10,720 and 11,881 last year.

The average number of days spent on tour by Tahsíldárs was 167 against 163 last year, by Náib-Tahsíldárs 179 against 168, by district kánúngos 162 against 161. These provincial averages are very satisfactory. On the average each Tahsíldár and Náib-Tahsíldár have been 8 days more on tour this year than they were during 1896-97, and in each district they have checked the crop inspections of 25 more villages than they did last year. The touring was good of Tahsíldárs in Jullundur, Montgomery, Kohát and Muzaffargarh, and of Náib-Tahsíldárs in Hissár, Kángra, Ferozepore, Jullundur and Kohát. The Tahsíldárs of Lahore, Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Gujránwála and Jhelum and the Náib-Tahsíldárs of Montgomery, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála and Ráwalpindi spent too little time in camp. The district kánúngos of Delhi, Umballa, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Hazára and Muzaffargarh were very active, and those of Hissár, Pesháwar and Siálkot do not appear to have been on tour for a sufficient number of days. But in some districts the district kánúngo was kept at head-quarters in charge of the vernacular correspondence connected with the famine. The number of tahsíl offices inspected by district kánúngos was only 208 against 223 last year, and at the same time the number of villages tested by them has fallen from 12,395 to 10,539 during the year under report. On the whole then it would appear that, although the average number of days spent on tour by this class of official has risen, the inspection work done has fallen off. Detailed *jamabandís* were prepared in 9,205 villages The large decrease on last year's return, 11,834, is owing to the fact that in 1896-97 detailed annual records were prepared for the great majority of the villages in three districts under settlement.

6 *(f)*. *Mutations.*—The number of villages in which no mutations were attested during the year was 5,217 against 4,442 last year. The districts showing the largest number are Jhang 457, Ferozepore 381, Gurdáspur 352,

Lahore 338, Hissár 321, Siálkot 320 and Pesháwar 296. The following table shows the amount of mutation work done in each district during the year, as compared with each of the preceding five years:—

Division.	District.	Number of mutations attested.						Difference between this and the previous year + or −
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
Delhi.	Hissár	13,980	15,388	13,416	12,817	14,870	14,870	...
	Rohtak	5,258	7,977	7,036	10,013	11,311	12,554	+1,243
	Gurgáon	19,105	22,190	24,517	19,211	20,142	22,426	+2,284
	Delhi	8,319	9,653	11,074	9,243	9,648	9,054	−594
	Karnál	9,620	7,184	9,281	10,047	10,195	8,559	−1,636
	Umballa	21,077	24,671	23,455	25,975	31,522	34,342	+2,820
	Simla	473	804	562	607	796	1,100	+304
Jullundur.	Kángra	44,980	34,797	34,880	32,779	37,851	37,252	−599
	Hoshiárpur	51,625	49,394	52,928	50,804	40,312	39,249	−1,063
	Jullundur	31,475	33,885	31,374	26,304	29,841	35,883	+6,042
	Ludhiána	20,727	24,962	24,333	25,320	27,380	29,234	+1,854
	Ferozepore	31,654	38,854	49,086	28,511	34,835	34,452	−383
Lahore.	Multán	8,845	9,619	8,762	12,951	9,029	11,222	+2,193
	Jhang	6,541	7,898	5,404	4,683	4,257	6,254	+1,997
	Montgomery	2,362	2,619	1,431	820	1,057	1,617	+560
	Lahore	29,770	6,414	17,335	15,084	12,568	14,614	+2,046
	Amritsar	49,948	14,234	34,184	25,797	27,738	28,724	+986
	Gurdáspur	22,942	44,853	32,790	36,034	38,672	23,865	−14,807
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	42,331	76,471	28,797	29,781	32,771	31,722	−1,049
	Gujrát	38,997	12,109	17,254	29,871	16,882	21,558	+4,676
	Gujránwála	27,266	13,466	6,499	9,372	6,222	7,679	+1,457
	Sháhpur	15,879	9,911	7,521	8,143	9,295	8,513	−782
	Jhelum	11,807	14,528	12,822	14,386	31,309	38,077	+6,768
	Ráwalpindi	26,932	26,943	32,101	24,570	27,820	26,864	−956
Peshawar.	Hazára	14,090	18,582	18,664	21,423	21,308	25,972	+4,664
	Pesháwar	28,007	19,978	31,750	103,914	31,910	22,762	−9,148
	Kohát	8,614	10,479	8,046	8,108	10,428	9,077	−1,351
Derajat.	Bannu	18,445	19,914	31,013	28,637	23,884	31,936	+8,052
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	11,797	17,644	18,539	21,032	19,428	24,362	+4,934
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	10,285	39,112	18,441	70,188	57,793	20,469	−37,324
	Muzaffargarh	7,826	8,981	15,388	10,247	11,138	20,404	+9,266
	Total	640,977	643,514	628,683	726,672	662,212	654,666	−7,546

This year the number of attested mutations has fallen by 7,546, or 1·1 per cent., to 654,666 which is nearly 1·8 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. The greatest number was in Hoshiárpur 39,249, the next highest total 38,077 being returned from Jhelum which is under settlement. The total exceeded 30,000 in six other districts, *viz.*, Kángra, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Umballa, Siálkot and Bannu. It fell short of 10,000 in Delhi, Karnál, Simla, Jhang, Montgomery, Gujránwála, Sháhpur and Kohát. The greatest increase was in Muzaffargarh and the greatest decrease in Dera Gházi Khan owing to the thorough testing of the records in that district last year.

The total number of mutations written up but not attested at the end of the year was 103,720 or about 15·8 per cent. of the number attested. The similar percentage last year was 10·3. Altogether the figures show that the improvement in mutation work is steadily maintained, but to keep the work up to date the extra agency of additional Náib-Tahsíldárs must be permanently maintained.

7. *Transfers.*—The totals of transfers under each main head, attested during the last ten years, are given below divided into two quinquennial periods —

Statements X A and X B.

Year.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88 ...	50,832	181,846	38,575	135,567	50,995	48,650	...
1888-89 ...	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206	...
1889-90 ...	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91 ...	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92 ...	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
Total ...	219,609	943,745	188,633	639,415	290,985	225,855	162,705
1892-93 ...	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94 ...	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894-95 ...	31,171	173,381	31,472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
1895-96 ...	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97 ...	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
Total ...	143,305	857,531	151,463	737,527	379,956	266,706	419,976
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures, compared with those of last year.	— 19·9	— 23·1	— 3·9	— 1·7	+ 21·3	+ 6·9	— 7·5

The large decrease in the number of holdings partitioned is due to local causes. The largest number of this class of case is found usually in districts where settlement operations are in progress, or are about to begin. The decrease in transfers by inheritance is doubtless due to the extreme healthiness of the year under review and next year will probably show an increase. The decrease in transfers by gifts is inconsiderable. The satisfactory features are the large increase in the number of mortgage redemptions, the slight decrease in mortgages and the small increase in sales compared with 1896-97. The actual total number of mortgages is less, although that of sales has increased.

The actual increases and decreases in cases and area affected as compared with last year are —

Increase + and decrease — per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	—1·7	+10·9	+4·0
Redemptions	+21·3	+10·1	+5·8
Sales	+6·9	+5·6	—2·1

If the figures for redemptions are deducted from those showing mortgages, it will be found that the net number of mortgages has fallen from 81,566 to 63,128, a decrease of 22·6 per cent., and the net mortgaged area is 218,803 acres, of which 162,237 acres were cultivated against 194,555 acres last year, of which 161,156 acres were cultivated. These figures represent 0·4 per cent. of the total proprietary and 0·6 per cent. of the cultivated area against 0·3 and 0·6 per cent. last year. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding nine years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres :—

	Acres.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200
1893-94	199
1894-95	231
1895-96	195
1896-97	219

The following table shows for the last ten years in two quinquennial periods the area, revenue and sale or mortgage-money of land affected by sale, mortgage and redemption :—

Year.	Mortgages.				Redemptions.				Sales.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	*Area.*		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460
1888-89	712,859	486,598	4,94,090	1,71,40,127	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294	437,753	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	339,177	165,530	1,74,692	87,37,051
1890-91	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	220,123	164,501	2,27,091	51,18,068	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,363
1891-92	486,581	352,817	4,32,524	1,55,73,473	299,116	217,248	2,73,759	69,85,257	302,541	172,072	1,80,493	95,63,614
Total	3,154,829	2,139,892	24,65,096	7,67,80,029	1,474,357	1,068,494	13,01,430	2,94,45,399	1,763,040	881,745	8,83,292	4,22,18,453
1892-93	548,678	364,354	3,95,969	1,66,74,652	348,227	226,549	2,62,408	71,37,626	371,038	171,446	1,64,708	1,00,56,967
1893-94	660,125	465,410	5,27,050	2,33,57,603	461,053	317,453	3,57,239	1,07,76,294	382,150	218,703	2,13,406	1,22,17,971
1894-95	603,183	432,573	5,25,589	2,15,79,277	372,391	259,584	2,90,261	85,33,422	320,567	185,823	1,89,546	1,18,15,663
1895-96	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	93,54,800	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195
1896-97	672,723	471,809	5,26,429	2,51,48,411	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816	371,258	199,160	2,16,803	1,40,46,594
Total	3,091,599	2,187,807	24,92,876	10,97,23,799	2,047,886	1,405,663	15,35,849	4,77,98,958	1,796,566	978,601	9,98,487	6,01,64,390
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	+ 10·9	+ 4·0	+ 1·7	+ 9·5	+ 10·1	+ 5·8	+ 11·6	+ 27·7	+ 5·6	— 2·1	+ 1·3	+ 16·8
Percentages of total of last five years compared with figures of preceding five years.	— 2·0	+ 2·2	+ 1·1	+ 42·9	+ 38·9	+ 31·6	+ 18·1	+ 62·3	+ 1·9	+ 11·0	+ 13·0	+ 45·5

Of the area mortgaged within the year, 70 per cent. was cultivated, of the area redeemed 68 per cent., and of the area sold 54 per cent. The excess of mortgage-money borrowed over mortgage-money paid off was Rs. 1,32,01,595, or about four lakhs less than the similar figure of last year. The sale-money for the year, Rs. 1,40,46,594, is the highest on record. The sale and net mortgage-money taken together amount to just under 272½ lakhs. Owing to the exceptional character of the year a comparison of the above figures with those for quinquennial periods would not be very instructive. The only facts which can be safely asserted at present are that in the most distressed districts where the local stocks gave out this year the alienations were abnormally large, but in more favoured tracts the high range of prices enabled very many agriculturists to redeem their land by the help of the proceeds of the sale of surplus produce. It is probable however that as the scarcity of 1877-78 was followed by a large rise in alienations the famine which has recently visited parts of the Province will have the same effect.

7 *(a)*. *Area now under mortgage.*—The total area now under usufructuary mortgage, according to Statement XI, is 4,936,681 acres, of which 3,240,241 acres are cultivated, or 8·7 per cent. of the total proprietary area and 12·1 per cent. of the total cultivated area against 8·4 and 12·8 per cent., respectively, last year. These figures are, however, up to date only for such estates as were specially attested during the year, *viz.*, 9,205 out of 36,666. In the remainder the figures given are those of the last special attestation from one to three years ago.

Statement XI.

The districts in which the greatest and least proportions of the total area have been mortgaged are shown below :—

Greatest.		*Least.*	
Gurgáon	12	Hissár	3
Multán	12	Karnál	3
Amritsar	13	Simla	5
Gurdáspur	16	Jhelum	4
Siálkot	18	Hazára	5
Bannu	13	Pesháwar	6
		Kohát	6

7 *(b)*. *Transfers to new agriculturists and by order of Court.*—The following tables show separately the transfers under each of the above heads, for the year under report and the preceding five :—

Total area by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	43,998	16,368	20,283	6,49,252	40	32
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39
1894-95	24,144	16,359	17,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895-96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46

Total area transferred by sales and mortgages to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	220,195	153,561	1,95,800	72,41,736	47	37
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893-94	280,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,33,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,684	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45

The area transferred by order of Court again shows a marked increase of 19 per cent. in the total, of 19 per cent. in the cultivated area and of 7 per cent. in the consideration-money. The districts in which such transfers were exceptional were Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. In Hissár and Ferozepore again large areas were transferred in this way.

7 *(c)*. *Price of land.*—The average prices realised for land mortgaged, redeemed and sold are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Prices per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchases of revenue represented by consideration-money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57
1894-95	50	33	64	41	29	62
1895-96	51	32	59	44	32	56
1896-97	53	39	71	48	36	65

The average mortgage-money per cultivated acre has risen from Rs. 51 last year and Rs. 46, the average of seven years' to Rs. 53. The average price realised for every acre sold has reached the abnormal total of Rs. 71, which is an increase of 20 per cent. over last year and of 24 per cent. over the normal. The mortgage-money represents 48 times the land revenue.

7 *(d)*. *Explanatory remarks.*—The figures given in the preceding paragraphs represent all transactions which were attested during the year up to the 15th June 1897, without any regard being paid to the actual date on which each transfer actually took place. Several of these happened before the beginning of the year under review, but were late in coming to light. In order, therefore, to arrive at a true estimate as to how many of the transactions attested during the year actually took place during the year, a statement, supplementary to Nos. X A and X B, has been prepared which shows all transfers which occurred before the 1st of February, immediately preceding the year under review. These are known as "old transfers." When the total of these is deducted from the total of transfers shown in Statement X A, the balance represents all transactions which occurred between the 1st of February 1896 and the 15th June 1897, or practically all transfers which belong to the two harvests discussed in this report. The orders on this subject are still not fully understood and are still only partially followed by the subordinate revenue staff in many parts of the Province, but even so the figures are instructive.

The following table shows the statistics for (1) all transfers; (2) old transfers and (3) new transfers by mortgage, redemption and sale for this and last year :—

		Mortgages.					Redemptions.					Sales.				
		Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Mortgage-money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.	Cases.	Area.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Consideration money.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1896 ...	All transfers	155,877	606,850	453,661	5,17,839	2,29,63,856	74,311	412,295	292,505	2,95,808	98,54,800	56,377	351,553	203,469	2,14,024	1,20,27,195
	Old	60,899	256,630	179,665	2,03,054	86,93,044	22,133	140,834	92,490	91,184	26,66,648	19,715	140,855	75,500	66,264	42,10,414
	Balance ...	94,978	350,220	273,996	3,14,785	1,42,70,812	52,178	271,461	200,015	2,04,624	66,88,152	36,662	210,698	127,969	1,47,760	78,16,781
1897 ...	All transfers	153,291	672,723	471,809	5,26,429	2,51,48,411	90,163	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816	60,266	371,258	199,160	2,16,808	1,40,46,594
	Old	48,890	250,089	164,805	1,83,972	83,88,953	23,242	149,513	98,416	91,241	29,46,477	19,439	156,049	75,871	68,237	45,15,167
	Balance ...	104,401	422,684	307,004	3,42,457	1,67,59,458	66,921	304,407	211,156	2,38,892	90,00,339	40,827	215,209	123,289	1,48,566	95,31,427

These figures become more accurate every year, and, as was to be expected, they show a diminishing proportion of "old" cases under each of the three heads. In 1894-95 the proportion of "old" cases was 48 per cent. under mortgages, 44 per cent. under redemptions and 45 per cent. under sales. Last year the percentages were, respectively, 39, 30 and 35, and this year the similarly calculated figures are 31, 25 and 32. By comparing the statistics of the new transfers it appears that the area mortgaged this year has risen by 20 per cent., and the consideration-money by 17 per cent. The area redeemed was increased by 12 per cent. and the consideration-money by 34 per cent. If the areas released in both years are deducted, it appears that this year a net area of 118,277 acres was mortgaged against 78,759 acres last year, an increase of 50 per cent. The area sold, on the other hand, has increased by only 2 per cent., although the sale-money has increased by 21 per cent. It represents 64 times the revenue assessment, while last year it came to 33 times the assessment, and the year before to 63 times.

7 *(e)*. ***District figures.***—The following table shows the cultivated area mortgaged, redeemed and sold in each district and division and the percentage of the cultivated area now under mortgage :—

Division.	District.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Balance.	Sold.	Total.	Total cultivated area.	Percentage.	Cultivated area under mortgage (Statement No. XI).	Percentage of cultivated proprietory area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Delhi.	Hissár	31,016	11,241	19,775	13,831	33,606	2,601,461	1·3	89,739	3·4
	Rohtak	18,523	9,738	8,785	3,267	12,052	955,103	1·3	70,395	7·3
	Gurgáon	17,043	13,480	3,563	2,367	5,930	972,060	0·6	135,747	13·9
	Delhi	8,231	4,111	4,120	5,270	9,390	532,392	1·8	56,425	10·5
	Karnál	7,446	2,709	4,737	3,433	8,170	891,388	0·9	42,276	4·7
	Umballa	16,362	9,851	6,511	7,758	14,269	964,260	1·5	136,015	14·1
	Simla	141	82	59	91	150	10,418	1·4	963	9·2
	Total ...	98,762	51,212	47,550	36,017	83,567	6,927,082	1·2	531,560	7·7
Jullundur.	Kángra	10,697	6,592	4,105	3,957	8,062	592,279	1·4	85,729	14·5
	Hoshiárpur ...	10,870	5,274	5,596	2,760	8,356	717,802	1·2	97,001	13·5
	Jullundur	11,736	7,118	4,618	4,480	9,098	693,882	1·3	87,551	12·6
	Ludhiána	14,976	12,890	2,086	3,833	5,919	756,026	0·8	96,006	12·6
	Ferozepore ...	49,775	33,421	16,354	19,580	35,934	2,119,426	1·7	202,982	9·6
	Total ...	98,054	65,295	32,759	34,610	67,369	4,879,415	1·4	569,269	11·7
Lahore.	Mooltan	11,804	8,238	3,566	20,979	24,545	705,592	3·5	91,728	11·6
	Jhang	5,220	4,384	836	2,466	3,302	602,827	0·5	71,289	11·8
	Montgomery ...	4,197	3,191	1,006	2,180	3,186	396,519	0·8	31,430	7·9
	Lahore	18,266	12,562	5,704	5,637	11,341	1,208,794	0·9	157,380	13·0
	Amritsar	20,134	11,221	8,913	3,088	12,001	778,881	1·5	117,906	15·1
	Gurdáspur ...	16,788	7,653	9,135	2,514	11,649	831,895	1·4	175,684	21·1
	Total ...	76,409	47,249	29,160	36,864	66,024	4,524,508	1·5	645,417	14·3
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	15,494	8,875	6,619	2,793	9,412	934,511	1·1	210,930	22·6
	Gujrát	15,136	7,341	7,795	4,253	12,048	835,225	1·4	112,957	11·7
	Gujránwála ...	11,276	5,623	5,653	7,257	12,910	965,977	1·3	93,840	11·2
	Shahpur	17,630	11,164	6,466	5,279	11,745	748,863	1·6	123,315	16·5
	Jhelum	15,019	8,828	6,191	8,488	14,679	1,075,073	1·4	72,010	6·7
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,327	8,762	565	10,932	11,497	1,307,328	0·9	163,478	12·5
	Total ...	83,882	50,593	33,289	39,002	72,291	5,866,977	1·2	776,530	13·2
Peshawar.	Hazára	9,260	6,280	2,980	2,996	5,976	431,611	1·4	43,535	10·1
	Pesháwar	17,509	17,100	409	12,420	12,829	895,142	1·4	90,909	10·2
	Kohát	7,894	7,798	96	3,864	3,960	322,532	1·2	64,911	20·1
	Total ...	34,663	31,178	3,485	19,280	22,765	1,649,285	1·4	199,355	12·1
Derajat.	Bannu	35,540	31,528	4,012	8,978	12,990	857,608	1·5	187,969	21·9
	D. I. Khan ...	24,151	16,039	8,112	12,264	20,376	647,376	3·2	108,623	16·8
	D. G. Khan ...	9,763	5,998	3,765	4,790	8,555	1,034,697	0·8	154,679	14·9
	Muzaffargarh ...	10,585	10,480	105	7,355	7,460	435,007	1·7	66,839	15·4
	Total ...	80,039	64,045	15,994	33,387	49,381	2,974,688	1·7	518,110	17·4
	Grand Total ...	471,809	309,572	162,237	199,160	361,397	26,821,955	1·3	3,240,241	12·1

In Hissár the cultivated area mortgaged increased very largely, and the area redeemed fell off in much the same proportion. At the same time the area sold was only a little over half of last year's total. The proportion of the total cultivation transferred was 1·3 per cent. which is exactly equal to the provincial average. This district still possesses the distinction of having less of its cultivated area mortgaged than any other. The changes in Rohtak were all in the same direction as in Hissár, though they were less marked. Both mortgages and redemptions have increased by about one-fifth in Gurgáon, but the area sold has declined. In Dehli the area sold is more than twice the normal. In Karnál there was an appreciable rise in the area mortgaged, but the figures for redemptions and sales have not changed much.

In Kángra the mortgage and sale figures remain much the same, but there is a satisfactory increase of nearly 50 per cent. under redemptions. Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána show very satisfactory returns, and those from Jullundur are almost as good. All these three districts benefited considerably from the high prices and the great demand for their surplus produce. In Ferozepore the mortgaged area increased by nearly 50 per cent., and although the area redeemed increased by one-fifth and the area sold did not increase very much, the percentage of the cultivated area under mortgage has risen from 9·2 to 9·6.

In Multan the mortgaged area has markedly risen, and the redeemed area has fallen by about 20 per cent. The area sold has changed little, and was nearly twice as large as that mortgaged. In Jhang all classes of transfers have largely increased. The area sold in Montgomery is practically the same as last year, the mortgaged area has risen, and the redeemed area has fallen slightly. In Lahore the areas mortgaged and sold were appreciably less than last year, and the redeemed area was nearly as large. In Amritsar also the mortgaged area has fallen off, and the area redeemed rose by over one-third. In Gurdáspur only 16,788 acres were mortgaged and 2,514 acres were sold as against 24,827 and 3,181, respectively, last year. In Siálkot also there is a remarkable diminution in the area mortgaged, and the area sold has also declined. The effect of the local scarcity in Gujrát is clearly marked by the large increase in the areas mortgaged and sold. In Gujránwála there was also a rise in both classes of area, but not to so formidable an extent. In Sháhpur the mortgaged area increased, but redemptions were also more numerous. In Jhelum the only striking feature is the decline of nearly 11 per cent. in the area redeemed. In Ráwalpindi all classes of transfers have risen slightly.

In Hazára the areas mortgaged and sold have both fallen off, but only half of last year's area was redeemed. In Pesháwar the mortgaged and sold areas rose by nearly 100 per cent., and the area redeemed by nearly 200 per cent. In Kohát the mortgaged area fell off by one-third, and the areas sold and redeemed were both slightly below last year's totals.

In Bannu the mortgaged area increased by 69 per cent. and the sold area by 43 per cent., but the area redeemed rose from 18,878 acres to 31,528 acres. In Dera Ismail Khán there was an increase in all classes. Dera Gházi Khan shows greater fluctuations than any other district. The area mortgaged has fallen by 78 per cent., the area redeemed by 71 per cent., and the area sold by 80 per cent. In Muzaffargarh the mortgaged area has nearly doubled, the area sold has increased by nearly 75 per cent. and that redeemed by 115 per cent.

The districts in which the proportion of cultivated area under mortgage is highest are :—

Siálkot	22·6
Bannu	21·9
Gurdáspur	21·1
Kohát	20·1
Dera Ismail Khan	16·8
Shahpur	16·5
Muzaffargarh...	15·4
Amritsar	15·1
Dera Gházi Khan	14·9
Kángra	14·5
Umballa	14·1

Owing to the exceptional character of the year it would not be safe to draw conclusions from these figures dealing with this year's transfers as to the rate at which alienation is going on and as to the districts in which the process is most rapid.

8. *Cultivating occupancy.*—The total area shown in this statement as cultivated by owners and tenants is 26,593,458 acres. The proportions held by owners and tenants are as follows :—

Statement No. XII.

Owners.	Tenants.		
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
50·0	1·0	49·0	50·0

Exactly half of the cultivated area is now in the hands of tenants whose share has steadily increased. In 1893-94 the percentage was 48·7 ; in 1894-95 it was 49·0 and last year 49·3. Tenants with occupancy rights hold 19·7 per cent. of the area under tenants, the rest being under tenants-at-will. Six years ago occupancy tenants held 23 per cent. of the area under tenants and this proportion is steadily decreasing, as such rights lapse in many cases every year and are very rarely newly created. Of the area held by occupancy tenants 24·9 per cent. pays rent in kind, 20·4 per cent. a lump cash rent, and 54·7 per cent. a cash rent expressed in terms of the revenue rates with or without an addition as *málikána*. Of the area held by tenants-at-will 33·5 per cent. pays in cash and 66·5 per cent. pays in kind. The rents in kind most commonly paid on irrigated lands are from one-third to one-half of the grain with or without a corresponding share of the straw. On unirrigated lands the average rate is two-fifths of the produce. The average cash rent on 2,668,049 acres, or one-tenth of the total cultivated area of the Province, is Rs. 2-10-6 per acre, but this figure is of little statistical value as the variations between different districts are so great. Cash rents are at once most common and most stable in the south-east of the Punjab. As shown in the statement, they are as a rule rather low, as they include the nominal non-competition rents paid for an appreciable area held by privileged tenants.

9. *Agricultural stock.*—This is a quadrennial statement prepared every year in one-fourth of the villages in the Province, and is therefore from one to three years out of date for the other three-fourths. The full effects of the severe strain on the cattle caused by the drought and of the slaughter of so many aminals for food owing to the dearness of grain are thus not fully brought out. The total figures for agricultural stock of all classes have decreased by 341,581, or about 2·5 per cent. There can be little doubt that the decrease was greater, and it is interesting to note in this connection that according to the rail-borne traffic returns of the year under review 363,864 hides approximately were exported from the Province. Thirteen districts show an increase which is considerable only in Kángra (26,373), Jhang (40,254), Montgomery (54,601), Amritsar (10,107), and Jhelum (12,116). The increases in the three first mentioned districts are probably owing to the large herds which were sent to these tracts for grazing. The large decrease of 39 per cent. returned from Gujrát is misleading as it is largely due to a rectification of last year's figures. Excluding Gujrát, the largest decreases are as follows :—

Statement No. XIV.

Karnál	45,807
Hissár	42,789
Rohtak	30,896
Gurdáspur	21,483

By far the greatest mortality again took place in the Dehli Division, and a long period will elapse before the live-stock of the South-east Punjab are fully replenished.

Bulls and bullocks have fallen off by 91,501, cows by 92,616, cow buffaloes by 62,895, and young stock by 96,439 ; the totals of male buffaloes and sheep are much the same as shown in last year's returns. Horses and ponies and camels show a falling-off which may be due to the large number of transport animals used in the military operations on the frontier. If so the increase in carts is not easily explained.

The following table gives a comparison by districts of the variations in agricultural stock since last year :—

Division.	District.	Total of agricultural stock for 1896.	Total of agricultural stock for 1897.	Difference + or —.
Delhi.	Hissár	549,598	506,809	—42,789
	Rohtak	473,012	442,116	—30,896
	Gurgáon	552,640	535,652	—16,988
	Delhi	328,920	329,187	+267
	Karnál	596,256	550,449	—45,807
	Umballa	651,722	642,500	—9,222
	Simla	16,709	19,036	+2,327
	Total ...	3,168,857	3,025,749	—143,108
Jullundur.	Kángra	679,491	705,864	+26,373
	Hoshiárpur	556,790	539,076	—17,714
	Jullundur	434,886	428,267	—6,619
	Ludhiána	368,623	354,581	—14,042
	Ferozepore	559,727	568,363	+8,636
	Total ...	2,599,517	2,596,151	—3,366
Lahore.	Mooltan	537,557	529,175	—8,382
	Jhang	353,582	393,836	+40,254
	Montgomery	349,217	403,818	+54,601
	Lahore	628,322	612,915	—15,407
	Amritsar	475,691	485,798	+10,107
	Gurdáspur	580,519	559,036	—21,483
	Total ...	2,924,888	2,984,578	+59,690
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	593,860	597,158	+3,298
	Gujrát	672,825	404,122	—268,703
	Gujránwála	496,441	496,183	—258
	Shahpur	328,470	329,520	+1,050
	Jhelum	332,504	344,620	+12,116
	Ráwalpindi	497,235	493,544	—3,691
	Total ...	2,921,335	2,665,147	—256,188
Peshawar.	Hazára	334,689	341,322	+6,633
	Pesháwar	343,571	343,571	...
	Kohát	119,536	121,026	+1,490
	Total ...	797,796	805,919	+8,123
Derajat.	Bannu	219,484	220,635	+1,151
	Dera Ismail Khan	296,865	295,134	—1,731
	Dera Gházi Khan	289,236	289,236	...
	Muzaffargarh	346,789	340,636	—6,153
	Total ...	1,152,374	1,145,641	—6,733
	Grand Total ...	13,564,767	13,223,186	—341,581

10. *Patwári Fund.*—At the close of last year the balance in the Patwári Fund was Rs. 9,11,198-12-8, and the outstanding liabilities were Rs. 2,92,919-1-6, so that the effective balance was Rs. 6,18,279-11-2.

Statement No. XVII.

The income of the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,99,143-9-3, a decrease of Rs. 2,415-15-1, which was due to suspensions of revenue and cesses. The expenditure was Rs. 14,66,340-0-1 which thus exceeded the income by Rs. 1,67,196-6-10. The closing balance this year was Rs. 7,74,090-9-10, but of this a sum of Rs. 2,55,595-10-10 was due on account of outstanding liabilities, so that the effective balance was really Rs. 5,18,494-15-10. The effective balance has been steadily declining for the last four years, but if the majority of the suspensions are realised in the course of the next two years this tendency will be checked for a time. Of the expenditure Rs. 12,38,038-3-9 were spent on the pay of the patwáris which now averages Rs. 11-13-1 per month against Rs. 10-12-0 four years ago. Rupees 7,578-14-0 were spent in gratuities to patwáris retired on account of old age after a long period of approved service. The balance in hand nowhere exceeds a year's income. It is less than one-fourth in Simla, Lahore and Dera Gházi Khán. The tightness in Lahore is only temporary as it is due to large suspensions of revenue. Proposals for a revision of the cess in Dera Gházi Khan are now before the authorities and orders will shortly be issued.

11. *Other matters.*—Locusts appeared in a few districts chiefly in the Delhi Division during the year, but did not do great damage. Complaints of the ravages of insect pests were much fewer than usual.

12. *Fuel and fodder reserves.*—No further progress has been made in the formation of fuel and fodder reserves during the past year.

12 *(a)*. The subjects of cattle disease, cattle breeding, and horse and mule breeding are now dealt with in other reports, and remarks on agricultural experiments appear in the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Concluding remarks.

12 (*b*). The agricultural year ending September 30th, 1897, was one of very high prices, and general scarcity tightened into actual famine in a few localities, such as Hissár, parts of Karnál, Rohtak and Ferozepore, and the Phália tahsíl of Gujrát. The distress in the famine-stricken tracts appears to have been quite as acute as that in the worst districts in other parts of India. As, however, a large part of the Punjab is fairly secure, and the shrinkage in production was less marked in secure areas there than in the North-Western and Central Provinces, much of the Punjab local scarcity was due to the export of grain to more unfortunate parts. The high prices prevalent throughout the Province put money into the pockets of all uninvolved or only slightly involved zamíndárs, wherever a crop matured, and enabled them to redeem mortgages and even to buy land; but in tracts where the opposite conditions prevailed the bad year has seriously precipitated expropriation, though the full consequences will, as after 1877-78, not be visible in the statistics of transfers for perhaps two or three years to come. On the whole it is probable that owing to the comparatively greater severity of scarcity throughout the year in the North-Western and Central Provinces than in the Punjab, and the marked unwillingness of *sáhúkárs* to lend money or grain to involved clients who had no crops, and other causes. Punjábi landholders are now—February 1898—especially the thrifty Játs and Sikhs—in a very much better condition than could have been anticipated six months ago.

As to the "other causes" just referred to there is no doubt that the liberal and timely suspensions of land revenue which were made, the equally liberal advances made for the purchase of cattle and seed, the opening of relief works (the last in a small degree only in Gujrát as zamíndárs came on them late) and the largeness and wise distribution of charitable doles, helped landowners materially to tide over their difficulties. But "other causes" deeper than the above were also operating to contract credit, compel thrift and minimise alienations to *sáhúkárs*. For instance, there is a widespread feeling that land may shortly cease to be a profitable investment for professional money-lenders, except, perhaps, when it lies near towns or villages in which the commercial element is strong. This feeling is partly due to apprehension of impending changes in the law, which will enable expropriated zamíndárs to gradually recover their lost fields, but it is more due to facts which have occurred. These are (1) the increase of means and business intelligence amongst the thrifty

Hindu Játs and Sikhs who are in some of our central and eastern districts "eating up" the less industrious or careful—such as lazy Rájpúts and Muhammadans generally—and proving themselves a match for professional lenders; (2) the growing disinclination not only of British but even of Indian revenue officers to make the acquisition of agricultural land easy for money-lenders; (3) the growth of obstructions in the executions of money decrees out of land; (4) the insecurity of title for even more than a generation after acquisition and possession owing to recent rulings of the Chief Court on the period of limitation (Nos. 18 of 1895 and 55 of 1897); and (5) lastly, and perhaps most weighty of all, the practical difficulty a non-agriculturist money-lender now has in realising rent from a zamíndár tenant, especially when the mortgaged land is not near the mortgagee's land.

PART II.

SECTION III.—FISCAL.

13. *Fixed land revenue.*—Though the initial demand for Kharíf 1896 and Rabi 1897 was Rs. 2,26,140 over that of the agricultural year 1895-96, the collections on account of this increased demand were, nevertheless, Rs. 13,62,799 below the amount collected last year. This will be seen from the following figures which compare the most important statistics of demand and collection for the past four years, *viz.* :—

Statement No. XVIII A.

Year.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of the demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance.		
					Of the year.	Of former years.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	2,17,93,516	2,16,20,836	1,22,323	2,17,43,159	1,72,680	2,24,607	3,97,287
1894-95	2,19,43,485	2,16,54,719	42,418	2,16,97,137	2,88,766	2,04,661	4,93,427
1895-96	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,28,348	9,45,996
1896-97	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765	30,05,352
Increase or decrease ...	+2,26,140	−13,62,799	+90,437	−12,72,362	+15,88,939	+4,70,417	+20,59,356

It was anticipated that the collections this year would be low. Conditions which had for some time been unfavourable for agriculture culminated in 1896-97 in a considerable failure of the crops, especially in the south-east of the Punjab and parts of the Ráwalpindi Division. The gradual increase of the effects of continuous bad seasons is reflected in a continuous decline in the percentages of provincial collections during the last four years. 99·2 per cent. of the demand was collected in 1893-94, but the percentage fell to 98·6 in 1894-95, and then to 96·7 in 1895-96, till in the year under report it is only 89·6. But many districts were, nevertheless, well off during the year, and wherever fair crops were reaped high prices enabled the demand to be paid without much difficulty. Thus, leaving Simla out of account, nothing was left uncollected in Amritsar, and in eight other districts the collections exceeded 99 per cent. of the demand. These districts are situated chiefly in the Division of Jullundur, where only Ferozepore, as last year, was again below the average of the Division with a percentage of 89, and in the Lahore Division where the collections were below 99 per cent. only in Montgomery (75 per cent.), Lahore and Gurdáspur. But in the last named district 97 per cent. of the demand was collected, while in Lahore Rs. 25,450 were realised on account of past year's balances in addition to 85·7 per cent. of the current demand. In Hazára and Pesháwar the collections were 99·1 and 97·9 per cent., and Kohát was the only district of the Pesháwar Division with a low percentage, 90·3. In the Deraját the low figures for Dera Gházi Khan are due (as explained in the extract from the District Report printed in the Appendix) to the re-settlement resulting in the transfer of revenue from the head of fixed to that of fluctuating, leaving the balances under fixed land revenue to be struck off as nominal. The collections in Dera Gházi Khan have in fact been 86 per cent. of the demand, and should have been more. The balances due to the remissness of the collecting staff are being realised, and collections will be fairly full as they were in Muzaffargarh (99·5 per cent.), though they were low in Bannu (94 per cent.) and Dera Ismail Khan (82·9 per cent.). In the Ráwalpindi Division the state of affairs was worse than in any of the Divisions yet noticed. The highest collections there were 97·3 per cent. in Gujránwála; Siálkot and Ráwalpindi were also over 90 per cent.; but the remaining three districts did not even come up to this. In

Jhelum 80·1 per cent. of the demand was collected, and in Shahpur 76 per cent.; but though Gujrát shows the lowest percentage, 72·8, in this Division yet Rs. 12,570 were collected in that district in addition to the current demand on account of former years. But it was in the Delhi Division, and particularly in Hissár and Rohtak, that the greatest distress prevailed, and that the effects of bad seasons were most marked, and indeed amounted to famine. Accordingly we find that of the plains districts of the Division only Gurgáon and Umballa collected as much as 95 per cent. and 92 per cent., respectively, of the current demand, though in Umballa Rs. 20,944 on account of previous years were also collected. In Karnál 84 per cent. of the demand was collected, while the percentage in Rohtak was only 63, and in Hissár as low as 47. The state of affairs in Hissár is described in the extract from the Deputy Commissioner's report printed below and it is clear that the district has suffered most severely. Much credit is due to Captain Dunlop Smith for having collected as much as he did even while the district was in a state of famine. And when they have been set about in the right way collections have not anywhere during the year been specially difficult. At first revenue payers were not unnaturally a little backward in paying, as they hoped that the benefit of suspensions and remissions might be extended to them, whether it was really required or not. But with well-thought out and adequate suspensions, and prompt action in getting in the revenue from those to whom it has been decided not to give suspensions, and provided also that the Tahsíldárs are energetic and properly supervised, payments are made without difficulty by all who find that they must pay. The recoverable balances entered in column 14 of Statement XVIII A are in most cases not large. They, however, require explanation in a few cases noted in paragraph 15, and in these cases the amount of suspensions required may have been misjudged, or the collecting officers may have been slack. But in a year of such a character as 1896-97 the manner in which the land revenue has been collected in the Punjab may be held to be very satisfactory both in the interests of the State and of the people. Tahsíldárs and other subordinate revenue officers have, on the whole, been well up to their duties, while Collectors have supervised them satisfactorily and while showing liberality in suspensions have insisted on firmness in collections.

14. *Causes of increase or decrease in the fixed land revenue roll.*—Column 4 of the statement in the preceding paragraph shows that the total fixed land revenue demand for the Province was Rs. 2,26,140 more than the demand of the previous year. This is the net result of increases amounting to Rs. 2,92,566 and decreases amounting to Rs. 66,426.

Statement No. XIX.

The principal items of increases were—

	Rs.
By lapses and resumptions of revenue-free lands	24,444
„ revision of assessment	2,19,118
„ alluvion	19,841
„ progressive *jamás*	14,855
„ assessment of waste, &c.	8,774

Of the increase due to revision of settlement Rs. 2,00,858 accrued in Pesháwar. In Montgomery the re-assessment of the Bár circles of the Rávi tahsíls added Rs. 3,440 to the fixed rent roll. The comparative demand statements for Dera Ghází Khan were not sanctioned in time to affect the figures for this year. Increases of assessment due to the extension of canal irrigation, amounting to Rs. 2,212 in Lahore, Rs. 3,824 in Amritsar and Rs. 4,189 in Shahpur are included under this head, as also is the sum of Rs. 3,598 brought on to the fixed rent roll on account of *málikána* in consequence of the decision of certain questions connected with the treatment of Crown lands in Kasúr.

The greater part of the progressive *jamás* were imposed in Shahpur. Owing to bad seasons and the consequent inadvisability of imposing the deferred assessments on all the villages of the Bár and Jhelum circles of Shahpur according to the arrangements made at settlement, the period originally fixed for the imposition of this demand in full has been extended; but progressive *jamás* amounting to Rs. 9,250 in all have been imposed and brought on to the fixed rent roll for 1896-97.

The increase due to assessment of wastes, &c., is chiefly made up of Rs. 6,150 brought on to the fixed rent roll in Montgomery on account of *málikána* in the Pára Canal circles of the Sutlej tahsíls.

The principal items of decrease are—

		Rs.
(a)	On account of revenue-free grants	4,467
(b)	„ „ reduction of assessment	5,641
(c)	„ „ diluvion	45,766

In *(a)* is included the grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum to the Khan of Teri made after the re-settlement of the Teri tahsíl. In *(b)* the chief reductions are Rs. 3,978 in Lahore on account of the remission of *ábiána* on wells which fell out of use in the Sharakpur tahsíl, and Rs. 1,364 on account of the revision and reduction of the demand which was first fixed as due from the tenants of the Crown lands in Hangu. To *(c)* the Dera Gházi Khan district contributes the largest amount, Rs. 10,335. But it is explained that "this is the amount by which the assessment of the riverain tract in 1896-97 fell short of the revenue assessed on it in 1895-96. The assessment of such land has in practice always been fluctuating, though it has been shown in the accounts as fixed. In future it will be shown as fluctuating, and in column 17 of Statement No. XIX will be entered only revenue which has been reduced on account of irrigated lands being converted into riverain by the action of the Indus."

15. *Suspensions and remissions.*—On account of the current demand the remissions granted and suspensions outstanding in each of the last three years compare as follows :—

		On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
		Rs.	Rs.
Remissions ...	1894-95...	70,822	20,183
	1895-96...	27,416	8,797
	1896-97...	17,128	23,494
Suspensions ...	1894-95...	43,152	153
	1895-96...	3,83,925	8,736
	1896-97...	18,25,560	71,785

The figures for the present year are naturally far in excess of the previous year, in consequence of the agricultural conditions described in the first part of this report. The rains were over a large portion of the Province a failure, and the cumulative effect of a succession of bad seasons told upon the people and the cattle, many of which died. In some districts actual famine prevailed, and in most others food and seed grains went up to scarcity prices. As last year suspensions were for the present found to give sufficient relief, and it was only in Siálkot that any large remission of the demand for the current year was sanctioned. This remission of Rs. 11,519 was made upon the results of a field to field enquiry, and was sanctioned only in favour of the poorest revenue-payers who had suffered in the past and who had no prospect of recovering sufficiently to repay suspensions in the future. Remissions of the demand for the year can only be justified in such cases and after very careful enquiry, and as the rule which usually requires revenue to be sometime suspended before being remitted was more strictly enforced than last year the total sum remitted on account of the year's demand is less than the corresponding sum last year. The remission of Rs. 1,255 in Gurgáon on account of the year under report was made under the standing rule by which relief is afforded to certain villages specially liable to submergence. The remissions out of the present year's demand in Gurdáspur

(Rs. 1,633), Kángra and Jullundur were necessitated by hail-storms, while that in Dera Gházi Khan was made on account of the destruction of an irrigation dam.

In column 21 of Statement XVIII A are shown the sums out of the current demand reported to this office for suspension on account of calamity of season, the suspension of which was sanctioned. In many cases however revenue was paid up or collected, as is usual, in spite of sanction to suspension The figures for actual suspensions therefore in column 12 are less than those in column 17. Columns 22 to 24 represent actual suspensions and remissions.

Large sums suspended in the previous year were brought on to the suspension account in Gurgáon, Delhi, Gujrát, Shahpur and Bannu, and the actual suspensions of the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,25,560, or over four times the amount brought on to the suspension account in 1895-96 and 1896-97 for 1895-96. But four districts of the Jullundur Division required no relief, and with other districts almost as fortunate must have done wonderfully well with the high prices that prevailed. The districts to which the suspensions are all practically due are those of the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Divisions as well as Ferozepore, Montgomery, Lahore, Gurdáspur, and Dera Ismáil Khan. Of these districts there are twelve, comprising six in the Delhi Division and four in Ráwalpindi, together with Ferozepore and Lahore, in each of which the amount actually suspended was about Rs. 50,000 or exceeded that sum. The figures relating to these districts are of interest. There are no figures available to show how much of the suspensions sanctioned for each harvest were actually suspended, but the figures for the suspensions sanctioned are given below in detail, *viz.*:—

Division.	District.	Kharif 1896.			Rabi 1897.			Total.			Balance uncollected and unsuspended.
		Demand.	Suspended.	Percentage.	Demand.	Suspended.	Percentage.	Demand.	Suspended.	Percentage.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Delhi ...	Hissár	6,00,765	3,14,951	52	1,25,410	65,561	52	7,26,175	3,80,512	52	1,584
	Rohtak	5,29,180	1,41,622	27	3,99,158	1,99,700	50	9,28,338	3,41,322	36	1,165
	Gurgáon	6,16,705	30,830	5	5,57,179	25,362	5	11,73,884	56,192	5	...
	Delhi	3,79,614	14,513	4	4,13,840	70,111	17	7,93,454	84,624	16	15,520
	Karnál	3,17,997	54,466	16	3,17,871	48,805	16	6,35,868	1,03,271	16	2,094
	Umballa	4,13,059	22,161	5	3,85,517	42,360	11	7,98,576	64,521	8	88
Jullundur ...	Ferozepore ...	4,24,195	42,663	10	4,06,045	31,163	7	8,30,240	74,826	9	26,616
Lahore ...	Lahore	3,53,768	45,618	13	4,47,988	49,955	11	8,01,756	95,573	*11	13,101
Ráwalpindi	Gujrát	3,57,465	1,17,300	33	4,17,240	73,554	17	7,74,705	1,90,854	25	17,713
	Shahpur	2,38,993	65,908	28	3,20,297	59,935	19	5,59,290	1,25,843	22	16,967
	Jhelum	2,94,896	63,006	21	3,96,561	61,352	16	6,91,457	1,24,358	18	18,020
	Ráwalpindi ...	4,57,721	66,799	14	4,52,525	32,305	7	9,10,246	99,104	18	147

* This includes the amount suspended and recommended to Government for remission, but of which remission was not sanctioned.

Matters were worst naturally in Hissár, Rohtak and Gujrát, but these figures show that several other districts were badly off, and that in most of them ample relief was afforded. Where the unsuspended balances are large Collectors will be called upon to account for them, and either to collect or suspend them. With a system of suspensions like that in force in the Punjab large unsuspended balances should never be allowed to appear in the accounts of any district.

The suspensions in Dera Ismail Khan were on account chiefly of the Thal, the condition of which has been noticed before. The suspension account

here has been outstanding since 1887-88, and the balance due now amounts to Rs. 1,68,697. This will be cleared up at the approaching re-settlement.

The above figures do not include suspensions out of assigned land revenue. In some districts the amounts so suspended were large. For instance, they amounted to Rs. 43,833 in Umballa, about Rs. 23,000 assigned land revenue being already under suspension for the previous year, and to Rs. 17,272, and Rs. 14,197, respectively, in Ludhiána and Lahore. The total assigned revenue, of which the suspension was sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner (though of this some must have been paid in after suspension) in 1896-97 is Rs. 1,88,265, a considerable sum being also under suspension from previous years, and this amount of suspensions must, as Captain Parsons points out, have been felt very severely in the hard times they have been undergoing by the poorer assignees. But they have to take their share of suspensions and remissions with Government, and there is no remedy for this.

A very important principle was observed in making the suspensions noted above, on the initiation of Mr. Thorburn when he was Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division. This was the principle of differentiating between rich and poor revenue-payers, regarding which the opinion of Mr. Rivaz was communicated to Mr. Thorburn in his Secretary's letter No. 6025, dated 17th November 1897, as follows:—"The instructions contained in paragraphs 11 and 19 of Revenue Circular No. 31 recognize a difference of treatment in dealing with cases where remissions of revenue have to be granted on account of damage caused by wholly unforeseen accidents, such as hail-storms, locusts, or extraordinary floods, and cases where suspensions become necessary in consequence of some widespread disaster which affects large areas, such as failure of rainfall, irrigation, or periodic inundation, but which is a disaster which was anticipated by the Settlement Officer in framing his assessments, as one likely to occur in particular tracts from time to time. In dealing with the former class of cases above mentioned, all who are affected by the unforeseen calamity should be treated alike, be they rich or poor. As regards the second class of cases, however, where the relief to be afforded is by temporary suspensions (at all events in the first instance) of the revenue, and not by remissions, it is reasonable and fair to discriminate, in the matter of granting such relief, between revenue-payers who depend wholly or very largely on land which has been subjected to the disaster in question for their means of livelihood, and those who possess other material independent resources. The principle to be ordinarily observed in such cases should be that suspensions are intended for those who could not pay their revenue at the time without borrowing the money, not for those, be they money-lenders or belonging to any other class, who can pay without any undue strain on their resources." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with these views, and all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were therefore ordered to act according to them as far as was possible, and as a broad line of distinction between rich and poor it was suggested that men of the money-lender class paying Rs. 15 land revenue or upwards per annum might be regarded as rich. In introducing this system all at once in a year when suspensions were so numerous some difficulty was, of course, experienced, and in many cases the principle was not fully applied. But all the objections to applying differentiation in practice can be met with ease, and much better results have been secured by it in Rabi 1897 than in the preceding Kharíf. Figures are not at present available to show what amount Government gained by realizing revenue where it would have been suspended had not revenue-payers been differentially treated, even as partially as was the case. But the amount was undoubtedly very great. In the Ráwalpindi Division the total *khálsa* and assigned revenue suspensions in Kharíf 1896 amounted to Rs. 3,78,799, but it would have been Rs. 44,751, or 11·8 per cent. more, but for the collections made from those who could pay. With the system thoroughly worked the saving to Government would have been more, and the importance of keeping it in view can hardly be exaggerated in dealing with suspensions when they amount to nearly 20 lakhs of rupees. The Financial Commissioner has lately insisted that where suspensions have been improperly made in favour of men who can pay they shall be at once recovere and as the result of this and the late good kharíf harvest it is

anticipated that a very considerable part of the outstandings will shortly be realized. The whole amount suspended will, it is said, probably ultimately be recovered in Hissár, Rohtak and most other districts.

16. *Balances of fixed land revenue.*—The total amount uncollected on 30th September 1897 out of the demand for the year was Rs. 23,06,587. The nature of this balance is indicated by the following details, in which a comparison is made with the corresponding figures for 1895-96 :— Statement No. XVIII A.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Remitted during the year on account of calamity of season	27,416	15,572
2. Irrecoverable	68,299	1,02,148
3. Undetermined	67,035	62,557
4. Recoverable—		
Under suspensions...	4,24,871	18,25,560
Not under suspensions	1,30,027	3,00,750
Total	7,17,648	23,06,587

The remissions and suspensions have been noticed in the last paragraph in which also the highest district balances of unsuspended revenue have been given. Taking the districts concerned, *viz.*, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrát, Shahpur, Jhelum, and also Siálkot where the unsuspended balance was heaviest of all (Rs. 29,637), it appears that such balances in these districts have a percentage of 2·6 to the revenue that should have been collected, *i.e.*, the original demand *minus* suspensions undetermined or irrecoverable items. As already pointed out this is not altogether satisfactory, but a considerable part of the unsuspended balance has doubtless been collected after the accounts for the year were closed. The large unsuspended balance of Rs. 1,41,859 as well as the irrecoverable balance of Rs. 5,580 in Dera Gházi Khan are chiefly nominal, being fixed revenue that remained uncollected on the introduction of fluctuating assessments. The undetermined and irrecoverable balances in Lahore include Rs. 46,529 recommended for remissions but not yet sanctioned, and remissions on account of diluvion and wells in Sharakpur that have fallen out of use. The Peshawar balances, Rs. 5,420 undetermined and Rs. 3,495 irrecoverable, are due to corrections made in the assessment Statement C on account of errors discovered and appeals, and the consequent reduction of the demand. The Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan irrecoverable balances, Rs. 28,256 and Rs. 5,580, are due to the reduction of the fixed demand on re-assessment. The revision of assessment in certain Khádir villages of Gurgáon accounts for Rs. 6,178 of the irrecoverable balance, the rest being due to excessive submergence in certain villages. The revenue of the deteriorated Khádir villages has now been re-assessed in order to give the necessary relief, but the new arrangements have not yet been given effect to in the rent roll. In Mooltan the chief items irrecoverable are remitted canal revenue and *málikána* remitted on the sale of leased lands. In Hoshiárpur Rs. 12,606 are irrecoverable on account of damage done by the *chos*, and the Ludhiána item is chiefly made up of a remission of over-assessments under the diluvion rules of the district which have now been amended. The other items are not recoverable chiefly on account of grants of *jágírs* and *ináms* and diluvion, which accounted for Rs. 8,089 in Gurdáspur.

16 (*a*). *Balances of previous years.*—The recoverable balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,49,313. By the end of the year

this had been reduced to Rs. 5,11,002, Rs. 1,33,276 having been collected, and the rest having been remitted or shown as undetermined or irrecoverable.

The remissions were principally on account of land revenue that had been for some time under suspension, but only in Ferozepore, Lahore and Dera Gházi Khan was it found necessary to remit at present any considerable amount of previous year's suspensions. Rupees 16,610 now remitted in Lahore were first suspended in Rabi 1896, while the remission of Rs. 3,411 in Dera Gházi Khan will help the district to start with a clear account under the new settlement. The largest collections on account of former years were made in Umballa Rs. 20,944, Lahore Rs. 25,450 and Gujrát Rs. 12,570. All but Rs. 6,324 of the balance now outstanding has been duly suspended, and the state of previous years' balances is as satisfactory as can be expected.

17. *Fluctuating land revenue.*—The following table shows the collections on account of fluctuating land revenue under the main heads for the last three years, *viz.* :—

Statements Nos. XX and XX A.

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	25,420	28,073	33,846	+5,773
Re-assessments	1,68,014	1,97,353	29,874	−1,67,479
Alluvial assessments	23,448	20,669	24,593	+3,924
Estates under direct management ...	21,691	32,076	48,232	+16,156
Fluctuating assessment. (*a*) Canal tracts ...	4,41,825	4,55,167	6,85,527	+2,30,360
Fluctuating assessment. (*b*) Other tracts ...	8,21,969	7,01,497	7,33,378	+31,881
Other items and rents from waste lands	11,139	22,305	8,091	−14,214
Total ...	15,13,506	14,57,140	15,63,541	+1,06,401

On the whole there has been an increase. But part of this is nominal and the rest is entirely due to the colonisation of the Chenáb Canal. If we exclude Rs. 1,47,490 collected this year for the first time in Dera Gházi Khan for canal and other fluctuating assessments under the new settlement, and Rs. 3,07,292, the increase which accrued on account of the Chenáb Canal in Jhang and Gujránwála, we get instead of an increase of Rs. 1,06,401 in the total for the Province, a decrease of Rs. 3,48,381 which is what the character of the year would lead us to expect.

The chief decrease in the receipts on account of lapsed assignments has occurred in Ráwalpindi. The chief increases are those in Pesháwar Rs. 5,187 on account of assignments that lapsed with the expiry of the last settlement, and in Umballa where an increase of Rs. 8,274 is due to the fact that Sardár Rám Naráin Singh of Kharindwa died in 1892-93, and that the income of his assignment has since been held in deposit till this year when final orders regarding its lapse were passed.

By revision of assessments and progressive *jamás* the largest amount accrued during the year from the re-settlement of Montgomery. The results of the Pesháwar settlement have now been brought on to the rent roll. Only Rs. 32 were imposed in Shahpur as progressive assessments as on account of the drought the full amount of such assessments could not be taken. Rupees 4,846 shown against Lahore are due to assessments of *nahri parta* on lands newly irrigated by canal extensions.

The result of the *Khám-tahsíl* management in Dera Ismail Khan is an increase of Rs. 16,156 over the income of last year. The realisations were Rs. 48,232 during the year, but the demand included Rs. 1,086 more which were realised after the year's accounts closed. This was on account of the remote Ushterána circle in which there is said always to be some difficulty in finding a purchaser for the Government share of the produce. The increase was generally due to the high prices prevailing during the year, and also to good irrigation and extension of cultivation in parts of the *Khám-tahsíl* lands, the cultivation in the Bhittáni *chacks* having been 5,141 acres, or more than 1,000 acres in excess of that of 1895-96.

A recoverable balance of Rs. 10,390 remained oustanding in Pesháwar at the end of the year. It is said to be due to the incorrect preparation of statements of demand on account of lapses and resumptions of assignments, diluvion, and revision of assessment. The district report gives no further particulars on the subject, which requires careful investigation on the part of the Deputy Commissioner.

17 *(a)*. *Fluctuating assessments of canal-irrigated lands.*—The districts from which revenue classified under this head is derived, and the realisations during the year under report and in previous years, are shown below—

Districts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur	10,415	11,771	15,071
Ferozepore	31,072	12,601	19,027
Mooltan	84,820	48,522	49,631
Montgomery	1,51,495	1,07,738	1,39,104
Lahore	25,790	17,603	23,432
Shahpur	27,962	34,259	30,842
Dera Gházi Khan...	...	...	94,707
Muzaffargarh	6,241	6,174	6,421
Chenáb Canal (Jhang and Gujránwála)	1,04,030	2,16,499	3,07,292

The Inundation Canals generally worked well, and the only district that had a decreased income in 1896-97 is Shahpur, where it is said there was not enough water for the canals. The income in that district, however, was in excess of that of 1894-95 and greatly above that of 1893-94 (Rs. 8,610). The working of the Chenáb Canal and the extension of colonization operations on it as well as the irrigation on the Ferozepore Canals and the Shah Nahr in Hoshiárpur have been specially noticed elsewhere. Receipts in Dera Gházi Khan for the first time appear under this head, in consequence of the re-settlement of the district and the introduction of a fluctuating system of assessments on canal-irrigated lands, which is briefly explained in an extract from Mr. Diack's report printed in the Appendix. The income in the district did not, on account of the unfavourable character of the year, come up to the average which the Settlement Officer estimates will be realised in future. A large balance of Rs. 19,248 was outstanding on account of it at the end of the year. This was due to the fact that the Tahsíldárs had not been sufficiently energetic in collections. More than half the balance was realised in October and the rest was under realisation.

17 *(b)*. *Fluctuating assessments on other lands.*—Gurgáon, Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh show an increased income. The year in Gurgáon was not unfavourable to cultivation in the Kotla jhíl, as submergence was less than usual and rain was fairly timely. Bannu and Muzaffargarh benefited by a favourable condition of the Indus. Income under this head, as

under that last discussed, appears this year for the first time against Dera Gházi Khan as a consequence of the re-settlement. The Settlement Officer says it was not up to the average he anticipated. Except in the districts noted above there was not unnaturally a decline in fluctuating land revenue under this head. In Hissár and Karnál the conditions of cultivation were so unfavourable that the revenue of the villages under fluctuating assessments was only about 50 per cent. of the revenue which the Settlement Officers estimated as that which should be realised on the average. In Delhi a part of the decrease in the figures is due to the transfer of some revenue that was before fluctuating to the fixed land revenue roll. In Lahore the figures for 1895-96 included collections of the year before on account of river spill assessments: this system of assessment is said to be gaining in popularity. In Dera Ismail Khan while collections of fluctuating land revenue under the *sailába* system increased, those under the Dáman system decreased. The scanty rainfall and the failure of the hill torrents due to it and to increased cultivation higher up stream in the hills prejudicially affected the Dáman tract, while in the *sailába* lands cultivation was favoured by the timely subsidence of the river and was assisted by liberal advances of *takávi* for seed.

17 *(c)*. *Systems of fluctuating assessments.*—The extracts from the reports of the Settlement Officer, Dera Gházi Khan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, indicate the only alterations in previously existing systems of assessment that took place during the year. The fluctuating assessment was introduced instead of a fixed assessment in Dera Gházi Khan in connection with the settlement, and in Jhang it was found that the extension of the Chenáb Canal cultivation required that the assessments of the villages affected by it should be amended. Two villages in Karnál formerly under fixed assessments were placed during the year under fluctuating assessments in accordance with the rules framed at settlement. Fluctuating assessments are now working everywhere smoothly and satisfactorily. The only indication of discontent is that reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, on the part of those who lose by the recent changes introduced in Jhang. But this is inevitable. The reports show that fluctuating systems are duly supervised and controlled by Collectors, and that attention is paid to the importance of making fair *kharába* allowances, and so long as this is the case such systems will continue to work well and be popular.

18. *Miscellaneous land revenue.*—The total income from miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 7,35,041 as compared with Rs. 12,03,432 in 1895-96. Except as regards *tirni* and *sajji* the fluctuations are not principally due to the bad character of the year, but are due to other exceptional causes. The figures under the main heads are as follows for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Detail.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference between columns 4 and 5.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sale of Government estates	6,303	44,285	80,187	+35,902
2	Sale-proceeds of waste lands	51,444	6,54,705	1,84,961	—4,69,744
3	Receipts from quarries and mines	12,216	12,904	13,247	+343
4	Sale-proceeds of wood and grass	31,460	60,711	42,596	—18,115
5	Recoveries on account of canal, surveys and demarcation.	6,316	2,808	30,144	+27,336
6	*Tirni*	3,20,517	2,90,504	2,26,184	—64,320
7	Rents of land leased for a single harvest or year...	35,915	37,281	80,126	+42,845
8	*Sajji*	10,837	9,967	6,299	—3,668

Except in *kásht báráni* leases considered later the only important increases occur under sales of Government estates and survey and demarcation charges

connected with colonisation. The increase under the latter head on account of the Chenáb Canal, of which the colonisation during the year is noticed elsewhere, was Rs. 27,815, but slight decreases in Lahore and Gujránwála, where the income under this head is not at present large, reduce the total provincial increase to Rs. 27,336. The income in Lahore for the Chúnián rakhs, which have been colonised, will appear in the accounts for 1897-98.

As regards sale-proceeds of Government estates, it is to be noticed that the income in Lahore is larger than usual owing to two particular sales, and that the increase this year in Jhang, amounting to Rs. 40,761, is due to the sale of town sites in the Chenáb colony.

In 1895-96 Rs. 5,42,277 were realised in Lahore alone on account of the sale-proceeds of waste lands. This was due to the sale by auction of certain rakhs in the district. No similar auction has been held during the year, and the receipts in Lahore have declined by Rs. 5,36,527. But against this we have to set off increases amounting to Rs. 21,745 in Gujránwála and Rs. 14,542 in Jhang on account of *nazarána* receipts in the Chenáb colony from settlers. There was also an increase of Rs. 26,166 in Mooltan on account of the sale to settlers on the Sidhnai Canal of proprietary rights in their holdings according to the conditions of their leases, and in Dera Gházi Khan an increase of Rs. 5,593 occurred, as many lessees of Government land had the option of purchasing at the expiry of settlement and exercised that option.

The income from quarries, &c., comes chiefly from Jhelum. Gurgáon is the next important contributor, but the receipts there fell off, as on account of slackness in house-building due to the scarcity the demand for stone declined. But in Jhelum there was an increase owing to a brisk demand for coal.

The sale-proceeds of grass and trees increased on the whole in the Deraját and in districts where grass was available for sale, but in the districts which contribute most to this head it fell off. The chief decreases were Rs. 10,888 in Jhang, Rs. 6,969 in Montgomery, and Rs. 1,162 in Gujranwála, and these are explained by scarcity of grass and decrease of demand for fuel, as the burning of bricks on the Gugera branch of the Chenáb Canal, which took so much fuel the previous year was, on account of the approaching completion of the works, not so brisk. The net result is a provincial decrease of Rs. 18,115 under this head.

With references to the item of fines and forfeitures, which generally decreased owing to leniency in punishing village officers on account of their difficulties in the prevailing scarcity, the Deputy Commissioner of Hissár in the extract printed in the Appendix points out the harshness, in a year like this, of the rule which leaves the Collector no option but to forfeit the *pachotra* due to lambardárs on account of canal collections, if the demand is not paid in by due date.

The principal items of balance are explained under the heads to which they refer, except that in Ferozepore which was chiefly nominal, *i.e.*, the difference between actual collections and estimated collections.

18 (*a*). *Tirni.*—The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the chief grazing districts with the collections of previous years :—

1	2	3	4
District.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	51,330	55,047	53,301
Jhang	73,272	76,190	58,423
Montgomery	91,331	61,439	26,938
Shahpur	19,331	17,956	8,406
Kohát	5,866	743	670
Bannu	6,920	5,687	6,330
Dera Ismail Khan	40,814	43,771	39,748
Dera Gházi Khan	9,099	7,942	8,108
Muzaffargarh	16,718	16,260	17,842

The chief decreases occurred in Montgomery(—Rs. 26,938), Jhang (—Rs. 58,423), Mooltan (—Rs. 53,301), Shahpur (—Rs. 8,406), and Dera Ismail Khan (—Rs. 39,748). The scarcity of grass owing to the scanty rainfall was the principal cause of decrease in each of these districts, but a special reason in Jhang was the contraction of the *tirni* area by the extension into it of the Chenáb colony cultivation. The *tirni* arrangements in several *chaks* of Jhang have been revised on account of this. The impressment of transport animals, and the emigration of owners with their cattle to tracts where grazing was more plentiful, hampered collections. The collection in Montgomery had to be deferred and Rs. 69,088 were outstanding at the end of the year. Sanction for this was, however, duly obtained, and Rs. 42,033 had been recovered by the time the District report was written. The greater part of the balance of Rs. 8,577 of miscellaneous land revenue outstanding in Shahpur was on account of *tirni*, as also was Rs. 3,839 outstanding in Mooltan. In Dera Ismail Khan the *tirni* receipts consist of income from Pawindahs and from leases of rakhs. The leases of rakhs yielded Rs. 19,224, almost the same as last year, and the decrease in the district collections was almost entirely due to the fewness of the Pawindahs, who on account of the scarcity did not come down in their usual numbers. The balance in this district is nominal, being the amount by which *tirni* income was over-estimated in its forecast. The fluctuations in Kohát, Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh call for no remark, but it may be noticed that an increase from Rs. 576 to Rs. 1,211 in Karnál is due to the lease of certain rakhs to the Commissariat Department for the grazing of 400 camels. This arrangement was specially made on account of the urgent need the department had for grazing, but it was subsequently decided to cancel the arrangement and refund the lease money.

18 (*b*). *Kásht-báráni leases.*—The income from single harvest leases increased on the whole by Rs. 42,845 from Rs. 37,281 to Rs. 80,126. But the bad seasons and the recent orders restricting single harvest leases in tracts likely to come under colonisation caused a decrease in the regular income under this head, and the increase was solely due to certain collections in Jhang and Gujránwála, in connection with the Chenáb Canal. In the principal *kásht-báráni* districts the decreases were as follows :—Shahpur, Rs. 4,545, Mooltan Rs 1,416, and Montgomery Rs. 481, but the increase in Jhang was Rs. 49,216 and in Gujránwála, which has usually no *kásht-báráni* income, Rs. 1,190 were collected. The reason for these increases is that certain persons without due sanction got hold of land adjoining the canal, which was unallotted, and made an unauthorised use of the canal-water by cultivating that land. They were ordered to pay a rent calculated on the value of a proportion of their crops.

18 (*c*). *Sajji.*—In Mooltan and Montgomery the income from *sajji* was Rs. 1,059 and Rs. 245, respectively, as compared with Rs. 910 and Rs. 372 in 1895-96. The variations call for no explanation. But the two districts, which have hitherto contributed most to the *sajji* income, had largely decreased collections. In Shahpur the collections were Rs. 1,681, or Rs. 2,466 less than in 1895-96, and in Jhang the income fell by Rs. 1,224 to Rs. 3,314. In both districts the badness of the season caused the decrease, and in Jhang the contraction of the *sajji* area due to the extension of the Chenáb Canal cultivation was a further cause.

19. *Alluvion and diluvion.*—The area newly assessed and that on which the assessment was enhanced exceeded by 13,126 and 11,744 acres respectively, the area removed from assessment and that on which the assessment was reduced. But diluvion continues to cause more loss of revenue than the gain due to alluvion, though the year under report has not been so unfavourable as the two years preceding it. In 1894-95 the net loss, including assigned revenue, was Rs. 81,089, in 1895-96 it was Rs. 30,365, while in 1896-97 it is only Rs. 9,026. This, however, is chiefly due to the large reductions of revenue made in Hoshiárpur for damage done by *chos*, Rs. 10,140 out of a total decrease of Rs. 11,022. As is shown in the extract from the District report appended, the whole of the damage was not done this year. No reduction, however, had been allowed for it before, as the rules regulating *cho* assessments had not been worked with sufficient breadth. Such leniency as is possible, by amending the practice under the existing rules, has now been shown to the sufferers, and for the rest the whole matter of

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cho damage and its remedies has been exhaustively investigated by Major Inglis, and was reported to Government during the year for orders. Had it not been for Hoshiárpur, the net result of di-alluvial proceedings would, in spite of conditions adverse to *sailáb* cultivation, have probably been to cause a net increase in revenue, as fluvial action has not been violent during the year. The districts which after Hoshiárpur suffered most were Ludhiána (—Rs. 954), Gujrát (—Rs. 947), Lahore (—Rs. 863), and Pesháwar (—Rs. 739), while districts which gained included Gurdáspur (+ Rs. 1,458), Shahpur (+ Rs. 1,714), Jullundur (+ Rs. 1,174), Jhang (+ Rs. 899), and Ferozepore (+ Rs. 763). In Jhang the diversion of the Chenáb waters into the Chenáb Canal is again alleged as a reason for increased alluvion. The proposal for the amendment of the Delhi rules, which were awaited last year, have not yet been received. In all districts, except Delhi, the existing rules are said to have worked well. In Dera Gházi Khan, however, no such rules will in future be required, as all riverain lands are under fluctuating system of assessment, and whenever any land under fixed assessment is affected by the river, it will be removed from fixed assessment and added to the fluctuating assessment area. In Montgomery it is probable that the Sutlej *sailáb* will be somewhat similarly treated.

20. *Land revenue assignments.*—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the Province is Rs. 30,49,950 assessed on an area of 6,423,079 acres. The assigned revenue has decreased by Rs. 16,844 and the area by 25,608 acres during the year under report.

The more important lapses and the chief new grants are shown below:—

District.	Name of jágírdár.	Amount of assignment.
LAPSES.		Rs.
Gurdáspur	Nand Gopál	1,917
	Attar Singh	661
Gujránwála	Jowála Singh	451
	Mt. Prem Kaur	414
Dera Ismail Khan	Dost Muhammad Khan	2,911
NEW GRANTS.		
Kángra	Subedár-Major Gopál Singh ...	600
Lahore	Lála Diwán Chand, Record-keeper in Civil Secretariat.	400
Kohát	Subedár-Major Hazrat Shah ...	450

In the Pesháwar district new grants amounting to Rs. 6,376 were made and old assignments were increased by Rs. 6,978 owing to the enhancement of assessment.

Below is printed an extract from the Ludhiána report in which the Deputy Commissioner points out the anomaly that whilst *jágírs* are inalienable the *jágír* revenue can be attached by order of a Civil Court. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Commissioner that the liability of *jágír* revenue to be attached by the Civil Courts tends to frustrate the objects with which the *jágírs* were granted, but at the same time is unable to see that anything can be done so long as Section 11 of the Pensions Act is not amended so as to include revenue assignments of all kinds.

SECTION IV.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

21. *General re-assessments.*—During the year under report it was decided to retain only one Financial Commissioner, with a special officer to assist him in dealing with reports and matters connected with settlements, and to supervise and take charge of everything connected with re-assessment operations and large colonisation schemes. The office of the 2nd Financial Commissioner was therefore brought under

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reduction, and the office of Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, was revived. Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery was appointed the first Settlement Commissioner on 7th April 1897 and held charge of the office during the year.

The re-assessment operations in Pesháwar were completed on 17th January 1897, the total amount expended on them being Rs. 3,23,139. The assessments of 14 villages on the Michni border only remained to be announced; their announcement has been deferred for political reasons. Operations were continued in Dera Gházi Khan, Montgomery and Jhelum and commenced in Mooltan.

21 *(a)*. The settlement of Dera Gházi Khan was practically finished during the year. Orders were issued regarding the three tahsíls other than Sangarh, which had been disposed of in the previous year, and regarding the assessment of date trees. The new demand was distributed and the records were in process of completion. Mr. Diack has prepared reports regarding the secure and insecure tracts, the revision of *zails* and patwárís' circles, the numerous existing leases of Government rakh lands and other matters, some of which have been disposed of, others being still under consideration. The establishment was under transfer to Muzaffargarh, and it was hoped that operations would be wound up in February 1898. The estimated increase in the Government demand was Rs. 85,000 in land revenue and Rs. 30,000 in water-rates, and the cost of the re-assessment up to the end of 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 3,50,124. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Commissioner in the opinion that Mr. Diack has done his work with conspicuous ability and industry.

21 *(b)*. In Montgomery the re-settlement of the Rávi tahsils has been completed. Work was practically confined during the year to the Sutlej tahsíls. The establishment there was strengthened and measurements were pushed on, being finished in Pákpattan and nearly so in Dipálpur The system on which the lands irrigated by the Sutlej Inundation Canals are to be assessed was reported on and sanctioned by Government, and Mr. Fagan submitted his Assessment Report of Dipálpur. This report gives an enhancement of about Rs. 70,000 in the tahsíl, and it is at present under the consideration of Government. The cost of the operations to the end of 1896-97 was Rs. 1,25,608.

21 *(c)*. 1896-97 was the second year of operations in Jhelum, the total expenditure in the two years being Rs. 1,54,459. Work has been pushed forward in spite of difficulties due to scarcity and drought. Good progress has been made in the preparation of maps and records, the former, even in the hilly parts of the district, being prepared on the square system of survey. The assessment reports will be soon submitted. It is understood that Mr. Talbot has already submitted that for the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl, and that it is now under consideration of the Settlement Commissioner.

21 *(d)*. Mr. Maclagan commenced the settlement of Mooltan in October 1896, and during the year under report the principal work done was that of re-measurement. The constitution and limits of the tahsíls of the district have been re-considered and revised, and the Settlement Officer has gone into the question of how to assess canal-irrigated lands, and is submitting a report on the subject. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 84,209.

21 *(e)*. Regarding the forecast of increases and decreases of fixed land revenue due to re-assessment and progressive *jamás*, the figures,—which are usually given by the financial year and therefore differ from those appearing in the statements attached to this report,—are as follows: During the financial year 1896-97, progressive assessments were imposed in all cases as anticipated at settlement except in Shahpur. The increase expected in that district in 1895-96 was Rs. 9,000, increments of Rs. 13,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 7,000 being anticipated also in 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99, respectively. The total increase in these four years thus should be Rs. 31,700. But on account of unfavourable agricultural conditions no progressive assessments were imposed or collected in 1895-96, and only Rs. 8,509 were collected in 1896-97. It is anticipated that Rs. 1,200 will be remitted, and the balance of the Rs. 31,700 due will be collected to the extent of Rs. 8,400 in 1897-98 and Rs. 13,591 in the following year.

As regards increases due to re-settlements the following remarks may be made. It was expected that in Montgomery the enhancement due to Mr. Kennedy's re-assessment of the Bár circles of the Rávi tahsíls would have been added to the fixed rent roll in the financial year 1895-96. But sanction to the proposals was not received in time for this to be done. Rupees 680 were therefore shown in 1896-97 as an increment over the demand according to the roll. In Pesháwar an increase of Rs. 1,56,564 was forecasted for the financial year 1896-97, but the actual figures show only Rs. 1,14,166 actually collected in addition to the demand on the fixed land revenue roll. The reason is that Rs. 45,662 of the estimated sum of Rs. 1,56,564 came on to the revenue roll in 1895-96 earlier than was expected, while the real increment has been altogether Rs. 3,364 more than was forecasted.

21 *(f)*. Orders were passed during the year on the forecast report of Muzaffargarh, sanctioning the revision of the settlement of the district, and the re-settlement was commenced after the close of the year, in October 1897, under Sardár Bahádur Bhái Arjan Singh. The forecast reports of Dera Ismail Khan and Jhang have also been disposed of. In the latter case the Financial Commissioner has recommended the deferment of the re-settlement till the disturbance in agricultural conditions due to the extension of the Chenáb Canal has subsided. In the former case a re-settlement has been sanctioned, and will be undertaken in October 1898. In accordance with a revision of the scheme fixing the order in which districts are to be taken up and re-settled, settlement operations will next commence in Sirsa-Fázilka and Kohát.

The questions relating to *haq-buha* and *tirni* and other matters in connection with the recent re-settlement of the Teri tahsíl of Kohát have not as yet been definitely disposed of. They, as well as the final Settlement Report, are still under consideration. The final Settlement Report for Kángra has reached the Financial Commissioner and will be dealt with in due course.

22. *Surveys and boundary demarcations.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in disposing of long standing boundary disputes between British districts and Native States, particularly Bahawalpur. Mr. H. D. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, was put on special duty to lay down the boundary between Baháwalpur and Dera Gházi Khan. The work was done most satisfactorily and expeditiously, and great credit is due for it to Mr. Watson, whose report has just been submitted to Government. Mr. Fagan and the State officials disposed of eight old cases between Montgomery and Baháwalpur without appeal. In two cases they could not agree. These cases were, therefore, referred to the Commissioner of Lahore, whose decision in both was in favour of the district. But on appeal to the Punjab Government, in one of these cases, the claims of the State were finally confirmed. Mr. Fagan remarks on the great necessity for keeping up the correctness of maps and records relating to the boundary, now that they have been cleared up, and also notices the difficulty in deciding cases if they are not promptly dealt with. A long standing dispute between Plách and the Bashahr State was satisfactorily settled by the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu and Mr. Minniken, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who acted on behalf of the State. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa passed orders in the case of the dispute between Lakhanpur in Umballa and Bari in the Nálagarh State, which had been open for about fifty years, but the State refused to accept this order, and the case is now under consideration of Government on appeal. A report was made to the Financial Commissioner regarding the Sehun Májra-Gurdiálpura case between Karnál and the Nábha State, but the case was returned for further proceedings, and will, it is trusted, be disposed of during the present cold weather. Several other cases are still pending, but efforts are being made to decide them ; as for instance in Umballa, where Captain Parsons has had a careful precis of the files in 6 pending cases prepared, and will take them up immediately.

An account of the operations of the Himalaya Survey Party will be found in Appendix B. In addition to the Dera Gházi Khan-Baháwalpur boundary survey and the surveys performed by the Himalaya Party, no surveys in the plains took place except in connection with settlement operations and the colonisation of the Chenáb colony and the Chúnián rakhs, which

have been noticed elsewhere. The necessity of employing a professional surveyor on the Indus to check the boundary every two years has been pointed out, and in connection with this matter and the survey of river boundaries generally, and also with reference to special surveys such as those required in areas under colonisation, or in tracts like the Dera Ismail Khan Thal for canal projects, it is under consideration whether the professional Survey Party could not be more profitably employed in the plains than in the hills.

The introduction of a system of fixed boundaries on rivers has received further consideration during the year, and it has been found possible to take some practical action by making fixed the Dera Gházi Khan boundary with Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh. In Mooltan squares along the river are being laid out on 10 mile bases, and are being carried across the river to Baháwalpur and Muzaffargarh. This will greatly facilitate the working of a fixed boundary when one is decided on.

23. *Processes for collection of land revenue.*—The following table exhibits statistics relating to processes issued during the last three years :—

Year.	Writs.	Warrants.	Amount of talbana	
			Paid to peons.	Surplus credited to Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	29,459	14,813	9,737	22,287
1895-96	27,949	13,775	8,719	22,400
1896-97	27,218	13,619	10,398	20,237

These figures include, in addition to land revenue processes, processes issued principally on account of excise and canal revenue, income-tax, *takávi* and *tirni* dues. They were on the whole successful. The proportion of warrants to writs has slightly risen since last year, being now just over 50 per cent. instead of just under 49 per cent., but this is not unnatural in such a bad year. It would not have been extraordinary had the total number of processes increased. There is, however, a slight decrease. Consideration in collection has thus obviously been the rule, and this is in itself satisfactory. But it is a question whether a little less leniency would in some districts have been advisable. Thus, to take the Ráwalpindi Division, we have the following figures :—

Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	2,076	668
1896-97	2,266	733

There is a very slight increase in the present year, though the Division has four districts, Gujrát, Jhelum, Shahpur and Siálkot, where there has evidently been considerable backwardness in paying revenue, and where unsuspended balances are large. In Siálkot 902 writs and 480 warrants were, it is true, issued, but in Gujrát the numbers were 160 writs and 9 warrants only. In the former district suspensions may possibly not have been liberal enough: in the latter there clearly was not enough firmness in collection. As remarked before suspensions should be liberally granted, but what revenue it has been decided not to suspend should be firmly collected. This was what was done in most districts of the Delhi Division with excellent results. For that Division, as a whole, the figures of the last two years compare as follows :—

Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	3,653	2,556
1896-97	5,700	2,558

The increase occurred chiefly in Hissár, Rohtak and Karnál. In the Delhi district the increase was not proportionately so great as in the district just named, and the uncollected balance there is so large that it should either have been suspended or collected by the more rigorous use of processes. In a bad year even revenue-payers, who can well afford to pay their revenue, attempt to get off with suspensions, and it is not good policy to neglect the means we have of forcing them to pay. In the Jullundur Division all the districts were well off except Ferozepore and parts of Jullundur. The revenue-payers of most of this Division profited by the high prices. Moreover, under Colonel Massy's directions, great care was taken to see that processes were issued only on proved necessity. Excluding Ferozepore the totals for the rest of the Division are—

Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	2,292	1,136
1896-97	2,345	940

and this, though the writs issued in Jullundur were more than those of the previous year by 254 and the warrants by 90. In Ferozepore 753 writs and 398 warrants issued as compared with 649 writs and 416 warrants in 1895-96, and the district is one with a large unsuspended balance, which more vigour in collection might probably have reduced. The figures for the Lahore Division show a fall from 12,935 to 9,725 writs and from 8,046 to 7,208 warrants. This is not unsatisfactory considering that the percentage of revenue collections in the Division was generally good. In Lahore there was a large unsuspended balance; the number of writs and warrants issued was 459 and 995. In the other Divisions the figures were as follows:—

	Pesháwar.		*Deraját.*	
Processes issued in	Writs.	Warrants.	Writs.	Warrants.
1895-96	1,065	250	5,279	1,781
1896-97	1,024	251	4,503	1,533

The decrease in the Deraját is due chiefly to Dera Gházi Khan. In this district the number of processes fell from 1,262 writs and 551 warrants to 555 writs and 384 warrants. The collection of the revenue for Kharíf 1896 was deferred pending the orders of Government regarding the introduction from that harvest of the new assessment, and it was thought inadvisable to collect the new assessment by too free a use of processes. The result is a large unsuspended balance, but this was being collected when the year closed.

Processes were issued much more on the application of lambardárs than on the report of revenue officers. Lambardárs are yearly resorting more to coercion under the law as the sense of joint village responsibility is continually becoming weaker in the Punjab. As a rule lambardárs are efficient in their duty of collecting the revenue, but where they are too numerous and the *pachotra* accruing to each is small, they are men of little standing or influence and have little incentive to do their work properly. The system of joint lambardárs is, as pointed out by Mr. Connolly in the extract printed in the Appendix, apt to create friction, and if necessary the subject should be specially reported on.

The remarks of Colonel Hutchinson, Commissioner of Lahore, and of Colonel Massy, Commissioner of Jullundur, which are printed in the Appendix, point out the necessity of careful management in dealing with process-serving work. With a little care in this matter inconvenience to the people is minimised, the employment of too many process-servers is avoided, and the amount saved from the fees for credit to Government is increased. These remarks are important and should be carefully considered by all Deputy Commissioners. In Mooltan the number of process-servers employed is, according to the returns excessive, and a report on the subject is awaited.

24. *Revenue record rooms.*—The work of destroying useless papers in district offices is advancing. The arrears are largest in Ferozepore and Lahore where the files awaiting destruction amount to 5 lakhs and 2 lakhs, respectively. The work is also behind hand in Jullundur, Ludhiána, Mooltan, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi.

ERRATA.

In paragraph 24, line 14, page 45 of the Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September, 1897, *omit* "Lahore."

Owing to lack of funds little has been done during the year under report to secure better accommodation for records. Funds were allotted in the current year's budget for the conversion of the old treasury at Jullundur into a record room, but the work has apparently not yet been taken in hand. Minor improvements have been carried out in the record rooms of Jhang and Karnál. It is hoped that next year new record rooms will be built in Mooltan and Montgomery.

The copying agency system is now in force in all districts of the Punjab except Simla, Gujránwála and Hazára. New agencies were opened in Rohtak, Kángra, Lahore, Shahpur and Bannu during the year under report, and in all these districts except Bannu success is anticipated. Generally speaking, the agencies are found to be popular and remunerative. In Ludhiána proposals to construct a room for the inspection of records out of the balance to the credit of the agency fund have been sanctioned; and in Gurdáspur and Amritsar the cost of typewriters is similarly to be defrayed from the fund.

25. *Other matters.*—There is nothing to add to the remarks made in last year's report regarding the payment of revenue by money order and its payment without pre-audit. To allow zamíndárs to pay either by money order or without the *wásil báki navís'* pre-audit serves its purposes, and is convenient for many revenue payers, and that is all that can be expected. New rules for the lease of Government waste lands have been sanctioned, in accordance with the proposals referred to in paragraph 11 of His Honor's review of the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1895-96. Some amendments have been made in the rules under the Land Revenue Act. Of these the most important relate to the appointment of patwárís and headmen. Hereditary claims will in future give no right to an appointment as patwári. Headmen may now be dismissed if seriously in debt, and the heir of a headman dismissed for an offence may be passed over if he is affected by that offence. The conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for zaildárs and headmen have been further defined.

SECTION V.—TENANCY ACT.

26. *Enhancement of rent.*—Enhancement of rent suits occurred only in the same districts as last year, except that Shahpur which last year had one case had none this year. In the other districts, as rents are mostly paid in kind, or tenants have so strong a position that landlords cannot afford to do anything that would drive them away, no suits for enhancement are recorded. The total number of such suits for the Province decreased from 870 in 1895-96 to 779 in 1896-97, and the percentage of successful cases fell from 86 to 78. In some districts small decreases have been attributed to the reluctance of landlords to sue in times of scarcity. In other districts it has been conjectured that the scarcity has offered an opportunity for landlords to sue when their tenants would be in straitened circumstances and at a disadvantage in contesting claims. But the figures are so small when compared with the large number of tenancies in the Province that any rise and fall in them can hardly be ascribed to general causes. The most marked variations in most district figures can be attributed to special causes. Thus in Gurgáon the decrease from 103 to 6 cases is due to the fact that last year there was an outbreak of litigation in one village, Rundhi, while the amount of this class of litigation has now returned to its normal. In Hoshiárpur the increase took place in two or three villages only, where a number of test cases were instituted to determine the status of tenants which had not been recorded at settlement, and in connection with which there was some doubt as to the validity of agreements alleged by the tenants that the landlords had remitted all *málikána*. In Siálkot there was an increase from 331 to 386 cases, of which 87 per cent. were successful. The increase, as remarked last year, is the anticipated result of re-settlement. It does not, however, adequately show the number of cases in which rents are being enhanced, as numerous cases are still reported to be settled out of Court. In Gujrát the decrease from 60 to 13 is due to the fact that the increased litigation due to re-settlement has been worked off. In Gujránwála, besides the scarcity, the fact that tenants are being drawn off to the Chenáb colony is assigned as a reason for a decrease from 45 to 27 cases. This may be so, but with 12,000 occupancy

Statement No. XXX.

tenants in the district it is impossible to assign any special reason for the small variation.

Suits by occupancy tenants for a reduction of rent rose in number from 22 to 38, and reduction was granted in 19 cases as against 6 last year. These cases came chiefly from Gurgáon, where 17 were instituted all successfully, and Gujrát, where 12 cases are reported all unsuccessful. Lahore last year had 8 unsuccessful cases, but this year no cases occurred in the district.

27. *Ejectment of tenants.*—As in the case of suits for enhancement of rent the number of ejectment proceedings, relating both to occupancy tenants and to tenants without rights of occupancy, is so small in comparison with the total number of tenancies of each kind in the Punjab, that no general conclusions regarding the reasons for fluctuations in the figures can well be deduced from them. The only general conclusion that results from a consideration of the figures is the satisfactory one that the relations between landlords and tenants are remarkably good, in so far as their state is indicated by the infrequency with which recourse is had to the Courts.

Statement No. XXXI.

The figures for both 1895-96 and the present year indicate that a wrong procedure is often followed in ejectment cases. Thus in 1896-97 in Hissár, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Amritsar, the number of notices issued to occupancy tenants exceeds the number of applications for the issue of notices. But a separate application under Section 43 of the Tenancy Act should be required for each tenant on whom notice is served under Section 44 (1). One application should not be allowed to lump together several cases, in each of which separate notice should issue. Figures such as those for Hissár seem to show that the excess of notices over applications can hardly be due to the issue of separate notices to co-tenants on one application. These remarks apply more generally and more noticeably to notices issued on tenants-at-will. Further, in Gurdáspur, though only two notices issued to occupancy tenants, three ejectments were ordered, and ejectments were actually effected in four cases, though this is doubtful, as no land is said to have been affected. Again in Bannu five occupancy tenants would appear to have been ejected without any preliminary proceedings. Moreover, the number of ejectments of tenants-at-will should not exceed the total of columns 9, 10 and 13 of Statement XXXI. But it does so in Karnál, Jullundur and Amritsar.

The above remarks show that the figures we are now dealing with are not free from doubt. The attention of Collectors will be especially called to this matter for an explanation of what is doubtful, or the correction in future of mistakes in procedure or record which may now exist. In the following summary it has been necessary to take the figures as they are, and they probably indicate facts sufficiently for general purposes.

27 *(a)*. *Ejectment of occupancy tenants.*—Decrees for the ejectment of occupancy tenants under Section 39 of the Tenancy Act were granted in 2 cases only as compared with 15 cases in 1895-96 and 39 cases in 1894-95. Both the decrees of the present year were passed in Hissár. Under Sections 43 and 42 *(a)* of the Tenancy Act, 49 applications, as against 81 last year, were made. The largest numbers were made in Hoshiárpur (18), and Jullundur and Gurdáspur (9 each). The number of notices served was 112, exactly the same as last year, but they resulted in 35 ejectment orders instead of 16. The number however, of cases in which occupancy tenants were actually ejected fell from 26 to 21, though the area from which ejectments were made rose from 305 to 442 acres. This is so, if no area was affected by the ejectments in Gurdáspur.

Statement No. XXXI.

The subject of suits by landlords to set aside transfers of rights of occupancy (Statement No. XXVIII B, Serial No. 8) calls for some notice. In 1895-96 there were 427 such suits decided. Umballa, Ludhiána, Siálkot, Gujránwála and Hazára had about 20 each, Hissár and Jullundur had about 30 each, while Ráwalpindi had 37, Hoshiárpur 74 and Ferozepore 85. The figures for 1896-97 show that 507 such cases altogether were decided, the districts which contribute chiefly to this class of case being Ferozepore, 114, Hoshiárpur, 71, Jhelum, 48,

and Hissár, Jullundur, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, and Hazára, each with between 25 and 45 cases. In the extracts from district reports printed in the Appendix the special difficulty of dealing with these cases is pointed out when the transfer has been given effect to some time before the date of suit, and the implied consent of the landlord to it is pleaded In such cases the Financial Commissioner has recently held that if the landlord has ever consented to receive rent from the transferee, or if no rent has been paid, has known of the transfer and has expressed no disapproval of it for three years, he should be held to have acquiesced. The setting aside of a transfer does not, of course, directly benefit the landlord, as the tenant must be put into the same position as he had before the transfer, but it may be to the landlord's interests to refuse transfers, *e.g.*, when the transfer or is heirless. The transferee, however, is beginning to know that unless the landlord's consent has been secured he can be ejected at any moment without any claim to the tenant's right in land for any money advanced by him, and in this way the present provisions of the law act in preventing a tenant from borrowing money on his right of occupancy. It has been noticed that landlords are generally allowed to sue on payment of a stamp fee calculated upon the land revenue of the holding in question, whereas the stamp fee due should be calculated upon the value of the consideration for which the transfer was made.

27 *(b)*. The following table gives the chief figures for the past four years relating to ejectment proceedings against tenants who have no right of occupancy, *viz.* :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Number of ejectments. Decreed under Section 40, of tenant-at-will who has claimed occupancy rights but failed in his claim.	Number of ejectments. Decreed under Section 45 (6), of tenant holding for fixed term.	Number of ejectments. Ordered under section 45 (5), of tenant-at-will who has not claimed occupancy rights.	Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court. Number of cases.	Ejectments actually made under process of a Revenue Court. Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1893-94	18,825	80	1,425	5,358	5,106	36,673	866
1894-95	16,115	55	1,535	4,718	4,518	54,190	1,015
1895-96	20,546	140	1,680	5,626	5,573	56,896	1,378
1896-97	23,292	36	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043

The prevailing distress in most districts is alleged as the cause of an increase of ejectments, though, as Mr. Cunningham remarks, the distress should *primâ facie* rather have raised the value of tenants and prevented proceedings against them than the reverse. But tenants were unable to pay their full rents, and where there was demand for land it was, as pointed out in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur reports, to the landlords' interest to eject cash paying tenants and put in tenants whose rents being fixed as a share of the produce would allow their landlords to participate in the benefits of the present high prices. The principal fluctuations in district figures of ejectments actually made are as follows. They increased by about 94 per cent. in Gurdáspur, by about 50 per cent. in Gurgáon and Amritsar, by about 30 per cent. in Siálkot and about 16 per cent. in Hissár, while they decreased by about 16 per cent. in Gujrát and by 48 per cent. in Delhi. No special reasons are assigned. In Jhang 103 ejectments took place, as compared with none in the previous year, and 2 in 1894-95. The reason is that the land rented by the tenants concerned is coming within the influence of the Chenáb Canal. In Ferozepore matters remained much as last year, and 491 ejectments took place.

The remarks of the Deputy Commissioners of Umballa and Hoshiárpur, printed in the Appendix, again call attention to a matter that was noticed last year. In cases of mortgages in which the mortgagor is under the impression that he will be allowed to remain in possession mortgagees often secure their ejectment as tenants-at-will. More care in attesting mutations is one remedy for this evil which Collectors should insist on.

2,423 tenants out of 23,292 served with notices, or 10 per cent., claimed occupancy rights, and of the claimants 1,043, or 43 per cent., established their claims. Last year 3,058 claims were made and 1,378 established, being 15 per cent. of claims on notices, and 45 per cent. of claims which succeeded. The figures for the Delhi Division, excluding Umballa and Simla, show the greatest variations on last year. In the districts in question there were 664 claims in 1895-96, but only 341 in 1896-97. But whereas last year tenants succeeded in 166 or 24 per cent. of the claims made, this year the percentage of success with 140 decrees in their favour rose to 41. The figures for Hissár differ most from those of last year. Claims in that district fell from 316 to 141, and successful cases rose from 29 to 48. In the Jullundur Division claims and successful cases fell generally. Ferozepore was the district with the largest figures, recording 546 cases as compared with 674 in 1895-96, but the number and percentage of successful cases fell very largely in this district, being 537 or 79 per cent. in the former year, and 222 or 41 per cent. in the year under report. In the Lahore Division claims and successful cases fell slightly, except in Jhang, where 43 cases were instituted all successfully, as compared with 8 cases, all successful, in 1895-96. The Lahore Division had only 389 claims in all, less than the number in Ferozepore by itself. In the Ráwalpindi Division there was an increase of cases, except in Gujrát and Jhelum, though successful claims, on the whole, decreased except in Shahpur, where, however, the total number of cases was small. In Jhelum there were 225 claims (137 successful) in 1896-97 and 379 claims (141 successful) in 1895-96. Ejectment cases and consequently claims to occupancy rights in answer to notices are few in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions. Hazára had an increase from 38 to 85, the percentage of success being 26 in 1895-96 and 39 in 1896-97. Claims in Pesháwar decreased from 84 to 55, though of the less number more were successful—36 as compared with 32. About the same number of claims were made in Bannu in both years, but whereas 10 claims succeeded in 1895-96, 29 were decreed in favour of the tenants in 1896-97.

These figures do not show any tendency, as alleged, on the part of landlords to proceed against tenants during the scarcity in the expectation that they would not have means to carry on the proceedings to prove rights of occupancy. But it would appear probable that where scarcity was felt tenants were more reluctant than in ordinary years to go to the expense of contesting ejectment; and, as a rule, did not contest them unless they had a fairly strong case to go upon. An extract appended from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra calls attention to what appears to be a defect in the law. It is said that landlords, who have tenants paying rent in kind, only nominally effect the division of the produce by *batái* and leave their share with their tenants, and then claim it in the Civil Courts as a deposit instead of in the Revenue Courts as rent. Such cases would undoubtedly be more appropriately dealt with by the Revenue than by the Civil Courts, but it does not appear that the subject is one of sufficient importance to justify action being taken upon it. It would be well if Collectors in districts where *batái* rents are the rule would notice it in their reports next year.

The questions of reducing the period of limitation to one year for claims of arrears of produce rents has been noted among suggestions for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

SECTION VI.—OTHER ACTS.

28. *Northern India Canal Drainage Act.*—The year's results in canal irrigation have been noticed elsewhere. In this place it is necessary to notice only such canals as are connected with colonisation operations or are under the charge of Collectors. Attention is also invited to an extract from the

Karnál report in which Mr. Connolly notices the construction of the useful Sarsuti Canal at the expense of the District Board. The subject of water-logging due to canal irrigation in Shahpur, in Umballa and elsewhere has been noticed in the District reports, and is engaging the attention of the authorities.

28 *(a)*. *Chenáb Canal.*—Captain Popham Young's annual report on the Colonisation of the Chenáb Colony will be found in Appendix D, and shows that he is continuing the excellent work which he has so well commenced. The colonisation of the Rakh Branch is now practically complete. That of the Jhang Branch is proceeding satisfactorily, 117,162 acres having been allotted to settlers during the year. The selection of grantees for the whole area reserved for capitalists and yeomen was done by the Financial Commissioner during the year, the conditions for settlers having been approved by Government. Much useful work has been done in connection with the records and tenancy registers of the Colony, and the tenants have been carefully watched to see that they really do settle in their allotments. The Colonisation Officer has interested himself in improvements in the colony generally, and the whole tract is extremely prosperous. This has had a disturbing effect on tenants of neighbouring districts where conditions are harder, and as for the settlers themselves it is hoped that their present prosperity may not lead them to adopt habits of extravagance, which they may not be able to keep up when with more extended irrigation and normal prices they are not so well off as now. In the year 465,836 acres of irrigated crops were matured, and the total area of matured crops was 474,392 acres. These figures show a great increase over those of the previous year as follows :—

	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	119,307	1,909	168,875	20	288,182	1,929
1896-97	174,467	6,469	291,369	2,087	465,836	8,556

On the Rakh Branch the irrigation far exceeded the amount guaranteed, as the Colonisation Officer points out. The total receipts from water-rates, land revenue, cesses and *málikána* rose on the Rakh Branch from Rs. 12,85,023 to Rs. 17,62,736, while the Jhang Branch also yielded income for the first time this year to the extent of Rs. 1,114, making the total receipts in the colony Rs. 17,63,850. Work on the Gugera Branch is in a forward state, and in view of the early commencement of colonisation there, the Financial Commissioner has lately submitted proposals for the distribution of the available area among various classes of settlers.

28 *(b)*. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The settling of colonists continued during the year, though this is not particularly noticed in the District Report. The conditions for settlers were revised during the year with a view to make it obligatory on new settlers to build wells and divide their fields into compartments, and also in order to allow them to acquire rights of occupancy in their holdings. The canal was remarkably free of silt during the year, and having been lately cleared, irrigated more than last year in spite of the extreme lowness of the Rávi.

28 *(c)*. *Sohág-Pára.*—The area irrigated by this canal fell from 69,987 acres to 46,768 acres. The Ghark Gharkána Canal was taken over by the District Board of Montgomery during the year, and there appears to be scope for the extension of the management by the Board of other such *zamíndári* canals, where their owners are unable to combine and make the best of them.

28 *(d)*. *Shahnahr Canal.*—The irrigation from this canal in the Hoshiárpur district again increased. It amounted to 10,300 acres as compared with 8,252 acres in the previous year. The Government share of the income rose from Rs. 17,145 to Rs. 23,033. From this establishment charges are paid, and

expenditure on repairs which cost Rs. 5,651 as against Rs. 5,169 in 1895-96. The net income to Government was Rs. 17,382. The zamíndárs have agreed to pay half the cost of a new branch which is expected to be very profitable, and a proposal for the construction of this branch has accordingly been submitted by the Collector.

28 *(e)*. *Ferozepore Canals*.—As was anticipated last year the contraction of the area irrigated by these canals has been only temporary. The complaints regarding 'involuntary irrigation' which led to the issue of orders in December 1895, with the object of keeping water off the fields of those who did not desire it, have caused improvements in the distribution of the supply and a better control over it by the canal establishment. The supply has been strictly limited to those who demand water, and the result of this has been that *ábnoshes* generally are eager to apply for irrigation, not the least eager being those who were foremost in complaining about an excessive supply in 1895. The Daulatwah for instance, in 1895-96, on account of the absence of demand, performed no irrigation and was kept closed. In 1896-97 it irrigated 1,831 *ghumaos*. There have been similarly increases in the area irrigated by each one of the other canals, except the Fázilwah, with the result that the total area irrigated by all the canals has increased by 22,162 *ghumaos*, or 50 per cent., from 44,639 acres in 1895-96 to 66,801 acres in the year under report. The Fázilwah did badly because the river assumed a very unfavourable position at its head early in the irrigating season and the canal was silted up: a new and better head has however been found, and an improvement in the working of this canal is now expected. The flood level of the river was higher than in the last year, and this, with the want of rain and the discovery by the *ábnoshes* that they would not get water unless they asked for it, was the cause of the general increase of irrigation. The direct result of this increase was a decrease in the establishment rate, distributed among *ábnoshes*, from 6 annas per *ghumao* in 1895-96 to 4 annas in 1896-97, expenditure on repairs and improvements averaging 10 annas per *ghumao* being also collected from them according to the individual circumstances of each canal. An extension of the Aghawah was accomplished as a famine work in Tahsíls Moga and Zíra, but this was not completed in time to affect the irrigated area with which the present report is concerned. The credit of making this extension is due to Rái Maya Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who continued to ably manage the canals during the year, and whose good work has been specially commented on.

28 *(f)*. *The Barkat Ali Khan Canal* in Mooltan continued to do very badly. The Financial Commissioner thought that its successful working was hopeless and recommended its abandonment. But Government has decided to consider its improvement and retain it for further experience of its capabilities.

28 *(g)* *Kábul River Canal*.—Under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar, who was again ably assisted by Khán Bahádur Sheikh Sher Muhammad, the Kábul River Canal did even better than was anticipated last year. The expenditure on establishment, improvements and repairs amounted to Rs. 20,185, but in consequence of the application of differential rates on crops and the increase of the irrigated area from 22,716 acres to 23,313 acres, the income went up to Rs. 1,12,384. The net profit thus amounted to Rs. 92,199, or 20·6 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 4,47,497. The income from mills alone was Rs. 22,803, and was, as anticipated last year, sufficient to pay for the up-keep of the canal. Attention has been paid to the improvement of the banks, silt clearance, the construction and repair of syphons and culverts, and tree-planting. A new set of zilladárs' quarters has also been provided. The worst breach occurred on 26th September 1897, but it was repaired by 3rd October. The left canal and *nallah* bank were carried away near the Mallozai aqueduct and a wing wall was undermined in consequence of a rat-hole in the bank; the repairs cost Rs. 973. The extracts printed in the Appendix from a report by the Deputy Commissioner give details of the working of the canal. The future system of its management has been under consideration during the year, and it has been decided that while its revenue-management is to remain with the Deputy

Commissioner. its maintenance is to be supervised by the Executive Engineer, Swát River Canal, from the commencement of the next official year.

The profit of the year's working on the Michni-Dallazak and the Doaba Feeder Canals amounted to 22·5 per cent., but if the charges on account of the latter, which are paid by the District Board, are excluded from the calculation, the percentage is 25. The extracts from the Deputy Commissioner's report, printed below, show the difficulties under which these canals have been worked on account of excessive silting; and under the circumstances their working has been very satisfactory, the area irrigated by them having been 1,315 acres in Kharíf 1896 and 1,722 in Rabi 1897, or a total of 3,037 acres in the year.

The Shabkadar branch was completed in time to irrigate for Kharíf 1897 but not in time to affect the figures for the year under report.

28 (*h*). It was decided during the year to colonise with peasant settlers, on the lines followed in the Chenáb Colony, an area of about 36,700 acres in Lahore. This land formed part of certain Government rakhs in the Chúnián tahsíl, and was brought under irrigation from the Vahn and Handal Rájbahás of the Bári Doáb Canal. Mr. E. R. Abbott, Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to carry out the orders of Government, and the lands to be colonised were laid out in squares and demarcated into villages under his directions. Act III of 1893 was applied to them, and a Statement of conditions of grant was sanctioned by Government. Grants were limited ordinarily to 1 square, 22·96 acres in area, and in no case were to exceed 2 squares, colonists being drawn, except with the special sanction of the Financial Commissioner, from the Lahore District. One-fifth of the squares in each *mauza* are to remain unallotted to start with as a reserve, and will be allotted later on if necessary. Initial remissions of all charges for the first year and of half charges for the second year of each tenancy were sanctioned. The charges to be paid were fixed at 5 annas per annum per acre land revenue, 6 annas per acre on 50 per cent. of each holding *nahri parta*, and cesses on land revenue and *nahri parta* at the rate obtaining in the Lahore district. Occupiers' rates are also due at the general Bári Doáb Canal rates and *málikána*, which commencing at 8 annas per acre per annum in the third year of each tenancy will be increased after 3 years to Re. 1 per acre per annum and after 10 years to Rs. 2 per acre per annum. After 5 years, if he has complied with all the conditions, each tenant will be entitled to occupancy rights.

29. *Land Acquisition Act.*—During the year under report a total area of 5,832 acres was permanently acquired for Government at a cost of Rs. 3,45,399, which gives an average rate of Rs. 59 per acre. Out of the total 2,357 acres were acquired for canals and 2,953 acres for railways. Land acquired for railways costs more than land acquired for canals, the average price for railway land being Rs. 68 per acre as against an average of Rs. 37 per acre for canal land. A total area of 529 acres was taken up temporarily at a cost of Rs. 7,420, or Rs. 14 per acre.

Statement No. XXIV.

The oldest pending case is the Dera Gházi Khan case which has been referred to in previous reports. The returns of Hissár, Gurgáon, Mooltan, Ráwalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan all show cases dating from 1895 as still undecided.

The registers of railway lands prescribed in paragraph L of Revenue Circular No. 54 are gradually being checked and corrected. In Ráwalpindi, however, nothing has yet been done, and the Financial Commissioner has under consideration a proposal to place an officer on special duty for this work.

The payment of small sums of compensation by money order has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the necessary arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department.

The Financial Commissioner is at present revising Circular No. 54, and it is hoped that a new consolidated circular will be issued during the present year.

30. *Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884).*—At the beginning of the agricultural year under report the Financial Commissioner had no balance in hand out of the allotments made to him for *takávi* loans during that part of the financial year 1896-97, which fell within the preceding agricultural year (1895-96).

Statements No. XXVI and No. XXVII.

The following grants were made to the Financial Commissioner during the year under report:—

(1). 4th November 1896 ... ... 3 lakhs under both Acts.
(2). 2nd April 1897 ... ... 5 do. Act XII of 1884.
(3). 21st June 1897 ... ... 10 do. do.

These various grants were allotted by the Financial Commissioner to Commissioners as follows:—

Grant (1)—

	Rs.
Delhi	60,000 for seed and cattle.
Jullundur	10,000 for seed. 3,000 for wells. 7,000, Act XIX of 1883.
Ráwalpindi	80,000 for seed. 30,300 for cattle and seed.
Pesháwar	30,000 for seed and cattle.
Deraját	35,000 for seed. 4,600 for cattle. 3,000 for seed and cattle. 4,000 for wells. 1,500 for fodder.

All these allotments (amounting to Rs. 2,68,400) were made during the season of rabi sowings. The balance of the Financial Commissioner's allotment of Rs. 3,00,000 lapsed at the close of the financial year.

Grant (2)—

	Rs.
Delhi	1,50,000
Jullundur	50,000
Lahore	1,00,000
Ráwalpindi	1,10,000
Pesháwar	22,000
Deraját	50,000

The balance of Rs. 18,000 was kept in reserve.

Grant (3)—

	Rs.
Delhi	4,70,000
Jullundur	70,000
Lahore	1,00,000
Ráwalpindi	1,20,000
Deraját	80,000

The balance of Rs. 1,60,000 was kept by the Financial Commissioner in reserve in case of unforeseen demands. Rs. 4,000 were subsequently allotted to Hazára and Rs. 21,000 to the Deraját. Thus the total allotments made to Commissioners during the year aggregated Rs. 16,15,400. This is exclusive of Rs. 1,80,000 allotted on November 4th, 1896, for advances to colonists on the Chenáb Canal to meet the cost of water-courses, survey, &c.

The advances actually made by Deputy Commissioners to agriculturists were—taking the figures of Statement No. XXVI—as follows:—

	Rs.
Under Act XII of 1884	7,65,564
Under Act XIX of 1883	2,22,149

As explained in paragraph 31 (*b*) the figures shown against Act XII of 1884 do not represent the actual facts but are short of the mark by about Rs. 3,50,000.

During the year correspondence has taken place between the Punjab Government and the Government of India as to whether the present system of making *takávi* advances to settlers on the Chenáb Canal to enable them to meet the initial expenditure laid upon them to meet the cost of surveys, water-courses should be continued or not. The Government of India, in their letter No. 4821 of 3rd November 1897, have sanctioned the continuance of the present system on the Chenáb Canal, but have desired that the system should not be extended to other cases.

As usual the accounts of the Revenue Department have been compared with those of the Accountant-General, and the discrepancies are being reconciled.

31 *(a)*. *Land Improvement Loans Act* (*XIX of* 1883).—During the months of October, November and December 1896 the Financial Commissioner found it necessary, owing to the scantiness of the funds at his disposal and to the urgent demands for money for loans under Act XII of 1884, to restrict the amounts available for loans under Act XIX of 1883. Subsequently by the orders of the Government of India contained in Circular No. $\frac{11}{27-1}$F. of 8th February 1897 loans for ordinary land improvements other than those made in tracts in which relief was required, were forbidden.

These orders were, however, partially modified by Government of India letter No. $\frac{1580}{225-2}$ of 14th July 1897, which allowed the payment of instalments of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act sanctioned prior to the issue of the orders contained in the Circular of 8th February 1897. This, however, was a small matter, and the general result has been that most of the applications presented for loans under Act XIX of 1883 have had to be refused. It is true the figures in Statement No. XXVI shew advances of Rs. 2,22,149 as against Rs. 1,89,706 in 1895-96. Most of these advances were, however, made on the Chenáb Canal, and were not true advances for land improvement.

The number of new wells constructed with the help of *takávi* was 14 in Rohtak, 28 in Jullundur, 18 in Ferozepore, 55 in Mooltan, 13 in Montgomery, 23 in Lahore, 47 in Siálkot, 18 in Gujrát, 17 in Ráwalpindi, and 11 in Muzaffargarh. In other districts the number constructed was small. In all 231 new wells were made and 50 old wells repaired with the aid of *takávi*. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-six new wells were constructed and 1,437 old wells repaired at private expense. These latter figures show an increase on those of last year due no doubt to the efforts made by zamíndárs to make good by artificial irrigation the deficiency in the rainfall. Nine hundred and seventy-eight protective *pattás* were granted.

As was to be expected arrears of repayments of loans have increased. The following are the largest arrears:—

	Rs.
Ferozepore	3,095
Lahore	6,965
Siálkot	6,170
Gujrát	1,906
Shahpur	1,517
Jhelum	1,414
Pesháwar	1,078

31 *(b)*. *Agriculturists Loans Act* (*XII of* 1884).—Prior to the year 1895-96 loans under this Act were trifling in amount averaging only 69,456 for the three years 1892-93—1894-95. Last year the amount rose to Rs. 2,18,251 and in the present year to about 11¼ lakhs. It is unfortunate that the figures in Statement No. XXVI do not correctly show the real amount of the advances made. Owing to the non-adjustment of the accounts of the Hissár district advances actually made for the kharíf sowings have been shown against the month of December and so fall outside the year under report though actually made within that year. The actual amount advanced in Hissár during the year was, as far as can be ascertained, Rs. 4,41,510, and not Rs. 88,961, the amount shown in Statement No. XXVI. This brings up the provincial total from Rs. 7,65,564 shown in the statement to Rs. 11,18,113.

The following are the districts in which the largest advances were made:—

	Rs.
Hissár	4,41,510
Delhi	30,896
Karnál	32,782
Ferozepore	56,171
Lahore...	50,345
Siálkot	77,776
Gujránwála	31,520
Jhelum	53,248
Ráwalpindi	35,108
Dera Ismail Khan	53,099

The cause of the increase in loans under this head is of course the widespread scarcity which has been described in preceding paragraphs of this report. Plough-cattle died in large numbers and had to be replaced at a time when the zamíndár's credit was bad and loans from baniás were only to be had at exorbitant interest: seed grain was scarce and dear—even an inferior grain like *bájra* rising as high as 5 sérs to the rupee at sowing time—and the small landholder and tenant had no money with which to buy. The necessity of Government taking upon itself the part which is usually undertaken by the bania in ordinary seasons was early recognized, and liberal advances were made possible by the large additional allotment of 13 lakhs of rupees made during the year. One of the reasons why in ordinary years loans from Government are only sparingly asked for is no doubt the knowledge that, owing to the scantiness of funds, it is very doubtful whether an advance even if asked for will be granted. During the present year this reason was removed, and it was well known that funds were available to meet all reasonable demands. This knowledge also gave Deputy Commissioners a greater interest in the work and permitted them to make special arrangements for the speedy and easy advance of money which are impracticable in years when there is only a pittance to be doled out. As will be seen from the extracts from the District Reports of Hissár, Delhi, and Umballa. The advances in those districts were made to zamíndárs on the spot, and the usual delay and trouble of frequent journeys to the tahsíl were avoided. The same plan was probably followed in other districts also. At the same time due precautions were taken that loans should not be made except on sufficient security, should not be devoted to purposes other than those for which they were granted, and that the money should not be given except at seasons when seed could profitably be sown and cattle could be bought with some hope of their finding sufficient fodder. To secure these ends several circulars were issued from this office. By Circular No. 388 of 22nd October 1896 it was pointed out that loans should not be given for the purchase of food or to take the place of famine relief; that money for purchase of seed should be given only in tracts where it had been ascertained that sowings were practicable; and that loans for cattle should be granted only if fodder was available, and if the cattle could be purchased in time to allow of ploughings being completed. This circular at the same time allowed Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsíldárs to advance small loans on their own authority, subject only to formal sanction by the Deputy Commissioner. Circular letter No. 2450 of 5th May 1897, directed that lists of persons requiring help under Act XII of 1884, or from charitable funds should be prepared at once, and added that only persons who had no credit and could not borrow under the Land Agriculturists Loans Act should be entered as entitled to free gifts.

Generally speaking these instructions were carried out by Deputy Commissioners with zeal and care. In Hissár over 4 lakhs of rupees were advanced for the kharíf sowings, and the result was that the harvest in that district was the largest ever reaped. In nearly every district the plentiful crop, which has been secured, was in large part sown with *tákavi* loans. At the same time the reports show that in some districts full advantage was not taken of the plentiful supply of money. In Ludhiána, whilst 656 applications were made for loans for seed and cattle, only 413 were granted. Insufficiency of

credit could be the only reason for refusing such loans in a year like that which has just passed, and insufficiency of credit would entitle the applicant to an advance from charitable funds. The figures, however, show that at most only a few of those to whom loans were refused were allowed grants from charitable funds. Again in the District Report from Jhang the following sentence occurs :—"Large advances under this head (*i. e.*, Act XII of 1884) would have been made, had not the relief fund contributed Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of well and plough cattle." Here charitable relief has been allowed to usurp the place of Government loans and to become a substitute for them instead of a supplement to them.

On the whole however it may be said that *takávi* loans materially contributed to save the Province from a continuance of scarcity, have enabled many hundreds of zamíndárs to keep out of the clutches of the money-lender, and have for the future taught the people generally that in times of distress they may look to Government for help and not be disappointed.

Arrears of repayments have naturally risen greatly and now amount to Rs. 87,637 as against Rs. 8,039 at the end of last year. The districts showing the largest arrears are: Lahore, Rs. 24,502; Siálkot, Rs. 14,352; and Jhelum, Rs. 13,555. Hissár, Rohtak, Delhi, Karnál, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Kohát also show amounts of over Rs. 1,000 in arrear.

32. *Indian Forests Act* (*VII of* 1878).—The settlement of the *khálsa* forests in Kángra was sanctioned during the year, but the *jágír* forests still remain to be dealt with. The Shahpur rakhs, which had before been under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, were made into a Forest Division, and placed under the charge of a Deputy Conservator. Orders on Mr. Wilson's report on the settlement of the Salt Range rakhs were received after the year closed, and the report on the other rakhs has been received and is under the Financial Commissioner's consideration. Some difficulties have been experienced, as noted in the extract from the Deputy Commissioner's report printed in the Appendix, regarding the management of grazing without the intervention of Khatri middlemen. It is to be regretted that the attempt to deal directly with the zamíndárs has temporarily failed. The difficulties in the matter will doubtless be evercome, but it is to be noticed that the Commissioner does not regard the system of middlemen as altogether bad. The future management of the Khwárá and Zíra forests formed the subject of a careful joint report by Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Hoghton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, but this has not yet been submitted to Government as further information is being called for. The report on forest fires referred to in last year's report was forwarded to Government. In Hazára the decrease in fires during the year has been due to fortuitous causes, but it has been decided to adopt a policy of concession with regulated firings as a preventative of fires in future. As to Kángra the Financial Commissioner has advised that the effects of the recent settlement should be observed before further action is taken. The case of Ráwalpindi remains for disposal as no report has yet been received from the Commissioner. A grass rakh for the cavalry regiment at Dera Gházi Khan was set apart in the Cháhi rakhs.

33. *Business returns.*—The number of cases disposed of by Revenue Officers during the last three years was as follows :—

Statements Nos. XXVIII A, B, and C.

Year.	Civil and Criminal cases.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total.
1894-95	140,428	34,083	135,994	310,505
1895-96	141,484	37,819	152,467	328,576
1896-97	147,511	37,004	174,257	358,772

Case work was thus a good deal heavier than in the preceding year, and as far as revenue cases are concerned the districts which show the principal increases are Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. In Pesháwar the settlement has closed, and so there has been a large decrease because of the cessation of cases relating to the distribution of revenue over holdings and other subjects connected with assessment. There has been a considerable decrease in Mooltan, which is unexplained. In other districts, except Gurdáspur, where the cause of increase is chiefly nominal certain figures having been omitted from last year's returns by mistake, the principal causes of variation are shown by Statement No. XXVIII B to have been in the following classes of cases, excluding cases regarding tenants, writs and processes which have been separately considered, *viz.* :—

	Number of cases.	
Cases concerning—	1895-96.	1896-97.
Adjustment, suspension or remission of rent	3	583
Suspension of land revenue	2,140	6,309
Remission of land revenue	785	532
Boundaries and survey marks	4,208	4,465
Other matters under the Land Revenue Act	12,281	13,738
Takávi for improvements	1,577	5,656
Do. relief	7,529	22,384
Income-tax	12,153	13,449

All these variations except those relating to boundaries and survey marks are directly due to the famine and scarcity. Boundary cases have increased chiefly in Jhang, where the Deputy Commissioner is systematically checking the condition of boundary marks. But in addition to the kinds of cases noted above the scarcity caused very heavy work, in particular districts like Hissár especially, in connection with test works, famine relief works, land acquisition for relief works, the distribution of gratuitous charitable relief and the like, while in many districts additional work was also thrown on to Revenue Officers in connection with the military expeditions on the frontier for which transport had to be collected and other arrangements had to be made with the assistance of the Civil authorities. Famine, scarcity and the military operations have taken up so much time that disposals have not altogether kept pace with institutions. But pending files contain chiefly cases concerning income-tax, partitions, the collection of revenue, the rectification of boundary marks and heavy cases which take time and require local inspections such as applications for reduction in assessment. On the whole, considering the strain under which work had to be performed, the results of the year cannot be regarded as anything but satisfactory.

33 *(a)*. *Appellate work.*—The appellate work disposed of by Collectors in the year under report and the two preceding years compare as under :—

Year.	Revenue judicial appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1894-95	2,916	1,485	4,401
1895-96	3,117	1,503	4,620
1896-97	3,235	1,529	4,764

There is a gradual increase during the three years, but the increase is not very great. The average number of revenue judicial appeals per district was 104, but to make up this average Simla contributed one case only, while Jhelum contributed 341 and Ferozepore (366), Siálkot (183), Hoshiárpur (172), Hissár (156), and Lahore (151), all had over 150 cases, while Amritsar had 145. In five districts besides Simla the total number of such appeals was under 40, being lowest in Kohát (25) and Muzaffargarh (19).

The arithmetical average per district of revenue executive appeals is 50, but only eleven districts had 50 or more cases. The highest returns are from Umballa (132), Jhelum (130), Jullundur (132) and Ráwalpindi (120).

The average of success fell from about 23 last year to 22 in revenue judicial appeals, and from 39 to 35 in revenue executive appeals. In Delhi, Jhang and Montgomery only 3, 5 and 2 appeals succeeded, out of 70, 57 and 31 institutions. The percentages of successful revenue executive appeals were 50 or over in Dera Gházi Khan, Ráwalpindi and Hazára.

The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows :—

Year.	Revenue Court appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.	Total.
1894-95	737	2,685	3,422
1895-96	462	2,874	3,336
1896-97	597	2,609	3,206

The greater number of the revenue court appeals were decided by the Commissioners of Delhi (108), Jullundur (140) and Ráwalpindi (202), and the Commissioners of Ráwalpindi (822) and Jullundur (615), also had the heaviest work in revenue executive appeals, together with the Commissioner of Lahore (520).

The average of success last year was 31 per cent. in revenue court appeals, and 22 per cent. in revenue case appeals. This year it fell to 17 in the former and rose to 24 in the latter.

The Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, was invested with the powers of a Commissioner to dispose of certain classes of cases connected with settlement proceedings, and decided 21 revenue executive appeals, none of which was accepted.

The Statement below gives figures relating to the appellate work of the Financial Commissioner for the last three years—

Year.	Revenue Court cases.		Revenue Officers' cases.	
	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
1894-95	70	593	113	324
1895-96	22	575	90	306
1896-97	21	560	71	317

The Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, was invested with the powers of a Financial Commissioner to decide certain cases which the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz was unavoidably unable to dispose of; and in the above figures are included 5 appeals and 81 revisions disposed of by him. Only 3 revenue court appeals and 2 revenue executive appeals were successful. In revision about 4 per cent. of revenue court applications and 8 per cent. of revenue executive applications succeeded.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Local rate.*—The balance due on account of former years was Rs. 1,21,827, and the demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,95,758. Out of this, total demand of Rs. 31,17,585, Rs. 27,51,820 were collected, Rs. 13,875 were remitted, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,51,890. Of this Rs. 63,444 on account of former years and Rs. 2,61,727 on account of 1896-97 is shown as recoverable and is under suspension in consequence of the suspensions of land revenue which it was found necessary to make. The reasons already given for differences in the district land revenue demands, as compared with last year, and for remissions and suspensions of land revenue, explain differences and suspensions and remissions on account of local rate.

Statement No. XXI.

35. *Government litigation.*—Statement No. XXXVI shews that Government was a party to 61 suits during the year. Of these 32 were decided for Government, 4 were compromised, 2 were withdrawn by the opposite parties, 1 was decided partly against Government and 22 were pending at the end of the year. Of the total number 38 were original suits, of which 20 were decided in favour of Government and 1 partly against Government: the rest were compromised, withdrawn, or are still pending. Of the 23 appeal and revision cases, 12 were decided in favour of Government and none against Government. Appendix A shows the amount of litigation conducted by the Government Advocate and his Junior. They carried through 27 original suits and 23 appeal and revision cases. Of the original cases 15 were successful, 3 were compromised, 1 decided partly against Government, and the rest are still pending. Of the appeals, &c., 12 were decided for Government, 1 was compromised and 10 were pending at the close of the year. The results of Government litigation were therefore satisfactory. Three hundred and forty-seven references were made to the Government Advocate during the year, being 21 less than the average for the past five years.

Statement XXXVII shows that realizations by Government of amounts due under decrees are not altogether satisfactory. Of a total of Rs. 8,968 due to Government, only Rs. 2,646 were realized. Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Robinson held the posts of Government Advocate and Junior Government Advocate, respectively, throughout the year.

36. *Tours of Commissioners.*—Mr. R. Clarke held charge of the Delhi Division during the whole year. He visited every district in his Division, and including the time he halted at Simla was on tour for 191 days.

Colonel Massy was Commissioner of Jullundur, except for the period between 7th April 1897 to 30th September 1897, when he took leave, and Mr. T. Gordon Walker officiated for him. Colonel Massy spent 100 days on tour, and Mr. Walker spent 52, and every head-quarters office and treasury and every tahsíl office and treasury in the Division was inspected. The five Native States with which the Commissioner is connected were also all visited.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, who remained in charge of the Lahore Division during the year, spent 104 days on tour. He inspected the head-quarters and several tahsíls in every district, and he also visited the Chamba State.

From 1st October to 3rd November 1896, Mr. M. L. Dames was Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division, and he was then succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. Thorburn, who, however, on 2nd March 1897, gave over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery till 6th of April when he returned from special duty to the Commissionership, which he retained for the rest of the year. Mr. Dames toured for 17 days and Mr. Thorburn for 23 days, and all the districts of the Division were visited.

Mr. Merk, C.S.I., was Commissioner of Pesháwar at the beginning of the year and up till 8th April 1897. He was then relieved by Mr. Udny, (now Sir Richard Udny, K.C.S.I.) who held charge of the Division up to the end of September 1897. One hundred and thirty-eight days were spent on tour by these officers, who

visited various places in all the three districts of the Division, Sir R. Udny having also been considerably occupied with political business in connection with disturbances on the frontier.

Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S.I., continued to hold charge of the Deraját during the whole of the year. He was on tour for 108 days, and visited every district in his Division, and also went into the Tochi Valley on political business in connection with the Madda Khel outbreak.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery was Settlement Commissioner from 7th April 1897 to the end of the year. He toured for 25 days, and visited Montgomery, Multán, Jhelum, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Lyallpur to consult with the Settlement Officers and the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb colony; and he also toured through the Dipálpur tahsíl of Montgomery before reviewing the Assessment Report of that tahsíl.

37. *District Reports.*—The more important passages of the District Reports have been extracted and printed in the Appendix. The Financial Commissioner does not think it necessary to submit any report specially for the perusal of Government, but desires to mention as being the best and most carefully prepared the reports by Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, Major Egerton, Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot, Mr. Diack, Settlement Officer, Dera Gházi Khan, Major Inglis, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur, Mr. Maclagan, Settlement Officer, Multán, and Mr. Rose, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána. The remarks of Colonel Massy and Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., among Commissioners, are all of weight and well-considered.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT COLLECTORS' REPORTS.

PART I.

RAINFALL AND HARVEST.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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It appears from the returns of average rainfall of the past 25 years that an aggregate of 15 inches in the year, if well distributed in time, is sufficient to mature an average crop. During the present year the rainfall was far below the average, except in Bhiwáni, where the total quantity which fell was sufficient in places, but was generally speaking ill distributed in place and time. In June rainfall was too scanty to admit of large kharíf sowings. In July, when fairly good showers came, a large area was sown, but the rain ceased in the latter part of August and held off the whole of September, so that crops sown mostly dried up.

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As regards the rabi harvest, this is of less general importance in Hissár than in most districts. There were slight showers of rain from October to December and a small area was sown. But the rainfall of the next five months was extremely scanty, so that the crops sown mostly failed to come to maturity. Nearly 82 per cent. of the area sown so failed.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN F. C. BEADON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The following figures show the total rainfall by tahsíls during the year under report and the previous year :—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
Tahsíl Rohtak	9·97	13·20
„ Jhajjar	12·46	16·69
„ Gohána	11·57	13·56
„ Sámpla	11·36	18·33

It was noticed in the last annual report that the rainfall in 1895-96 was scanty and unevenly distributed, and the above figures show that in the year under report matters were considerably worse. The summer rains were insufficient and in places failed altogether, so that the kharíf crop on *bárání* lands was very indifferent.

Not only was there an indifferent kharíf harvest, but there was practically no rain at the time when it was required for the rabi sowings and the winter rains were scanty. Thus the indifferent kharíf was followed by a total failure of the rabi harvest on unirrigated land.

During this year of drought every endeavour was made to make the most of irrigated land, but the crops suffered to some extent from hot winds, and in some cases the wells were affected by the failure of the rains.

The area brought under the plough during the year under report as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	441,600	416,117
Rabi	106,893	175,463

The outturn of the harvests during the year under report may be described as follows :—

(1) *Kharif*—
Unirrigated area ... ... 8 annas.
Irrigated area ... ... 12 ,,

(2) *Rabi*—
Unirrigated area practically ... ... Nil.
Irrigated area ... ... 14 annas.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN A. E. BARTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Except in Punhána and Sháhjahánpur there were slight showers at the middle of May all over the district. These were, however, insufficient to permit kharíf sowings on rain lands but were adequate enough to open agricultural operations on irrigated area. After this for about a fortnight not a drop of rain fell in any part of the district, but from 3rd to 6th June there were ill-distributed rains here and there. Jatusána, Sháhjahánpur and Rewári in Rewári tahsil, Hodal and Palwal in Palwal tahsíl; Nuh and Punhána in Nuh and Firozpur tahsíls, respectively, had sufficient rain to commence kharíf sowings; in other places there was either no rain or where it rained it was inadequate. This was again followed by a cessation, though occasionally there were slight and scanty showers here and there. On 28th and 29th June again there were good showers, but the distribution was again irregular; so that, practically speaking, the kharíf general rains were not received till the middle of July. The local showers received in May and June encouraged the zamíndárs to sow a much larger area, and the rains received at intervals allowed them sufficient time to push on sowings.

When the kharíf rains actually came in July, they were unusually heavy and came in torrents and the Dahri area in Nuh and Firozpur was flooded, and there was some damage to the crops in that tract, which was more than fully compensated in rabi. The abrupt closure of the monsoon as also the prolonged drought from the middle of August to the end of November caused a total absence of the extremely important September (Bhádon) rains, which injured the kharíf crops considerably, and a large area sown had failed entirely.

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DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The rainfall was somewhat similar to that of 1895-96. The fall in June was favourable to good sowings, and the rains up to the middle of August were very favourable to a good crop, their characteristic being heavy showers with intervals of sunshine. From the middle of August, however, the prospects began to fall away. There was not only no heavy rain after the 7th of August, but the latter end of that month and the beginning of September was marked by hot dry winds preventing in many parts the grain from maturing. The result was that the outturn was considerably below average.

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UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall was badly below average. The average for the six tahsíls was 25 inches. The district average is accepted as about 35.

The monsoon broke in June, but during the June-September period the tahsíls showed figures of 18, 18, 22, 25, 23 and 21 instead of the average 24, 33, 30, 32, 25 and 24. Jagádhri and Naráingarh get on an average the most rain, but instead of 33 and 32 (averages for this period) they got only 18 and 25. But what was worse, the monsoon ended abruptly in the first week of September. Half an inch was the most rain any tahsíl received in that month. The rabi sowings were, therefore, shut out. They were very belated, one fall much taken advantage of being as late as the 28th December. Some falls in January and February averted a dead failure of the rabi; but, taken as a whole, the harvest was considered a 5 or 6-anna one on rain lands. The kharíf was not so bad.

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KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The rainfall of the district during 1896-97 was much less than that in 1895-96 and much below the average as will appear from the following figures:—

Year.	Karnál.	Pánipat.	Kaithal.	Rajaund.	Guhla.
1895-96	32·14	25·92	15·66	12·17	23·61
1896-97	18·26	12·98	10·72	10·89	20·97
Difference	—13·88	—12·94	—4·94	—1·28	—2·64
Average	29·72	23·05	18·19	...	...

The first burst of the monsoon took place at Karnál towards the end of June, though there had been isolated showers earlier in the month. The rainfall was generally sufficient for starting agricultural operations in Pánipat and in most of the Karnál tahsíl and the Guhla sub-tahsíl, but in the Kaithal tahsíl and western parts of Karnál it was altogether inadequate.

In July the rainfall was scanty and much below the average. Only slight and sporadic showers were received up to the 15th of the month, and although there was a general rainfall on the 16th and 17th, that, too, was very small in amount, while the subsequent showers that fell here and there up to the 30th were again very unsatisfactory everywhere. On the 31st of July there was a good rainfall throughout which enabled the first sowings to be made in the Nardak tract, but the rainfall during the next month was very indifferent. In part of the Karnál tahsíl and Pánipat good rain fell on the 20th—22nd August, particularly in the Khádir, but then a fierce west wind started and lasted until well into the month of October, and the critical month of September passed without any rain worthy of the name falling. The kharíf in *báráni* land rapidly withered up and all hope of sowing gram, the staple of the tract, vanished.

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With such a monsoon the natural results followed. The scantiness of rains, especially in the month of July, caused a great contraction of kharíf sowings on unirrigated lands, which had been commenced rather favourably in June, while their entire cessation at the end of August not only seriously injured the little kharíf (especially *báráni*) that had been sown but also greatly affected the ploughings for rabi, which were consequently made to a very limited extent on *báráni* lands.

The second period of rainfall, *viz.*, October to December, was then practically dry and consequently very little rabi could be sown on unirrigated lands, but for the Nardak tract all hope vanished when September passed, as with that tract it is a case of gram or nothing.

The third period of winter rains was, however, a little better. The rainfall at the end of December enabled zamíndárs to sow more barley and *massar* in several places, while

the subsequent showers in January and February and March proved more or less beneficial to the standing crops, which were at least saved from more serious injury. Thus the crops on *bárani* lands were again considerably below the average, the former by 61 per cent. as regards the area, and the latter by 93. This deficiency was, however, made up, as in last year, to some extent by large sowings on irrigated areas, on which the crops were 86 per cent. above the average in the kharíf and 74 per cent. in the rabi.

The result was that the kharíf harvest as a whole was only a 10-anna one, and the rabi 8.

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HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The result was that the kharíf crops withered, and although large areas were sown with maize and *chari*, the amount of *kharába* was 32 per cent. more than in 1895. The kharíf of 1896 was an average kharíf against the excellent kharíf of 1895. The Bet circles had full crops, and Sirwál also had good crops, but the Rakar circles suffered to some extent, and Kandi circles severely.

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MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Settlement Officer*).

Taking the average rainfall at about 6 inches, the year 1895-96 was a little above normal in the matter of rain, the year 1896-97, on the other hand, received about half the normal amount of rain. The damage caused was not perhaps so much as the above would lead us to suppose, for in parts of the district the summer rain though small was timely and the amount received in the quarter November-December, though quite insignificant, was more than that received in the same quarter last year and had a decidedly beneficial effect on the rabi. The area of unirrigated crops fell by about 10 per cent. below last year's figures, but very little of this area is dependent on rain, and the falling-off is due as much to a failure in *sailáb* as to a failure in rainfall. The kharíf harvest of the district though larger in area was poorer in quality than last year, whereas the rabi harvest though smaller in area produced generally speaking a very heavy crop especially in wheat. The scanty rainfall was felt most severely in the matter of fodder, for the grass supply of the district is dependent almost entirely on the rain. The distress in this respect was perhaps most marked in the Rávi villages of Kabírwála, which during the winter were nearly deserted.

(*Remarks by* LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Settlement Commissioner*).

This district is more dependent on river *sailáb* and on the flow of the inundation canals than on rain. But rain helps the crops and makes the work of the well cattle less while it provides them with more fodder. The rainfall was on the whole deficient, but the deficiency did not cause as much loss as might have been expected.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The kharíf crop was abundant and *jowár* and *bájra* was largely sown with the July and August rains in the Kerána Bár of the Chiniot tahsíl, but owing to very poor and scanty rainfall in September the crops dried up in the south-west portion of the Bár and in many other places in the district, and about 5,069 acres were turned as *kharába*.

The kharíf crop on the whole was an average one.

The winter rains were almost a failure. From September to the middle of March it was very scanty indeed.

	District average.
September	0·42
October	0·31
November	0·06
December	0·04
January	0·48
February	0·33

Owing to the failure of rains in the month of September and the poor rainfall in August there was a great falling-off in the unirrigated cultivated area in rabi, *viz.*, 5,855 acres, otherwise the rabi harvest was abundant and a successful one both as regards quality and outturn. There was an increase of 79,420 acres in the irrigated area on account of the increased irrigation from Chenáb Canal.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., C.S. *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

The rainfall was the lowest on record for five years; in fact in each of the past four years there has been a decrease compared with the rainfall of the year before. And yet after the kharíf of 1896 all fear of famine which up to then had threatened but not actually visited the district disappeared. As in 1895-96, the rains were not only scanty but of insufficient duration, commencing late and ceasing early; and they were shortest just when most needed in the summer of 1896 and the spring of 1897. Consequently the extent of cultivation shrank in both harvests, while the fallow area increased, compared with the cultivation of the year before, which was itself almost a famine year.

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GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The north-eastern portions of Gujrát and Khárián tahsíls fared better than the other portions of the district. The greater portion of the kharif sowings in the district took place during the months of July and August. The crops came up fairly well, but during the month of September, owing to complete cessation of the rains in that month, the crops withered with the exception of those in the north-east portions in Gujrát and Khárián tahsíls, where there was sufficient moisture.

The rabi sowings were not so extensive this year, owing to the fact that, whereas the land was already parched, the rainfalls failed at the sowing time, accordingly the sowings were restricted more or less to the *cháhi* and *sailábi* lands and a few tracts of *bárání* where there was some moisture.

The crops were much benefited and ripened by the good rain that fell in March.

In the months of January and February there was some rain which led to the sowings of barley and *tárá-míra*, but these crops did not arrive to maturity owing to late sowing and were only fit for fodder.

The rainfall during the year being poor, drought and scarcity prevailed in the district.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Throughout the district the rainfall was deficient in the periods from June and September and from October to December.

This told on the kharíf harvest, which was much poorer than the average, and also on rabi sowings to some extent. But the rain from January to May, which was general to some extent, improved the rabi, which was however slightly below the average. The outturn per acre, however, was good, and this made up partly for the contraction of area sown. The *nahri* crops were specially good, and the *cháhi* and *sailába* about the average.

RAWALPINDI DIRSTICT.

(LIEUTENANT R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Taking both harvests together, the area harvested during the year was only 72 per cent. of the area harvested on the average of the last five years, so that the year was a bad one for the peasantry, more specially as the harvests of the previous year were also below average. The scarcity was greatest in the western half of the district, *i.e.*, in Tahsíls Fatehjang, Attock and Pindigheb, and especially in the tract along both sides of the *Kála Chitta Range*. In this neighbourhood suspensions were freely given and liberal grants were made of *takávi* for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Many cattle, however, died or disappeared, and a considerable increase took place in the indebtedness of the peasantry and the burden of debt on the land, so that the district will take some time to recover from the effects of this succession of bad harvests.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(H. W. GEE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Fodder was scarce in the Thal and the Dáman throughout the year.

To sum up, the year must be considered below the average, the kharíf being poor and the rabi only just up to the standard of an average year.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Settlement Officer.*)

The conditions of the Dera Gházi Khan district during this year of famine did not differ greatly from the normal, and the agriculturists profited by the famine prices prevailing elsewhere.

The area successfully cropped with the aid of the inundation canals was in the kharíf nearly the same as in the previous year and in the rabi 6 per cent. smaller than in 1895-96. The canals stopped working earlier than usual, otherwise a larger area of crops would have been obtained than in 1895-96, when the area was rather below than above the average.

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CALAMITIES OF SEASON.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE., C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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As will be seen from a perusal of last year's report, the year 1895-96 was not a prosperous one. At the commencement of the present agricultural year stocks of food and grain were very low. As time went on prices rose very high and exceeded even the rates current during the acute famine of 1868-69. After the failure of the kharíf the people generally began to show sign of distress.

Test works were opened in October, and the attendance soon showed that regular relief operations must be undertaken. These were accordingly set in motion. Petty but locally useful works, such as the digging of tanks and repairs to unmetalled roads, were first started, but were soon found inadequate to provide work for the numbers of those seeking relief. Accordingly large public works, such as the construction of the Ghaggar Canals, widening the Rangoi nullah, re-alignment of the Hánsi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, were set on foot and soon drew a full complement of workers. The intensity of the scarcity may be judged from the fact that at one time, on 26th June 1897, no less than 490,085* labourers were engaged on these works.

* Remarks by R. Clark, Esquire, C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division. This ss the week's total, and not the daily number.

Local Famine Committees were established in the chief towns and subscriptions collected for the needy. A Central Famine Committee was also formed and affiliated to the Lahore institution; the latter body made a liberal grant of 2½ lakhs for relief in Hissár. This sum was judiciously expended, chiefly in the form of free *takávi*, as it is locally known, for the purchase of seed and bullocks by those destitute land-holders who were unable to fulfil the conditions of the grant of ordinary loans under the two Acts. The famine has cost Imperial and Local funds some 12 lakhs.

Fever of a virulent type and cholera followed the copious rains of August and September. Both these diseases are still prevalent. But the history of that period belongs to next year, and can be dealt with in the report for 1897-98.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN G. C. BEADON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The year under report has been one of famine causing much distress among men and cattle. The effect of want of rain on the harvests has been noticed under Head I, and the supply of fodder was so scanty that there was much loss to agriculturists by death and transfers of cattle.

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DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The one great calamity of the season was the famine. It affected an area of about 630 square miles, or nearly half the total area of the district, and a population of 383,000, out of the total district population of 638,000. The area affected consisted of the whole of the Balabgarh tahsíl, half of the Delhi tahsíl, and the Delhi city. This area represents roughly the southern unprotected and hilly parts of the district, and about half of the total area.

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HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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With the abrupt close of the monsoon early in August 1896 the grain dealers pushed up the prices to famine rates, and people had very anxious times from September 1896 to the end of March 1897. The neighbouring districts Ludhiána, Jullundur and Ferozepore imported large quantities of grain from the grain centres of this district, such as Shám, Tánda, Mukerian and Hájipur. Owing to continuous export, the Kharíf 1896 had no effect in lowering the prices. *Bhúsa* was exported in large quantities from the Dasúya Bet. Prices of food grains fluctuated from day to day, and the labouring classes specially were in trouble. The District Board spent Rs. 13,972 on providing work, on clearing of tanks and repairs to roads in the Kandi circle of Hoshiárpur tahsíl, Kandi and Rakar circles of Dasúya tahsíl, Kandi and Bet circles of Garhshankar, and Bet, Changar, Ghar and Dun circles of Unah tahsíl.

Prices fell about harvest time in April and May, but they again rose in August owing to the drain of corn to the frontier. Timely and sufficient rainfall in September 1897 has, however, caused extensive sowings for rabi and prevented a further rise in prices.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division*).

Generally speaking, the zamíndárs benefited immensely by the high prices. This was especially so in all the Sirwál villages, and in the Chambh tracts of Tahsíl Dasúya. The sale of *bhúsa* alone (most of it old and almost worthless) to the Jats of Ludhiána and Ferozepore yielded a handsome return to the villagers referred to above. Taking the district as a whole, the zamíndárs benefited materially by the scarcity lower down in the Punjab; and they are still benefiting, inasmuch as they have just gathered in a splendid kharíf harvest, and are selling the produce at abnormally high prices.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

As may be imagined, this deficiency in the rainfall, following as it did a very dry winter was a calamity which made itself felt throughout the district. For the greater part of the year fodder was unobtainable, and the zamíndárs were compelled to sell great numbers of their cattle; other animals died from starvation or from disease resulting therefrom, and in the case of the Muhammadans in the district, large numbers were slaughtered for food when they became too weak for work.

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LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. MEREDITH, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The most serious calamity continuing from the previous year was the scarcity of fodder, which caused the death of a large number of cattle, and next to it was the scarcity of grain, owing to which several relief works were started. The grain famine began early in September 1896 and lasted up to the end of March 1897, when all the relief works were closed.

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GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The drought which commenced last year continued right through the year under report. There was great scarcity of fodder, and the cattle were for the most part removed to *belás* and some towards the Jammu hills. The mortality was also great. The grain famine, which also commenced last year, assumed rather serious proportions owing to the poor outturn of kharif and rabi crops. The people were driven to sell or mortgage their lands and other belongings in order to purchase grain for their subsistence.

Prices rose and like last year relief had again to be given to the people by way of suspensions and *takávi* loans. The relief works on the Jhelum Canal started last year were kept in progress, and did much to alleviate the prevailing distress. Assistance was also afforded to the people through the means of the Charitable Relief Fund. Grain was purchased and distributed gratis in the three tahsíls.

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SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT A. C. ELLIOTT, *Deputy Commissioner*).

There were no calamities of season beyond the great lack of rainfall. There were flights of locusts frequently reported, but they laid eggs in few localities, and these were effectually destroyed. There was not any damage worth report caused by them, as they came too late when the kharíf was well grown, where there was any crop at all. But the sad truth is that there were very few crops for them to damage at any time.

The lack of the rains effectually prevented any floods coming down the river, and consequently loss by diluvion was over 2,000 acres less than the gain by alluvion. The absence of the summer floods, combined with the want of rain, had a most disastrous effect, and though no special calamity occurred, there was distress enough over all but the irrigated tracts.

Small-pox among men and cattle, and also rinderpest among the latter, occurred during the year under report, but I cannot ascertain that it was to any appreciable extent.

In the Bár uplands the want of grazing for their cattle, by which they mainly subsist, was as severe a calamity as could occur. So hard put to it were the zamíndárs, that whole villages and tracts of land were utterly abandoned by those more prudent who left their houses to seek grazing for their cattle. Others who had not the foresight for this remained idly on hoping for rain, and at last had in despair to sell their cattle to the best bidder, or see them die for lack of the food they could not afford to give them. Many under force of circumstances migrated to other districts, especially to Hazára, and others stayed with their cattle in the riverain tracts picking up such sustenance as had been spared by others. How large the loss of cattle was the *takávi* return will show.

Fire and hail-storms we were spared, except a hail-storm in the hill tracts, which however, did little damage.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Settlement Officer.*)

The severe drought from which the district suffered has been noticed elsewhere; in addition almost every calamity was experienced to which agriculture is liable; an extraordinarily severe and extensive hail-storm completely destroyed a large area of ripening spring crops in the Pind Dádan Khan hills, slighter damage being done in other parts also; the river rose early in flood and damaged the rabi crops on *sailáb* lands; locusts visited the district, but did no damage to speak of. In short the history of the year is a catalogue of misfortunes. Fortunately the kharíf of this year has turned out well on the whole, otherwise severe famine could not have been averted.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

Besides the decrease in the outturn of grain and other crops owing to the drought, there was a serious scarcity of fodder by reason of the continued drought in all the tahsíls of the district except Murree. A large number of cattle died of starvation, and the zamíndárs had to move about the district seeking pasturage for their animals. During the winter months the prices of fodder were very high. Great help was afforded to cattle-owners by throwing open the reserved forests to grazing and lopping, and the lives of many cattle thereby saved.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. FOX-STRANGWAYS, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The fruits of both seasons were destroyed; one by late frost, the other by hail.

The grass supply was almost completely *nil* in the plain dry tracts of the district and cattle had to be driven to better pasturage closely within the district during the winter. Prices ranged high throughout. Stocks of grain and fodder held out but at a low ebb.

There was, however, neither practical famine nor actual scarcity anywhere. The poor in some parts suffered and migrated to richer surroundings close by. The cattle were driven to better pasturage at no considerable distance.

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The prices of food-grain during the year were very high, but no great scarcity was experienced in the villages.

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INCREASE AND DECREASE IN CULTIVATION.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The subjoined totals show for kharíf and rabi separately the area sown and cropped on unirrigated and irrigated land for this and several past years—

Kharíf 1896.

YEAR.	UNIRRIGATED.			IRRIGATED.		
	Area sown.	Area cropped.	Area failed.	Area sown.	Area cropped.	Area failed.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893	1,513,797	1,255,144	258,653	27,203	25,646	1,557
1894	1,435,467	933,800	501,667	50,901	49,126	1,775
1895	1,422,578	251,614	1,1 70,96	68,059	64,619	3,440
1896	1,269,372	175,631	1,093,741	100,871	87,960	12,911

The kharíf is by far the more important of the two crops in Hissár, and the above figures will show how signally the crop failed. The area sown was not so much in defect of the average, being only 9 per cent. less than in 1894 and 1895. But the area which failed amounted to no less than 86 per cent. of that sown. The dryness of the year would lead us to expect a large increase in the irrigated area, which we find to be the case.

The irrigated area was nearly four times more than that cultivated in the prosperous year 1893, and 32 per cent. more than the results for 1895 show. The proportion of crops which failed on irrigated land is very high, about 12 per cent., and would seem to indicate insufficiency of canal water.

Rabi 1897.

YEAR.	UNIRRIGATED.			IRRIGATED.		
	Area sown.	Area cropped.	Area failed.	Area sown.	Area cropped.	Area failed.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Average from 1891 to 1895.	629,450	541,133	88,317	50,695	48,531	2,164
1896	362,625	108,193	254,432	118,078	104,016	14,062
1897	138,548	24,836	113,712	102,318	91,708	10,610

The unirrigated area sown in the rabi was but a third of that sown in rabi 1896 and no less than 82 per cent. of it failed to bear a crop. And in itself the area sown on rain lands was 78 per cent. below the average of the five years before 1896. A worse failure of a crop could hardly be chronicled.

(*Remarks by* R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.*)

Of course the canal could not meet such an abnormal demand coming from every district; the point to note is that it enabled 88,000 acres to be cropped, equal to one-third of the total kharíf crop of the district, and close on a lakh in the rabi when the unirrigated area cropped was only 25,000.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN G. C. BEADON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The area in acres cropped in this year and in the previous year is shown by the following figures:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Rohtak	115,647	169,757
Sámpla	164,438	134,368
Gohána	121,332	114,299
Jhajjar	165,207	99,117
Total	566,624	517,541

There is a falling-off in the Sámpla, Gohána and Jhajjar tahsíls. The decrease of 66,090 acres, or 40 per cent., in the Jhajjar tahsíl is the most marked and is due to the fact that there is no canal irrigation in this tahsíl.

The Rohtak tahsíl alone shows an increase, which is probably due to the extension of canal irrigation in this tahsíl.

Comparing this year with the previous one, there is an increase in the canal and well-irrigated areas of 19 per cent. and 54 per cent. respectively; the figures in acres are:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Canal	123,782	147,531
Wells	23,067	35,435

On the other hand there is a decrease of 25,192 acres, or 6 per cent., in the *báráni* area.

The double-cropped area shows an increase of 5,996 acres, or 24 per cent. This increase is in the irrigated area.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN A. E. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The area failed this year was the highest on record during the last decade. It was 207·2 per cent. more than the average area failed during the past eleven years, and this failure occurred mostly in Gurgáon, Rewári and Nuh tahsíls. With this large total of *kharába* the kharíf outturn must necessarily be a small one, and was, in fact, 10 annas on irrigated and unirrigated lands, and 16 annas and 12 annas, respectively, on the rabi crops.

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FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(C. M. KING, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

As might have been expected owing to the prolonged drought there has been a very considerable decrease in cultivation. The decrease is almost entirely confined to the *báráni* lands, there being more than three lakhs of acres less this year than last year. On the canal-irrigated lands there has been an increase, small in comparison with the large decrease in *báráni*, but by no means inconsiderable, and the *sailába* area also shows an increase of 4,000 acres.

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CROPS AND PRODUCE.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN G. C. BEADON, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

Kharíf 1896. *Unirrigated area.*—In June the rainfall was generally below average, and was unevenly distributed. In parts of the district, however, there was sufficient in this month for *bájra* sowings, and a large area was sown early. In July the rainfall was more favourable, and more *bájra* and other autumn crops were sown. In August and September, however, the rain was unevenly distributed, and was generally insufficient. Moreover, in these two months a strong, dry, westerly wind prevailed, which caused much damage to the crops.

It is estimated that 251,622 acres of crops failed owing to the dry wind and want of rain. The western part of the Rohtak tahsíl, the northern and eastern part of the Sámpla tahsíl and the western part of the Jhajjar tahsíl, suffered least, as in these parts the rainfall in August and September was fair; in fact in the western part of the Rohtak tahsíl it was good.

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The outturn by tahsíls can be described as follows:—

Rohtak. In the west, the harvest was a 12-anna one. Elsewhere it was an 8-anna one, except in a few villages where it was 6 annas.

Gohána. In five or six villages the harvest was a 4-anna one, and in the rest of the tahsíl an 8-anna one.

Sámpla. In the canal assessment circle, consisting of about 20 villages, the crops were average or 16 annas. In the Dahri assessment circle the outturn was indifferent or 10 annas, and in the *bárání* assessment circle the outturn varied from 6 annas to 8 annas.

Jhajjar. In the Bhúr Chahát Khám assessment circle and in some of the villages of the Bhúr Chahát Pukhta assessment circles the outturn was average or 16 annas. In the remaining four assessment circles the outturn varied from 2 annas to 6 annas.

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KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner.*)

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The following table shows separately the areas of crops harvested on irrigated and unirrigated lands for the past three years:—

Harvest.	AREA OF CROPS HARVESTED ON IRRIGATED LANDS.				AREA OF CROPS HARVESTED ON UNIRRIGATED LANDS.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference between 1895-96 and 1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference between 1895-96 and 1896-97.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	56,642	53,859	101,322	+ 47,463	339,036	208,176	139,081	—69,095
Rabi	34,726	172,005	188,032	+ 16,027	478,233	52,021	21,185	—30,836

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UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner.*)

The area cropped in the kharíf was 447,156 acres, as compared with 457,000 acres last year and 476,000 acres the year before.

There were 140,300 acres *kharábe*. (In the kharíf of 1895 there were 89,300 acres). The kharíf of 1895 was classed as average. The one reported on was classed as a 6-anna one by the Revenue Assistant. The area sown in the kharíf is generally pretty much the same as the first burst of the rains is generally sufficient to sow with ; but when such a large portion of the area sown failed, it is more likely that the Revenue Assistant's appraisement of the harvest as a 6-anna one was more correct than mine, which at the time put the harvest at 9 annas.

Rice very generally failed, and there was the large decrease of 87,400 acres, even though last year itself showed a decrease of 21,000 acres. The crops got burnt up. There was a considerable increase (24,100 acres in maize and in *jowár* 22,600 acres). This extensive sowing of *jowár* evidently aimed at replenishing the much exhausted fodder stocks. As far as fodder was concerned it was a fairly good harvest. A noticeable feature of the harvest was that the crops sown early with the first rain held their own, while the late sown crops and the rice perished.

Rabi.—The total area sown was 404,027 acres, of which 135,136 acres failed and 268,891 acres yielded crops. Only 298,618 acres yielded crops in the rabi of 1896 which was extremely bad also of course.

The average area of crops harvested in the ten previous rabís is as follows in comparison with the rabís of 1897 and 1896 :—

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Total.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi 1897 ...	57,600	211,100	268,800
Rabi 1896 ...	35,900	262,600	298,600
Average of ten years	26,000	472,800	498,800

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(Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division).*

The area sown in the kharíf was not much below the average, but one-fourth failed utterly, and the balance bore less than an 8-anna crop. The area harvested in the rabi was little more than half the normal, and the outturn on *bárání* land is classed as 6 annas in the rupee.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Owing to the failure of rains in September 1896 and subsequently (and consequent drying up of water in the Toi on which the irrigation of the Baizai and Samilzai Tappás of the Kohát tahsíl chiefly depends), the kharíf crops in the Kohát and Hangu suffered to a great extent, the result being decrease in the area of irrigated crops, *viz.*, rice and maize. On the other hand, owing to local rains and good quality of land, the kharíf crops in the Thal, Lower Chountra and Darra circles were much better than in the rest of the district; therefore, an increase is noticeable in the area of unirrigated crops such as *jowár, bájra, moth, múng,* &c.

The rabi harvest of 1897 was a good one, and therefore areas under almost all the crops show an increase. The gradual increase in the area under "fodder," which is chiefly *shaftal,* is due to the growing desire to cultivate this valuable fodder crop which was almost unknown in the district in previous years.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

(MAULVI INAM ALI, B.A., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The kharíf crops and produce were above the average quality, and no damage done to the crops.

The rabi crops and produce were also above the average quality, and no damage done.

CATTLE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, Esquire, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The decrease in the number of cattle is very abnormal, and in a district like Hissár indicates very acute distress. The year 1895-96 was fatal enough to the cattle, but the famine of the year under report saw them carried off wholesale. Fodder stocks were practically exhausted when this disastrous year began, and during the year in the *bárání* tracts scarcely a blade of grass was procurable. Some of the cattle were kept alive with loppings from the branches of trees, large numbers were sent to the lower hills and were, whilst on the way there, allowed free grazing on the canal banks and from road-side trees. Muhammadan Ranghars and Pachádás slaughtered their famished beasts in large numbers for food.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(Captain G. C. BEADON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The year under report has been a very bad one for the cattle. Mortality from disease was small, but deaths from starvation within the district are reported to be 3,356; of these 3,329 deaths occurred in the Jhajjar tahsíl and 27 in the Sámpla tahsíl. The reason that the deaths occurred almost entirely in the Jhajjar tahsíl is that this tahsíl is dependent on the rainfall for its fodder crop, whereas in the Gohána, Rohtak and Sámpla tahsíls the stock of fodder is greater owing to canal irrigation.

The fodder difficulty was not the only one. In the *bárání* villages the village tanks continued dry for months and the difficulty of watering the cattle was a very serious one.

Besides the deaths from starvation which have occurred in the district, numbers of cattle were driven away in search of places where fodder was more easily procurable, and probably many of these died. Numbers, too, were sold at very low prices and, it is believed, some for which food could not be provided were allowed to stray. Most of these, probably, passed into the hands of the butchers and have been lost to the district.

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KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, Esquire, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The great dearth of fodder noted upon last year continued with even greater severity during the year under report. This combined with the want of water in village tanks caused a further diminution of the number of all sorts of cattle, particularly of cows and young stock, by 12 and 9 per cent., respectively. Last year, too, the decrease in cows was very large, although there was more or less decrease under all other heads of cattle. Large numbers of cattle are believed to have died of starvation this year or to have left the district in search of fodder in some better tracts on the bank of the Jumna, &c.

A very large number of bullocks have, however, been purchased lately by cultivators with the money provided for the purpose by the Provincial Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and as the rains in the current year have also been favourable, it is hoped that the stock of horned cattle in this district will now be greatly replenished.

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UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(Captain C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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From early in September 1895 there was no rain till June 1896. There was an unbroken drought and the cattle suffered much. They had a respite from June 1896 to September 1896, but the grass soon withered when the rains abruptly closed and here was

another period of want of pasture till June 1897. There was also want of sufficient water as tanks were early dry. Herds of cattle were sent to the hill pastures and river lowlands (Karnál sent hundreds and hundreds through up the Jumna Bet) and only the requisite number were kept in the villages for agricultural needs. These were very carefully tended, all kharif straw was preserved for them and owners toiled to dig up grass, going long distances, and they also used tree foliage. In October 1897 the zamíndárs actually stored grass against the coming drought—a rare thing for them to do. There was no decent grass to be got later. To troops passing through in the relief season the district supplied no grass. The commissariat had to make its own arrangements. When the monsoon of 1897 broke the reduced cattle gorged on the rank green grass and this caused fresh mortality.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

Rinderpest was very prevalent in all tahsíls except the Kulu Subdivision; there was great mortality, but the enumeration at the rabi *girdáwari* shows on the whole a large increase in cattle and some decrease in sheep and goats.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There was no fodder famine in our district. On the other hand, the cattle of other districts were brought here to feed on river pastures. They are locally known as *gohs*. Sometimes the sick cattle, thus brought from other districts spread disease, and loss has occasionally occurred amongst cattle in this district from this cause.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The year under report has proved the most unfavourable for cattle since settlement. The scarcity of fodder was felt even at the close of 1895, but with the failure of the autumn rains it became acute. Add to this that underfed, as the bullocks were; owing to the stock of fodder having become exhausted, they had still to be overworked to save the valuable cultivation on the well-irrigated lands. The result was that hundreds of the weaker cattle died of over-work, while rinderpest, anthrax and foot and mouth disease also made heavy ravages, *vide* remarks under head "Calamities of Season." An attempt was made to make out list of cattle which have died from disease or starvation with a view to gauge the amount of relief which was required in connection with the *takávi* advances and Famine Charitable Relief Fund. This attempt failed as I might have expected. Every old animal which had died was said to have died of hunger when the object of the enquiry was known. The reports received varied in direct proportion to the reporting officer's tenderness of heart and were of practically no use except as rough guides.

It is *primâ facie* rather absurd to imagine that a man would let valuable cattle die. There are only too many capitalists in this district ready to buy cattle cheap and sell dear.

The depletion of the stock, I should say, was due chiefly to the number killed for food, or turned loose as not worth keeping, and I am not sure it is an unmixed evil.

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(Remarks by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

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I have not last year's figures before me; and I should further like to see the figures for five years past before being satisfied that there has been any serious "depletion of stock" in the year under report. No doubt animals old and useless were largely left to shift for themselves; but I should not like to say, with Mr. Rose, that many were slaughtered for food without having some convincing evidence to go upon.

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LAHORE DISTRICT.

(A. MEREDITH, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

There was no cattle disease during the year under report, but the scarcity of fodder was felt up to the end of April when threshing operations were commenced. A large number of cattle belonging to *báráni* villages were taken to the Chenáb Canal and river banks during the cold weather but were brought back to their villages when the rabi crops were near maturity. All the cattle were presumed to be present in their own villages when their enumeration was under the rules made in one-fourth villages of the district because the census of cattle is always taken in the summer months. The live-stock of towns and cantonments was enumerated and shown in the return of the year under report in compliance with Director's Circular letter No. 8 of 19th September 1896. There is a small decrease in the number of horned cattle owing to their loss during the continued scarcity of fodder, but the number of sheep and goats has increased because these animals do very well when the season is dry. There is a large decrease of 12 per cent. in the number of camels as compared with the figures of the previous year, and this is most probably due to the fact that they were taken away from their villages for trade when their enumeration took place.

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SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

The following table compares the figures of the year with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Total of all kinds.	Bullocks and male buffaloes.	Cows and cow-buffaloes.	Calves of all kinds.
1896-97	714,864	238,686	247,257	111,215
1895-96	710,367	240,053	240,356	113,451
Difference	4,497	1,367	6,901	2,236
Per cent. difference	+ 1	—1	+ 3	—2

There is an increase of 4,497, or one per cent., under the head "total of all kinds of cattle" when compared with the similar figures of the previous year. In the number of plough cattle, there is a decrease of 1,367, or one per cent. when compared with the similar figures of the previous year. The milch cattle show an increase of 3 per cent., and there is a decrease of 2 per cent. in the young stock. I do not think any reliance can be put on these figures. It is quite clear that hundreds of cattle were lost on account of hard work and want of fodder in the well tracts on account of drought, but the decrease in the number of plough cattle is only 1,367. The number of cattle lost by disease is 850, but no record is kept of the cattle lost by hard work or want of fodder. The statement is a quadrennial one, the cattle enumeration is only made in one-fourth part of the district; as regards three-fourth part of the district the figures of the previous year are taken and the statement shows only a very rough estimate of the stock.

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GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(NAWAB MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, K.B., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The scarcity of fodder which prevailed last year was experienced throughout the year under report, and as a consequence the cattle have still further lessened in number, those that survived and which were not sent to the *belás* were sustained with great difficulty being fed on the leaves of *kikar* trees, sugarcane and maize, grass being scarcely anywhere obtainable to any extent in the district. Fodder was also brought from Lyallpur and Gujránwála, but owing to its being sold at high price could not be utilized generally.

Mortality among cattle as far as it has been able to ascertain amounts to 14,000, due in the greater part to the impoverished condition of the cattle brought on by prolonged period of scarcity of fodder.

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GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The statistics collected at the request of the Central Famine Committee show that from June 1895 to May 1897, 33,601 agricultural cattle were lost, 16,666 by starvation and 16,935 by disease.

A large number of deaths by starvation occurred in the year under report. The disease which prevailed mostly during the year was rinderpest.

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JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Settlement Officer*).

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There is no doubt that cattle have decreased in numbers all round during the year under report as fodder has always been scarce and at times almost unobtainable; in the Thal a good many beasts were killed and eaten. In this circle the zamíndárs were feeding their cattle on leaves of *bér* and *kikar* trees as far back as the end of 1895, and this means of keeping them alive was general throughout the district in the year past; it was common last cold weather to see a number of people digging up, on the roads, the grass roots, which were used in default of anything else to feed the cattle: there was no serious epidemic.

Sheep and goats did pretty well; they can generally manage to pick up a living however unfavourable the season may be to horned cattle.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT R. M. LOWIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Owing to the continued drought a severe fodder famine prevailed throughout the year, especially in the west of the district, and large numbers of cattle were sold at less than half price or driven across the Indus or into the Hazára hills in search of pasture. The mortality from starvation was great in that part of the district although all that could be done was done by throwing open for grazing all available grass reserves, and by arrangements being made to allow lopping of trees suitable for fodder in Government forests. This measure proved a great success as it saved the lives of many cattle and the people did not abuse the privilege, so that no permanent damage was done to the forests.

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PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(C. E. F. BUNBURY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The cattle of villages contiguous to the border, in which there was a scarcity of fodder, were taken across into independent territory to graze.

Fodder was not so scarce, however, as to cause mortality among cattle.

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KOHAT DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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There is no doubt that there was considerable mortality amongst cattle during the year under report from starvation owing to insufficiency of fodder in November and December 1896, as well as from disease, and that many animals employed in the salt trade also succumbed to the effects of heat and over-work.

Some of the bullocks that died were, however, replaced by grant of *takávi* advances of Rs. 25,630, and that some of the zamíndárs are still in need of bullocks, but as in consequence of the recent good crops and sale of their surplus stock of food grains owing to the extensive military operations that are in progress in the district, the people would be able to replace their dead cattle without further assistance from Government.

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DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(H. W. GEE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Anthrax *(gal ghotu)* broke out amongst the sheep and goats in the Thal tracts of Leiah and Bhakkar tahsíls during the month of January 1897 and was prevalent for nearly two months. The loss was heavy, being close on 20,000 animals.

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PRICES.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

Below appear the average prices per maund of principal staples for 1896-97 and the preceding year:—

	Wheat.	*Rice.*	*Maize.*	*Gram.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96 ...	2 10 8	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 7
1896-97 ...	4 3 4	5 3 11	3 11 6	4 1 3

When the monsoon of 1895 abruptly ended prices began to rise. Just before the monsoon of 1896 broke, maize was selling at 19 sérs the rupee. This was a high price enough, but it was destined to be doubled. The kharíf of 1896 affected prices little, and when the rabi sowings failed famine prices set in, wheat, gram and maize going to 10 sérs each in rural tracts and even higher in the case of wheat, while in towns wheat reached to 7, maize to 9 and gram to 8 sérs per rupee. These prices were practically stationary for months, and the kharíf of 1897 has been needed to bring maize back to 21 and *china* to 24. Gram and wheat still stand at famine prices. But as maize is the staple food of the district there is great relief.

(Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division)*.

The high prices benefited the Khádir villages, but taking the district as a whole it is not self-supporting and has to import 30 lakhs out of 90 lakhs of cereals required for consumption. Even assuming that consumption was kept down by economy, large importations must have been made at famine prices.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(DIWAN NARENDRA NATH, M.A., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Whatever may be the effect of the rise of prices on non-agriculturists, or on the poorer classes of agriculturists, whose lands do not produce sufficient grains for the ordinary requirements of the year, there is no doubt that the wealthier classes of agriculturists have gained considerably by a general rise in the prices of food grains. Taking out of consideration the owners of lands irrigated by canal who have undoubtedly prospered in the midst of general adversity, the owners of well-irrigated lands also have profited by the general scarcity. At any rate, the prices have made up considerably for the general contraction of areas sown and matured.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(A. H. DIACK, Esquire, C.S., *Settlement Officer*).

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The district is agricultural and pastoral and the scarcity was little felt by the people except in the towns. The agriculturists with harvests little below the average except in the Pachád of the Dera tahsíl benefited largely by the famine prices and were enabled to pay without difficulty the new demand which was introduced during the year.

PATWARIS AND KANUNGOS.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(P. J. FAGAN, Esquire, C.S., *Settlement Officer*).

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Settlement operations have had the effect of raising the kánúngo and patwári agency of this district from its pristine state of ignorance and incompetence, and it has, I think, become fairly efficient for the performance of the work allotted to it. Much, however, still remains to be done and careful and constant supervision is indispensible. Whether this will always be forthcoming in an unpopular district like Montgomery after settlement operations have been concluded is, I fear, open to grave doubt. The standard of education is low in the district, and it is difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of really competent men as patwáris on the low salaries offered.

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JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, Esquire, C.S., *Settlement Officer*).

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Endeavours continue to be made to give zamíndárs a fair share of patwári appointments, but it is not always easy to do so; the way is blocked to a great extent by the large number of candidates of the shop-keeping and trading classes accepted in former years; and there is also a difficulty in getting zamíndárs fit for acceptance. Generally speaking, no Hindu is accepted unless he has passed the Middle test, while in the case of zamíndárs, men, who have passed even the Primary Examination, come forward in very small numbers; and when accepted pass the Patwári Examination with great difficulty.

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ANNUAL RECORDS.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(Major E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistant has increased from 309 to 615. With the interruption of a week, the Revenue Assistant was in camp in connection with diluvion and crop inspections during the whole of the months of March and April 1897.

(Remarks by Colonel C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

This is very satisfactory. Both Major Inglis and his Revenue Assistant (Lála Ganga Sahái) give great attention to every branch of the revenue work.

TRANSFERS OF LAND.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Redemptions of mortgages show a decrease of 64 per cent. in number, of 52 per cent. in acreage and of 57 per cent. in money value. The depressed condition of the agricultural community sufficiently accounts for the result. It may, however, be remarked that in this district mortgages by way of conditional sale are prevalent to a quite extraordinary degree. At least three such notices are issued every day from the District Judge's office. Such a transaction counts as a "redemption," and hence to some extent a decrease in the number of "redemptions" only shows that mortgages are not being foreclosed.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Deducting redemptions from mortgages the figures stand as follows :—

YEAR.	EXCESS OF MORTGAGES OVER REDEMPTIONS.	
	In number of cases.	In cultivated area.
		Acres.
1894-95	898	1,830
1895-96	606	2,364
1896-97	1,283	4,737
Difference between 1895-96 and 1896-97 ...	+679	+2,373

These increases were, of course, all due to the prevalence of severe agricultural distress throughout the district.

Of the redemptions a very large proportion appears to be nominal, having been either made merely with the object of mortgaging the lands redeemed to other persons or simply recorded as such in the mutation registers in cases where the same lands were remortgaged for increased consideration.

The total area now under mortgage is 52,382 acres as against 49,373 acres in the previous year, showing thus an increase of 5,009 acres, or about 10 per cent. during the year under report.

It amounts to a little over 3 per cent. of the total proprietary area of the district.

(Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division).*

This is not a very formidable total.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS, *Deputy Commissioner).*

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Turning to those classes of transfers, which are closely connected with the condition of the agricultural classes, it is to be noted that as compared with last year, there is a fair decrease in the number of "mortgages," and a small increase under "sales," but considerable increase under the head "redemptions," which is satisfactory. Thus increase or decrease per cent. is—

	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	−12·9	−5·6	−19·4
Redemptions	+44·2	+6·3	+8·8
Sales	+4·2	−26·9	−8·8

It may be said from the above figures that though the number of sales remained the same or slightly increased, the area sold went down to 26·9 per cent. which shows that the land fetched a higher price during the year. For the same reason it may be concluded from 44·2 per cent. increase in redemption cases, but 6·3 per cent. increase in redeemed area, that proprietors of small holdings were energetic in releasing their lands from encumbrances.

Deducting the figures for redemptions from mortgages for the year under report, and for the preceding year, we find that the number of mortgages in 1896-97 is 5,712 and area mortgaged 9,587 acres, of which the cultivated area is 5,596 acres. But in the year 1895-96 the number of mortgages was 8,597 and area mortgaged 10,922 acres, of which the cultivated area was 8,647 acres. These figures represent in 1896-97 0·6 per cent. of the total proprietary and 0·7 per cent. of the cultivated area against 0·7 and 0·11 of last year, which is a good improvement. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed in this and the preceding nine years is shown below:—

	Acres.
1887-88	+2,105
1888-89	+2,173
1889-90	−380
1890-91	−563
1891-92	+890
1892-93	+5,030
1893-94	+4,983
1894-95	+9,465
1895-96	+10,922
1896-97	+9,587

The only two years, during which redeemed area exceeded mortgaged area, were 1889-90 and 1890-91. The excess of mortgaged over redeemed area in 1896-97 is less than that in 1895-96, but still exceeds the figures of all other years.

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Seventy-five per cent. of the land transferred changed hands with agriculturists. As regards the nature of redemptions I wish to add from my examination of certain transactions that some mortgagors released their lands with the sale-proceeds of their produce. But most of the redemptions resulted from book transfer of land from one mortgagee to another. The agriculturists who had made large profits during the year came forward and offered the *same* consideration for lands mortgaged with *sáhúkárs*, but for less *area*. Thus mortgagors transferred their lands from *sáhúkárs* to agriculturists, with this advantage, that a portion of their encumbered land was set free, while the transfer cost them nothing. Thus the agriculturists to a great extent bought out the *sáhúkárs*.

(Remarks made by COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

An immense rush of redemptions and remortgages was made in June, July and August which are not shown in the figures for the current year. When these are dealt with in next year's report, the actual improvement in the prosperity of the agriculturists will come still further to light. The aggregate agricultural profits of the year under review have been very large, and the zamíndárs have seized the opportunity of redeeming their lands entirely or of mortgaging them on more favourable terms. It is further most satisfactory that the new mortgage transactions have been largely made by agriculturists, *inter se*, to the exclusion of the professional money-lender. It will be important to watch the progress of this new departure in future years.

Sales.

Five years' average.	Cases.	Transferred acreage (cultivated).
		Acres.
1887-88 to 1891-92	2,760	3,910
1892-93 to 1896-97	2,653	2,775
Last year's sales	2,432	2,760
Net after deducting old sales	1,875	2,575

This is not an unsatisfactory statement. Both mortgages and sales are shown to be on decline; the acreage of each transaction is extraordinarily small; and (as shown above) the agriculturists are at last beginning to compete with money-lenders for securing such lands as are thrown upon the market.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DEC. RENNICK, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The total area under mortgage at the end of the year was 96,045 acres against 90,621 acres in the previous year. At settlement the area under mortgage was 63,177 acres. The increase is very great and is regretable. It seems to point to the extreme necessity of legislative to prevent further transactions of this nature in land, otherwise the lands will within measurable distance entirely pass away from the original owners into the hands of the non-agriculturist-class of money-lenders.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, *Settlement Commissioner*).

The figures in Statement No. X show a largely increased area sold and mortgaged in the year. This is I fear what we shall find in every district.

The high prices and consequent hard times obliged the poorer right-holders to alienate.

Happy were the capitalists who were able to invest money knowing that the difficult times would soon pass. The term "new agriculturist" certainly conveys a different meaning here to what it does in many other districts. A great deal of land has been for generations in the hands of the Aroras and men of kindred race.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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Even if we eliminate land which has been mortgaged or land which has been redeemed and then remortgaged or sold, I think these figures of the past twelve years show that land is gradually falling away from the old agriculturists, and though undoubtedly the mortgagee or buyer pays his revenue much more regularly and in many ways is a better agriculturist, there is undoubtedly a bitter under-current of feeling against the classes who have succeeded in rolling them (so they think of their inheritance).

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

(T. G. WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

The returns of the year ending 30th September 1896 show that this district had a larger total area under mortgage (18 per cent.) than any other in the Province (paragraph 7 *(a)* of the Provincial Report). If the cultivated area be taken the percentage is 19, which is exceeded only by Siálkot and the two frontier districts of Bannu and Kohát. The question of these transfers is evidently therefore one of great importance. As the district is so highly cultivated, it is really immaterial whether we take, for purposes of comparison one year with another, the total or the cultivated area. Of the total area returned as mortgaged in the past year 93 per cent. was cultivated. Taking the total areas then the followning figures may be given of the mortgages, redemptions and sales brought on record during the year :—

	Year.	Area.	Price.	Average price.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Mortgages	1895-96	26,766	15,98,949	60
	1896-97	18,147	9,93,760	55
Redemptions	1895-96	9,124	3,01,779	33
	1896-97	8,172	3,41,089	42
Sales	1895-96	3,537	2,54,778	72
	1896-97	3,048	2,65,915	87

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Of one fact there can be no doubt that the process of transfer by mortgage and sale is going on steadily. There has, in the past year, been a substantial addition to the areas permanently and temporarily alienated and to that transferred from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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An increase in the areas mortgaged and sold was naturally expected and follows the nature of the season, but it remains to be explained why there was an increase of 1,825 acres, or 48 per cent. in area under the head redemption. Though it was a year of drought, and both the kharíf and rabi were far below average, the prices were very high and the owners of large and average holdings have availed themselves of the high prices, though the owners with small holdings can gain nothing by them.

It is a fact that most of the owners with large and average holdings, as the money came to hand, pressed the mortgagees either to allow redemption of the entire holding mortgaged, or to retain a part of the mortgaged holding for the same mortgage-money, and allow redemption in the other part free from any charge. Thus in the year under report several cases were noticed, in which, if 20 kanáls were under mortgage for Rs. 500, 10 kanáls were redeemed, and the remainder 10 remained mortgaged for the same money.

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JHELUM DISTRICT.

(W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Settlement Officer*).

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A satisfactory feature in the return is the large proportion of the transfers made to old agriculturists, though it is smaller than last year in the case of sales, two-thirds as against three-fourths of the whole. It would be safe to assume that most of the old agriculturists who purchased land were men on service in the army and elsewhere. The prices realised are somewhat higher than last year if the return can be trusted; this is surprising, for though the value of land is steadily rising, yet it is beyond all doubt that for some time when the scarcity was at its height last year, land was a drug in the market in the tracts worst affected, and it was the buyers who dictated terms not the sellers. This, it is true, applies only to a comparatively small part of the district, and possibly the usual addition to the real price of a sum for the benefit of possible pre-emptors represented a larger proportion of the whole than it usually does, so as to bring the nominal price up to what it would have been in an ordinary year.

PARTITIONS.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. FOX-STRANGWAYS, *Deputy Commissioner*).

One thousand holdings affecting an area of 11,397 acres were partitioned out into 1,637 holdings as compared to 1,268 holdings affecting 14,514 acres parcelled out into 2,395 holdings last year.

Efforts have been successfully made to reduce the file of pending cases, which shows a great decrease since last.

OTHER MATTERS.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the past year has not been without some advantages. It has, *e. g.*, taught the people who are lucky enough to have canal irrigation to economise canal water, and it has been the means of bringing pressure to

bear on higher authority, that has resulted in the construction of the Nardak Rájbaha, and I hope the speedy carrying out of the Chautang canalization scheme. As soon as the latter scheme is a *fait accompli* all we want to render the whole district secure is a real good famine in the Naili. The increase in the number of wells is also a matter for congratulation; in this respect the indirect benefits of the Sirsa Canal deserve notice. In the villages of Amín I find that the number of wells in use this year is 19 as against 9 last year owing to the raising of the water level, which leads me to hope that the sinking of wells in parts of the Nardak tract will be possible as well as profitable in the near future.

(Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division).*

The extension of canal irrigation and economy of water went hand in hand. It is to be hoped that the course will be a permanent one.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT A. C. ELLIOTT, *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The year has been a sickly one. During the early months of the hot weather small-pox was prevalent in the Sún valley, and since the cessation of the rains the fever has been very bad. The inundation canals worked well, but they have no regulators and no tails. In consequence of this a large area of land within the Jhelum irrigation tract has been gradually getting water-logged, and the effects have become very apparent during August and September last. In March the first effects in the civil station were noticed from the collapse of the jail barracks. Shortly after cracks appeared all over the jail buildings and the walls of the dâk bungalow sunk down leaving the floor intact. The canals in the civil station were all stopped, but not before the Executive Engineer's house had collapsed entirely; the Civil Surgeon's and District Superintendent of Police's partially, and in the Deputy Commissioner's house a main wall sunk slightly, steps were taken to remedy the evil which was only looked for in the station, but an investigation showed the case to be even worse further out in the district. Roads were found impassible and the wells being measured weekly, the result was that whereas in the station the water level was 3 feet below the surface, it was found that in many parts of the irrigated area the water level was only one foot below the surface, and in the tract where the eastern and western station canals run close together the water surface levels were absolutely the same.

The result was that in these tracts not only was the kharíf ruined but the ground cannot be got ready, it is feared, for the rabi. Steps are being taken to remedy this as far as possible.

D. I. KHAN DISTRICT.

(H. W. GEE, ESQUIRE, C.S., *Deputy Commissioner*).

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The revenue money order system was introduced into the district in the year 1893-94. During the year under report it has been in force in nine post offices. A sum of Rs. 10,673 was received by money orders during the year as detailed below against Rs. 12,142 in the last year:—

	Rs.
Dera	3,457
Bhakkar	5,952
Leiah	249
Tánk	40
Kuláchi	975
Total ...	10,673

This is slightly less than the amount remitted last year.

EXTRACTS FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' AND SETTLEMENT COLLECTORS' REPORTS.

PART II.

FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING TRIBUTE).

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(Remarks by A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer).*

One of the chief features of the new settlement is the conversion of the whole of the assessment of the riverain tract and a large portion of that of all canal-irrigated land from a fixed into a fluctuating demand. The orders on the Assessment Reports allowed the realization of the new demand with effect from Kharíf 1896, and these orders have been carried out, but it was not found possible to obtain sanction before the end of the agricultural year to the comparative demand statements for all four tahsíls. The demand Rs. 3,34,357 entered in the statement is consequently that sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner on the basis of the old fixed assessment, and the disparity between the demand and the collections (Rs. 1,86,613 or 56 per cent.) is therefore misleading. The true fixed demand for 1896-97 was approximately Rs. 2,48,000, of which Rs. 2,11,000, or 86 per cent., had been realized before the end of October 1896. The outstanding balance Rs. 37,000 is still considerable, although it includes a sum of Rs. 9,000 which is under suspension. It is nearly all due in the sadr tahsíl, and no difficulty is anticipated in its realization, though remissness on the part of the tahsíl staff and the prevailing fever prevented its being collected in time.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE).

The total amount of revenue suspended during the year was Rs. 3,83,134-8-5 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhiwáni tahsíl	26,951	14	1
Hánsi	98,465	13	0
Hissár	76,628	0	0
Fatahabad	98,035	13	4
Sirsa	83,053	0	0
Total	3,83,134	8	5

Crops partially failed last year owing to scanty rainfall, and suspensions amounting to Rs. 17,222 were granted, and the circumstances changed from bad to worse this year owing to the failure of both harvests.

Statement No. XVIII B gives particulars of Captain Dunlop-Smith's suspensions during the year under report. It is almost pathetic to note that the statement has had to be extended to 124 columns. In a district where only about 8 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, a dry year such as this following a former unfavourable one, must always necessitate large suspensions.

The suspensions allowed this year are the largest upon record. During the famine of 1860-61, which was severely felt in the old Hissár and Sirsa districts, suspensions amounting to 33 per cent. of the then revenue in Hissár and 45 per cent. in Sirsa were granted. The amounts were Rs. 1,90,542 in all. In the acute famine of 1869-70 suspensions amounted to Rs. 1,01,927. Compare these results with our total of Rs. 3,95,423 for the year under report, and some estimate of the severity of the calamity as well as the clemency of Government will be formed. The suspensions were very scarefully made by Captain Dunlop-Smith, and they were made with careful regard to (1) the automatic rules laid down by Mr. Anderson as Settlement Officer and printed in the selections of the records of the Financial Commissioner's Office; (2) the

differential system of suspensions first proposed by Mr. Thorburn, Commissioner of Ráwalpindi. Enquiries are now being made as to the net amount gained by Government owing to observance of this principle, and the result will be separately reported.

I may remark however that, probably owing to the immense amount of ground to be covered, the differential system does not appear to have been applied in its entirety. It was only possible to have regard to the whole or large portions of villages held by wealthy proprietors. A holding by holding enquiry would not have been possible in a year such as this.

I should remark that a large proportion of the balance under suspension ought to be recovered with the next rabi instalment. This kharíf zamíndárs have to pay back their seed and rent. Takávi plus half the takávi for purchase of bullocks, and that is as much as can be managed. But though Hissár is not a rabi district, if I may use the term, the present rabi crop will, if it comes to maturity, be a record one for area and cash paying capability.

(Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division).*

Of course the revenue demand is low, and with a good crop even in the rabi we shall be able to get in some considerable portion of the suspended revenue. But even if some has to be carried on to kharíf 1898, we shall not have any reason to complain. If next rabi and next kharíf are good, the suspensions will be easily cleared.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

It is hard on the petty jágírdárs to suspend their revenue as they have sometimes little else to depend on, but it is impossible to avoid it. The number of mixed khálsa and jágír villages is very large, and as in this district we follow the advice of the Settlement Officer and suspend either half or the whole or (but less often) a quarter of the demand for a harvest, the jágírdárs have to take the chances. When hundreds of villages have to be considered, it is hard enough to get the amount of suspension fixed in time without any elaborations, and the principles enunciated by the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, which somewhat aimed at a holding to holding suspension system seemed full of difficulty. Moreover, they were quite at variance with the advice given by the Settlement Officer here as to the desirability of suspending half, a whole, or a quarter of the demand so as to avoid complicating village accounts.

The importance of getting out suspension orders very early is great, as often lambardárs begin collecting a month before the date fixed for payment. If suspension orders issue after they have made part collection, they are tempted to misappropriate the money. One noticeable case like this occurred and was investigated, and others were believed to have occurred.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

It is necessary to explain at some length the reason for suspending Rs. 1,532 in the di-alluvion villages. Under the di-alluvion assessment rules sanctioned at settlement, land thrown up is, if cultivated the first year, assessed at one-fourth, next year at half, then at three-fourths, and in the fourth year at the full rate on cultivation, without allowances being made for its quality. The result was that in several villages land, which owing to its having been once cultivated, had come to bear the full assessment under the rule, though it had actually ceased to be cultivated, having proved to be unfit for cultivation. The matter was made the subject of a separate reference, and meanwhile the revenue due on all such lands which had become unfit for cultivation was suspended. The reference has resulted in an amendment of the di-alluvion Rule 2 in Revenue Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 142, dated 11th August 1897, to the address of the Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

(Remarks by A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division).*

The burden of accumulated suspensions is very great, and will become intolerable if further suspensions are made from the kharíf demand of 1897, as threatened, especially in those villages in Phália in which the demand for every harvest from and including

Rabi 1896 has been suspended. Mr. Thorburn recognized this, and in June last suggested to the Deputy Commissioner that the time had come to consider whether or not any portion of this suspended revenue should be remitted. The Deputy Commissioner has yet to report on this matter.

SYSTEMS OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON.)

There are two such systems in force :—

(1). The fluctuating sailáb assessment on the whole or part of certain river villages which vary with cultivation : these villages are detailed at pages 22 and 23 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter appended to the Settlement Report : and

(2). The fluctuating well assessments described in paragraphs 186—96 of the Settlement Report.

Both these systems are working well, and are very popular with the people. Twelve villages of the Rajoya circle in the Chiníot tahsíl and seven villages of Bár circle in the Jhang tahsíl in which the fluctuating well assessment was in force received canal water from the Chenáb Canal in rabi season of 1896-97, and the revision of their assessment was necessitated in consequence. This formed the subject of correspondence in this office Nos. 116, dated 4th May 1897, and 149, dated 8th June 1897. After some correspondence the following decision was passed by the Financial Commissioner in Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 68 C., dated 19th June 1897 :—

(a) All lands which have been shown in the khasra girdáwari for the last four years for any crop as cháhi will pay the fixed settlement ábiána on the well, + 8 annas per acre for any land irrigated by canal.

(b) All other areas attached to a well, but which have not been shown as above will pay Re. 1 per acre.

(c) All báráni and sailáb land will continue to pay as heretofore.

This new decision has been received by the people with some disapprobation as they hoped to get irrigation from the canal without any additional rate. However as the orders were if they did not agree, they would get no water, they soon came to terms. As above stated the system of fluctuating well assessment is very popular. One feature of this system is that a new well is free from revenue for three years and an old well renewed is free for one year, so that the people are induced to defraud Government by leaving old wells and building new ones from the same materials, but I believe that the practice is not common.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

(H. W. GEE, ESQUIRE).

The Dáman system of assessment, *viz.*, one-fourth fixed and three-fourths fluctuating, has been partially superseded by a purely fluctuating system. As noted in previous reports, 27 villages have been brought under a purely fluctuating system of assessment. The working of the system continues to be satisfactory. It is found necessary to post the best patwáris to these fluctuating circles, and their girdáwaris are generally carefully done.

The Tahsíl Khám system is admittedly defective, but is working as satisfactorily as can be expected. It is not probable that the Usteránás and Bhittannís will wish for any change in the system at the coming settlement, but in the case of the Gandapurs when the tribal lands have been partitioned the Dáman system will become suitable for those villages which rely entirely on hill-torrents for their irrigation.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(Remarks by A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer).*

The systems of fluctuating assessment, which have been this year introduced in the district under the new settlement, are as follows :—

(1). On the land irrigated by canals in the Sanghar, Dera and Jámpur tahsíls, and in two villages of the Rájanpur tahsíl, a rate (not a differential crop rate) per acre of all crops matured with the aid of canal water. The rate differs in the four tahsíls, and is taken in addition to a fixed assessment which has been imposed on the land in its unirrigated

aspect. In Sanghar the fixed assessment has been confined to well estates; elsewhere it has been put on all lands commanded by the canals. The demand for the year for the land under this system was Rs. 1,02,193, of which Rs. 99,543 were due to Government, and Rs. 2,650 assigned. The average demand as estimated at settlement was Rs. 1,04,000. The bad working of the canals in September explains the deficiency this year.

(2). On land watered by river flood throughout the district, and in Rájanpur on such canal-irrigated land also as lies within the tract liable to river flood, a scale of differential crop rates. The demand for the year and the estimate framed at settlement were Rs. 89,947 and Rs. 95,285, respectively. The river floods were equal to the average of the five years on which the estimate was based, but there was much crop failure owing to the deficiency of the winter rains.

(3). In three villages of the Sanghar tahsíl, rates of Re. 1 per acre of wheat and nine annas per acre of other crops raised with the aid of hill-torrent water, or of rainfall alone. This system was offered to all such villages in the Pachádh circles of the four tahsíls as lie at the tails of the hill-torrents and the distributaries from them, and are consequently very uncertain of their supply of water, but was accepted only by the three villages above referred to, all the others preferring the fixed assessments which were announced to them. The year was not a good one in the part of the Sanghar Pachádh in which these villages lie, and the demand was only Rs. 18 as compared with the estimate of Rs. 455.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE).

The increase under this head is chiefly due to the forfeitures of lambardárs' fees owing to the non-payment of owner's rate and Government revenue by due date, as generally occurs in season of scarcity. The forfeitures are not a matter for congratulation. At the same time I know that Captain Dunlop-Smith in many cases allowed time to lambardárs in difficulties. But the rules as to collection of owner's rate at least give the Collector no power to refrain from forfeiting the lambardár's percentage if the sum due be not paid by due date, however much the lambardár may be deserving of commiseration.

ALLUVION AND DILUVION.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES).

It is under consideration to apply for sanction to introduce the di-alluvion rules of Karnál-Umballa to this district as the working of the existing rules has not been found a success, as revenue is demanded and paid by persons whose lands have been washed away and full rates have in cases been collected on re-gained lands. The system bears hardly on the people, but it has the authority of the village administration papers.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS).

The result of alluvion and diluvion action during the year under report in this district is shown below—

		Diluvion.		Alluvion.		Gain or loss.	
		Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Chos. Sutlej. Beás.	1895-96	1,790	2,932	1,979	1,408	+189	— 1,524
	1896-97	1,831	2,712	1,746	1,975	— 85	— 737
	1895-96	448	612	2,442	472	+1,994	— 140
	1896-97	1,378	1,237	1,481	795	+103	— 442
	1895-96	2,379	5,145	1,614	2,185	— 765	— 2,960
	1896-97	8,197	15,456	5,061	5,316	— 3,136	— 10,140

As compared with 1895-96 the rains in 1896-97 were not heavy, and hence di-alluvion on the Beás river was less. On the Sutlej river the area gained was only grazing land, whilst the revenue was reduced for cultivated lands lost or deteriorated by floods. Thus more land has been re-gained, but there has been at the same time a remission of revenue. The great reduction in the revenue of cho lands is owing to the effect of amended *urár ret* rule.

The special inquiry and field to field inspection made in 1895-96, and the alteration in the rules have caused a fall in the revenue demand. There were 780 villages under di-alluvion inquiry both for river and chos. This year 106 cases were filed, as the increase or loss did not reach the minimum limit, and action was taken in the remaining cases. The Revenue Assistant was deputed to inspect the whole work in March and April 1897 in four tahsíls, and was not given any assistance, as it was deemed better to keep the di-alluvion work referring to the chos in the hands of one man this year when the amended rule regarding *urár ret* came fully into force, so as to ensure uniformity throughout.

There could not be any doubt about the destruction of cultivated land by sand, and remissions were granted accordingly. But cases of deterioration of soil are not so easy to decide.

The Revenue Assistant did not grant remission to doubtful sandy soils, *i.e.*, which appeared to have been affected by sand, but bore a good crop. Such cases were reserved for the consideration of one or two harvests more. All cases of deterioration of soil were inspected by the Revenue Assistant. In cases of doubt he compared the present class of the soil with the classification at settlement, and examined the crop register to ascertain whether inferior or superior crops were grown in past years, and had the soil dug in places to see the position and quality of the original soil, and of the sandy upper surface, and also compared the standing crop with the surrounding crops on different classes of soils. All superior classes of land that had deteriorated by admixture of sand were granted remission. But inferior classes of soils, such as *maira-retar*, *chal-retar* and *sir* were not treated so liberally. Remissions were granted to them, when the least shadow of doubt did not exist.

Maira-retar deserves consideration when its component part of sand begins to exceed 75 per cent. in proportion, and if it can show a past history of kharába and poor harvests, and compares unfavorably with surrounding *maira-retars*, so far as actual outturn or standing crops are concerned, then it certainly demands remission. All doubtful cases were rejected by the Revenue Assistant in his inspection. Thus all the inferior sandy soils recorded as deteriorated in the special inquiry did not obtain remission, but they will be considered from harvest to harvest on the principles above mentioned, which were clearly explained to the subordinate establishment and illustrated on the spot. It is never safe to form an opinion in such cases on the inspection of a single harvest.

Maira-retars and *chal-retars*, which did not get remission before, were allowed relief, for the reasons mentioned at length in the cho report of 1895-96.

The area affected by chamb water in the Sirwál tract which used not to be brought on the remission list was considered this year.

Remission under amended rule for sand drift (more than half of the net loss this year by chos) amounted to Rs. 5,490. Damage by cho floods depends upon the amount of rainfall, which varies from year to year, but damage by sand drift, it is feared, will go on increasing with the hot winds of each summer season.

(Remarks by COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

This subject is fully dealt with in separate correspondence on the subject of modification of the rules under which remissions are made for damage by cho action, and on the general subject of protection of the district from cho encroachments. I need only here note that Major Inglis and his Revenue Assistant Lála Ganga Sahái have given most careful personal attention to the subject; and that remissions have been made only when this course was unavoidable.

LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(H. A. ROSE, ESQUIRE).

It is an almost invariable condition of an assignment that it cannot be alienated. But no law exists which prohibits the attachment of jágír revenue in execution of a decree. The Pensions Act XXIII of 1871 does not protect any one of the jágírs in this district.

The consequences are disastrous. A jágírdár cannot hypothecate his jágír and borrow at reasonable interest, but when he *has* borrowed at the exorbitant interest charged on bad security, his creditor can always obtain a decree and attach his jágír in (practically) perpetuity, so that the jágír is to all intents and purposes alienated in contravention of the conditions of the grant. This is one of the results of piecemeal legislation. At the present moment certain important jágírs in this district are at the mercy of the money-lender. In a few years several will have become *de facto*, if not *de jure*, the property of the holders of decrees against the jágírdárs.

Another device often resorted to to evade the condition against alienation is to give the creditor a power-of-attorney to collect the assigned revenue. The only disadvantage (to the creditor) is that the power can be cancelled at any moment. As a matter of fact, however, the device results in a substantial amount of assigned revenue going direct into the pockets of the money-lender.

It seems to me that all this is worthy of consideration. It was surely not the intention of Government in making or continuing these assignments that the land-revenue of the country should become the private property of the capitalist classes.

(Remarks by COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division).*

How can we artificially protect the jágírdár? The ordinary agriculturist is entitled to have as much consideration as the assignee of Government revenue. Both require protection.

GENERAL RE-ASSESSMENT.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(Remarks by E. D. MACLAGAN, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer).*

The Settlement Officer joined the district in October, and arrangements for remeasurement commenced towards the end of the year, when the patwáris had got rid of girdáwari and cher work. Beyond remeasurement there is no particular progress to record in the matter of re-assessment proceedings. The system to be followed in canal assessments was under discussion towards the end of the year, and a report on the subject will be submitted to the Settlement Commissioner.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(Remarks by P. J. FAGAN ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer).*

The work of measurement was practically complete in Pákpattan by the end of the year, only one estate remaining to be completed. In Dipálpur the measurements of 48 estates were still incomplete; but work is in progress in all of them, and they will be finished by the end of 1897, or very nearly so. Final inspection work at the end of the year was fairly well up to date, except on the part of Tahsíldárs, more especially in Dipálpur, but in this connection I invite special attention to the fact that no Settlement nor Extra Tahsíldárs have been sanctioned for this district. Our Tahsíldárs have, I think, worked very fairly hard, but burdened as they are with both district and special settlement work, it has been difficult for them to keep pace in their final inspection work with that done by the special staff. The absence of Settlement or Extra Tahsíldárs has hampered operations all through. Detailed jamabandís, in accordance with the new maps, have still to be prepared in 224 estates. This work will be completed in the course of the cold weather by the patwáris collected at the tahsíls. During the first two quarters of the year under report, I carried out the detailed inspection for assessment purposes of 489 estates in the Sutlej tahsíls; these comprised nearly all those of the Dipálpur tahsíl, and some in Pákpattan.

In November, a report containing proposals as to the system of assessment to be followed in regard to lands irrigated by the Sutlej Inundation Canals, together with a new schedule of water-rates, was submitted and orders on it were received in the course of the year. The Assessment Report of the Dipálpur tahsíl was submitted in June last; it is at present before Government. The result of the proposals made therein is an enhancement of Rs. 70,000 per annum, including estimated fluctuating canal-advantage and sailáb land revenue. Since the beginning of the current quarter I have inspected some 100 estates in the Pákpattan tahsíl, and hope to submit the Assessment Report by the middle of December, or very shortly after. An enquiry into the method of distribution over holdings of the new assessments which will be announced, has been undertaken in both tahsíls, and considerable progress has been made in Dipálpur, the method to be adopted having been determined in 76 estates.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(Remarks by W. S. TALBOT, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer).*

The year under report was the second of the general re-assessment operations ordered by Punjab Government Notifications No. 221 and 222 of 3rd December 1895.

Survey operations have been in progress throughout the year, but have been a good deal hampered by the prevailing scarcity. It is impossible to undertake remeasurement in villages at all seriously affected, and many cases occurred in which survey operations already in progress in a village had to be stopped. In the Jhelum tahsíl it was practically only in the riverain villages that measurements were possible for the greater part of the year, and the Pind Dádan Khan Thal was hardly touched—all this caused a good deal of interruption of work. A certain number of patwáris and kánúngos were also employed for short periods on relief works.

Over one-quarter of the total area of the district was surveyed, but of the rest nearly one-seventh consists of Government rakhs, generally uncultivated hill waste, the measurement of which so far as necessary will take comparatively little time. The percentage on total cultivated area re-measured is a good deal larger. Making all allowances for various interruptions, the outturn of work is somewhat small. The choice is really between accuracy and rapidity, and the former seems to be preferable. In a large part of the district rapid progress is impossible, the fields owing to the conformation of the ground being of the most irregular shapes, and taking each at least three or four times as long to map as an ordinary field in a level plain.

Measurements are almost always on the square system, and experience here seems to show that this system is the best even in rough and hilly country where at first sight square laying would be thought out of the question. Measurements on the square system are unquestionably far more accurate than plane table measurements, even in such broken country, and this more than compensates for the trouble and loss of time involved by them.

As noted last year convenient areas in each tahsíl are being surveyed on a common base line, there is one base line for instance for the whole of Talagang practically, and another for the Pind Dádan Khan plains, and so on.

The system works satisfactorily on the whole, though disliked by subordinates, as it involves greater trouble than the system of giving each village a separate base line.

No assessment report has yet been sent in, but that for the Pind Dádan Khan tahsíl will now be submitted within a few days, the report for Chakwál and Talagang will probably be submitted about July next, and that of the Jhelum tahsíl about five months later; this will allow ample time for the introduction of the new jamás from Kharíf 1899, when the present settlement terminates.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(Remarks by A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer, Dera Gházi Khan).*

The distribution of the new land-revenue of the Sanghar tahsíl, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed in the year under report. The orders of Government were received during the year on the assessment of the other three tahsíls, and the new fixed demand was distributed, and had in great part been collected, by the end of the year. The new assessment of date revenue was also sanctioned and brought into force. The new records-of-rights were completed and filed in the tahsíls; there is no room for them at present in the district office. The administration papers were revised, and, in accordance with the orders of the Financial Commissioner, a supplementary vernacular Riwáj-i-ám was prepared to form the basis of a volume of the series on Customary Law. The investigation of revenue-free tenures was completed, and another work involving considerable expenditure of time was the revision of leases of land from Government rakhs which are very numerous in this district. Proposals have been framed for the re-organization of zails and patwáris' circles. The field establishment was transferred to the new Muzaffargarh Settlement at the end of the year, and the work remaining to be done is the incorporation of the new demand in the rent roll, the completion of máfi registers, and the preparation of the Final Report and Gazetteer. This work will, it is hoped, be concluded in January or February 1898. The enhancements secured in khálsa land-revenue and in water-rates are estimated at Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively, and the cost of the settlement has been 3½ lakhs.

(Remarks by COLONEL J. A. MONTGOMERY, *Settlement Commissioner, Punjab).*

The Settlement is now practically completed. The establishment has been transferred to Muzaffargarh, and it only remains for Mr. Diack to finish the work noted in this paragraph. Mr. Diack has done all this work with conspicuous ability and industry.

COERCIVE PROCESSES FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE ON APPLICATION OF VILLAGE HEADMEN.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE).

Where, in a village with several lambardárs, each lambardár is responsible for the collection of the revenue of his *thula*, and gets his pachotra on that revenue, little difficulty arises. The lambardár cannot throw the work on to anybody else, and, if a biswadár is dilatory in paying, the lambardár should be encouraged to apply for coercive process at once. Year by year the number of such processes must increase, as the influence of the lambardár is fast on the wane; above all, in the Jat villages.

Where in a village there are eight or nine lambardárs, all jointly responsible for the collection of the whole revenue, and all receive the same amount of pachotra, the position in the matter of unpunctuality of payments is becoming intolerable. In such cases the Collector should be empowered to allocate to each lambardár the duty of collecting the revenue of his *thula*, and to receive pachotra in proportion to that revenue. Several lambardárs have asked me to do this, as they cannot agree amongst themselves to do it; there will always be two or three lambardárs who receive more pachotra under the present system than they would receive under the proposed one. Until something like the proposed system can be put in force, dilatory payments in the villages in question are bound to be of more frequent occurrence.

In many of the wealthiest villages of the district, the lambardárs this year lost their ábiána owing to the non-payment of canal revenue within the prescribed period. For this they blame me, as I would not give them tahsíl chaprásís to collect the revenue for them.

SURVEY AND BOUNDARY DEMARCATION.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

(H. A. CASSON, ESQUIRE).

Besides the ordinary petty boundary cases between individual owners, of which 291 were instituted, and 260 decided during the year, progress has been made towards the settlement of some important disputes between villages of this district and villages of Shahpur on the river Jhelum. All the outstanding disputes between the two districts were settled some years ago by a strong Revenue Assistant on the Shahpur side, and a weak one on the Jhelum side, in a manner very unfavourable to the interests of the Jhelum villages. In most cases of course the decision cannot now be questioned, but in one or two important mistakes have been found which have necessitated the re-opening of the cases.

Petty boundary cases between individuals now receive more attention than heretofore.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* H. A. DIACK, ESQUIRE, *Settlement Officer, Dera Gházi Khan District*).

Mr. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, settled during the cold weather a number of long pending disputes regarding the boundary between the district and Baháwalpur, and no part of the boundary as shown in the new field maps is under dispute. To prevent the accumulation of disputes in future under the shifting boundary rule, it is very necessary that a Sub-Surveyor should be sent every two years to assist the Assistant Commissioner of Rájanpur in demarcating the boundary at disputed points. Several disputes regarding the boundary between the district and Muzaffargarh were also settled during the year, and the boundaries shown in the field maps of villages in this district are now in agreement with the corresponding boundaries shown in the field maps of the adjacent villages of Muzaffargarh. A Gazette notification has been published declaring the boundary between such villages to be the boundary between the two districts. The boundary between the district and Dera Ismáil Khan was also similarly adjusted. This gave less trouble because the boundaries in the maps of the two districts had been reconciled at regular settlement. In the case of Muzaffargarh this had not been done.

REVENUE RECORD ROOMS.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS).

The copying agency was introduced in this district in January 1895. Out of 17,253 applications for copy since October 1876, 12,086 have been made through the copying agent. This system is getting popular, and even the Hoshiárpur towns-people in 11 cases obtained their copies through the agency.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

The copying postal agency has been a great success in this district. Major Inglis has just applied to be allowed to spend the surplus savings in improving some of the temporary buildings (used by suitors) in the Kacheri compound.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

(A. E. MARTINEAU, ESQUIRE.)

The income is divided equally amongst all the copyists.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*)

As a matter of fact in no district are the rules strictly followed as laid down by the Chief Court. In those rules no provision is made for a head copyist, but without a head copyist the work could not be properly carried on, and he must receive some remuneration. By the rules each copyist ought to receive nine-tenths of the copying fees paid for each copy that he makes. The general system followed is that the fees for the month are collected and kept by the head copyist ; at the end of the month he receives a certain share, and the rest is distributed among the copyists. In some districts they are classified, in others the distribution is made in equal shares to all.

The Chief Court rules certainly ought to be modified so as to allow of the appointment of a head copyist.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. P. THOMPSON.)

The total number of applications for copies during the year under report was about 3,600, of which 2,700, 75 per cent., were made through the copying agency.

(*Remarks by* H. A. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.*)

This is very satisfactory, and the figures show that the scheme is popular and successful in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

PROCESS-SERVING ESTABLISHMENT.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DEC. RENNICK.)

Thirty-four process-servers were employed during the year, as in the previous year, for the collection of land revenue. These men are employed only as processes are issued, and are paid according to the number of days they are actually employed : they are, as a rule, apprentice chaprásís of tahsíls.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL C. F. MASSY, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*)

See my remarks in the Revenue Report of last year. I have been doing my best to check the habit of taking on hungry men as temporary servants, and in most districts in this division the matter is now carefully watched by Deputy Commissioners. Taking Jullundur, the average of processes served by each of the 34 men temporarily employed was only 32. Probably half the number of men would have done the work quite as efficiently, and the people would have had so many less mouths to feed.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(*Remarks by* COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*)

It is interesting to note the variations in this work in the different districts of this Division.

District.	No. of temporary process-servers.	No. of processes served.	Average No. of processes served by each man.	Average cost of service of each process.
				Rs. a. p.
Lahore	63	1,454	23	0 3 1
Amritsar	107	1,494	14	0 2 2
Gurdáspur	102	4,789	46	0 4 2
Mooltán	640	3,237	5	0 4 6
Jhang	18	1,253	70	0 1 0
Montgomery	29	1,512	53	0 0 7

It is difficult to account for these variations. In Mooltán, it is true, the distances are great, but that would hardly account for the necessity of putting on too many men, and the cost in that district is higher than any other, while in Jhang and Montgomery the distances are also great, and in these districts fewer men were employed, and the cost was very small. As regards size of district, Lahore, Gurdáspur and Amritsar do not vary much, but the cost in service varies from Re. 0-2-2 to Re. 0-4-2.

Probably in Mooltán a man was sent out with only one or two processes to serve at a time, while in Jhang and Montgomery each man was sent out with a large number requiring service in one direction at one time. It is quite clear from the above table that with care and discretion a Tahsíldár may reduce the cost of service of processes to a very small sum. The matter is one requiring attention of Collectors.

OTHER MATTERS UNDER THE LAND REVENUE ACT.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

(R. SYKES, ESQUIRE.)

Rents payable to mortgagees generally take the form of a fixed amount of produce; details of the area on which rents are paid in this form are given in Statement No. XII. Mortgagees in such cases often bring suits for the recovery of rent on the allegations that the produce has been divided and left in deposit with the tenant, and the suit is brought not for the recovery of rent, but for the value of goods left in deposit, and is instituted in the Civil Courts. It is difficult in such cases to say that the case is one triable by a Revenue Court.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS.)

The amount of land-revenue remitted through the Post Office was Rs. 29,876-5-0 against Rs. 37,006 in the preceding year. About $\frac{9}{10}$ of the money thus sent came from Una tahsíl, where in the rainy season owing to floods in Sohan stream it is more convenient to pay the June and July instalments by money order.

This system is very popular where small remittances have to be made, or the journey to tahsíl is troublesome. In the case of large sums a headman spends less in

going to, and returning from, tahsíl than by paying the money order commission, and at the same time attends to his odd jobs at the Court or the market. Excepting Una tahsíl, which is a long narrow strip of country with its head-quarters far from the extreme ends, the head-quarters of all other tahsíls are within one day's journey from the furthest limit. The money order system will always gain favor with the Una people, but will, I think, never be used to a great extent in other tahsíls.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, ESQUIRE.)

Rent cases give much trouble in this district owing to the fact that rents are almost all fixed in kind. Nothing is more unsatisfactory than the trial of such cases either as original cases or an appeal, as landlords have a habit of waiting till the period of limitation has nearly expired and then suing, and it is hopeless to attempt to find out what any particular land may have yielded three years back.

(Remarks by COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division).*

If the owners choose to put off suing till limitation is nearly up, they must run the risk of not being able to prove how much is due to them. I notice that the Collector has dismissed some claims on the ground that it lies with the owners to prove how much is due to them.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON.)

The preparation of the arz-irsál by patwáris was found not to answer as explained last year, and the system has not again been reverted to.

I note with some surprise in the review on the Revenue Administration for 1895-96, that the system is considered a success in other districts where it has been tried. I did not decide to abandon the system without full reflection, and the complaints against it were very general. I need hardly say that my conclusions were not arrived at in consultation with the wásil báki návis.

On the other hand, the remittance of revenue by postal money order promises to prove a great success. Rs. 17,040 was remitted in this way in the year under report, which is an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 on last year's figures.

The system of supplying copies by value-payable parcel also promises to be a success, and should no doubt be generally adopted. This system was only introduced last year.

(Remarks by A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division).*

Payment of revenue without pre-audit by the wásil báki navís was denounced last year as a failure in Sialkot. It does not seem to have become popular anywhere in the Division. I have no doubt that the system got a fair trial here.

Payment by money order of the Government demand has revived. Last year it seemed to be losing popularity. It is unfortunate that even this system does not save the zamindárs from black-mailing. Though 1896-97 shows a revival, still the amounts sent through the Post Office are not large in themselves. I confess that I do not think that the time has yet come in many districts in which we should seek to discourage the old custom of payment at the tahsíl. It is no great hardship for a lambardár to go to the tahsíl two or three times a year, and when a Tahsíldár is new it is a distinct advantage that he should visit the head-quarters of the pargana.

The only defect in the system of supplying copies by value-payable parcel is the possibility of some applicants refusing copies sent them. This is a matter under consideration, and is easily obviated. However, here it seems to be growing in popularity. It is too soon yet to express a decided opinion on the subject.

EJECTMENT.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS.)

I do not know in how many cases of ejectment mortgagees were the ejecting parties, but I think that they must have been such in the majority. In most of the cases which come up before me on appeal mortgagees appear as the parties trying to evict the true proprietors. The number of applications for ejectment this year (*viz.*, 347) though greater than last year, is not remarkable. There were 355 in 1894-95. The number of ejectments actually made is not half as great as the number of applications, and I do not think this is a matter for regret. I presume that no Revenue Officer can view with equanimity the spectacle of a true owner being turned out by an usurer. Procedure in this department of work is rather slackly followed. Very often the notices of ejectment contain no specification of the land in question.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS.)

I remarked last year that a distinction between Sections 41 and 40 was advisable when noting the *status* of mortgagor's possession, for zamindárs, whose only resource is produce of the land, in transferring that area, are under the impression that they are parting with proprietary rights (*haq-i-milkiyat*), and not with cultivating possession (*haq-i-kásht*). They think they cannot be ejected so long as they pay rent (Section 41). But the patwárí indiscriminately notes all mortgagors under the mortgagees as ghair-maurusi (Section 40). I am glad to say that tahsíl officers in sanctioning mutations of mortgages in compliance with my instructions, made out where the conditions of Section 41 existed. The note of the Revenue Officer about the intention of the mortgagor is a good proof of the meaning when the transaction is fresh, which otherwise two or three years later would not have been believed against the patwárí's records. Another good that has been done is, that the mortgagor is put on his guard from the beginning, and can take measures for his protection.

TRANSFERS OF TENANT-RIGHT.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

There were 10 suits by landlords to set aside transfers made of rights of occupancy in the year, as against 22 in the previous year. All the 10 cases were disposed of in the year. The consent of the landlord is very rarely sought in the regulation manner; so that landlords almost always win their objection cases. But very many transfers take place without objection being lodged. It is doubtful whether the mass of the landlords understand that their consent must be obtained. Sometimes they find it out suddenly, and then bring objections against transfers passively condoned for years.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

(MAJOR E. INGLIS.)

There were two applications during this year against three last year on behalf of occupancy tenants to serve notice of intended transfer, under Section 53 or Section 54 on the landlord. There were 85 suits against 79 last year on behalf of the landlords to dispossess the transferees of occupancy rights. In such cases decrees are not passed against the tenants. The transferees always plead consent or acquiescence of the landlord to the transfer. Sometimes it is also stated that occupancy tenants can alienate without this permission of the landlord. The clearest evidence is demanded to prove acquiescence by subsequent ratification. It is not customary, however, for the occupancy tenants of the district to inform the landlords of the intended transfer through the Court, otherwise the number of applications under Section 76 (1) (*c*) and (*f*) would have increased greatly. Comparing the number of suits by the landlords with the number of transfers by the occupancy tenants, the opposition to such transfers on behalf of the proprietors appears to be small.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE (No. VIII OF 1873.)

KARNAL DISTRICT.

(J. F. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE.)

The completion of the main line of Sarsuti Canal, which was undertaken by the District Board, was pushed through, thanks to the exertions of Bábú Tej Rám, Sub-Divisional Officer of the Irrigation Department, whose services were temporarily lent to me, and 20,000 bighas were irrigated in 1896, securing to many of the Naili villages sufficient grain to last out the famine. In spite of the dry year, there was ample water to irrigate three times this area, indeed much more, but the villages commanded could not all be reached, as water-courses had to be constructed, and it was at first thought that the canal could not be completed before June 1897. The villagers were also suspicious as to the supply of water available. I entertain great expectations from this canal and from its proposed extensions, and believe it will be possible eventually to irrigate from it all the tract south of the Sarsuti, up to the present limit of irrigation from the Sirsa Branch. The Kaithal people would, of course, prefer irrigation from the Sirsa Branch, which, if water were sufficient, is possible in many villages, and were inclined to sneer at an inundation canal like the Sarsuti, but after the present year's experience—one village, Tháná, had 7,000 bighas of rice (*ziri*), yielding 8 maunds to the kachcha bigha—they are now convinced that it will be of great benefit to them. The rates at present in force are very low, rice being charged with Rs. 2-8-0 an acre only, with no owner's rate, and this rate I can safely raise to Rs. 4.

(Remarks by R. CLARKE, ESQUIRE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.)*

We are still in the experimental stage as regards this canal, but I am sanguine that it will be a great success.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

(J. G. M. RENNIE, ESQUIRE.)

The following table furnishes the particulars of working of the five canals mentioned in last year's report, *viz.*, the Sidhnái, Koránga, Fázil Sháh, Abdul Hakím and Barkat Ali Khán issuing from the Ravi :—

Tahsíl.	Name of Canal.	Area irrigated in previous year.			Area irrigated in year under report.			Difference.	
		Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mooltán ...	Sidhnai	22,757	13,364	36,121	26,067	10,730	36,797	676	...
Kabírwála ...	Do	36,563	30,606	67,169	58,420	30,985	89,405	22,236	...
	Total ...	59,320	43,970	1,03,290	84,487	41,715	1,26,202	22,912	...
Kabírwála ...	Koránga ...	869	1,746	2,615	1,686	2,238	3,924	1,309	...
	Fázil Shah ...	3,598	3,389	6,987	6,667	4,911	11,578	4,591	...
	Abdul Hakím ...	2,006	1,519	3,525	4,563	3,174	7,737	4,212	...
	Barkat Ali Khán ...	76	104	180	20	21	41	...	139
	Total ...	65,869	50,728	1,16,597	97,423	52,059	1,49,482	33,024	139

The large increase is the result of all the canals working well throughout the year.

For the Inundation Canals the statistics in the table appended furnish details of working.

Tahsíl.	No. of Canals.	Area irrigated in acres.		Difference.	Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.		
Mooltán	8	77,036	1,42,768	+65,732	
Shujabád	8	64,463	56,797	—7,666	
Lodhrán	17	81,363	64,790	—16,573	
Mailsi	11	60,926	87,448	—26,522	
Kabírwála	3	1,985	1,521	+464	
Total	47	2,85,773	3,53,324	+67,551	

On the whole there is an improvement in the area irrigated of 67,551 acres.

The private canals in the district are the same as last year; their working is shown in the table subjoined.

Tahsíl.	No. of Canals.	Area irrigated in acres.		Difference.	Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.		
Shujabád	4	1,249	1,779	+530	
Lodhrán	3	200	267	+67	
Mailsi	1	6,810	6,814	+4	
Kabírwála	...	1,238	1,079	—159	
Total	8	9,497	9,939	+442	

Here too the figures have improved, showing an area of 442 acres irrigated over the area of last year.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(*Extracts from a Report by* C. E. BUNBURY, Esquire).

Kábul River Canal.—The Canal remained throughout the year in charge of Sheikh Sher Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. * * * * The Canal worked admirably during the year, and was only closed for 15 days during the year as shown below :—

March 1897	...	6 days—Breaches of Kafoor Dher and Shahi Nalas.
May 1897	...	2 days—Breaches of Shahi Nalas.
August 1897	...	3 days—Maira Kachori.
September 1897	...	4 days—Mullazai.
Total	...	15 days.

* * The income from the mills has amounted to Rs. 22,805, as against 13,135 in 1895-96.

* * * The annexed table shows the area irrigated and the total amount due as water rates for year kharíf 1896 and rabi 1897, with the gross collection as shown in the treasury accounts and the area irrigated and demand for the kharíf 1897 for purposes of comparison. The capital expenditure on the canal has been up to date Rs. 4,47,697.

The gross income for kharíf-rabi 1896-97 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Water rates	89,579
Mills rent	22,805
Total income ...	1,12,384

The cost of establishment actually maintained and of repairs executed during kharíf-rabi 1896-97 are shown below :—

Post.	Rate.	Actuals, kharíf-rabi 1896-97.	Sanctioned for 1897-98.	Budget for 1898-99.	Remarks.
	T. A.	Rs. a. p.			
Assistant Engineer ...	350+	5,462 6 0			
1 Zilladár...	65 and 80	855 0 0			
2 Sub-Overseers	32-8 and 45	1,016 11 6			
Draftsman Clerk... ...	35	464 6 0	10,440	10,440	
Do. Simla Allowance	...	24 14 0	10,000	10,000	
Munshi	15 and 20	205 12 0	20,440	20,440	
Jamadár	15	187 12 0	... ...	... ...	
	15	180 0 0			
	15 and 20	205 0 0			
	15	120 0 0			
	10	40 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	10	50 0 0	Total Rs.	Total Rs.	
Guage-reader	10	70 0 0			
	8	64 0 0			
	10	40 0 0			
Chaprasis	7	322 0 0			
Beldars	6	1,920 0 0			
	Total Rs. ...	11,227 13 6	Establishment ...	Establishment ...	
Deduct paid out of District Board.		1,200 0 0	Repairs ...	Repairs ...	
Balance	....	10,027 13 6			
Repairs	...	10,157 8 0			
	Total Rs. ...	20,185 5 6			

Deducting cost of maintenance and establishment during 1896-97 from the gross income, the net profit was Rs. 92,199, or 20·6 per cent. on the capital expenditure. Net profits of the last four years are given below for comparison :—

1892-93	0·34
1893-94	4·9
1894-95	6·1
1895-96	8·7
1896-97	20·6

This sudden and large increase is mostly due to the introduction of the new differential crop rates. In September 1896, Mr. L. W. Dane when writing the revenue report of this Canal anticipated a net profit of 17 per cent. The income this year has more than fulfilled his anticipation. The water was plenty for the area irrigated, and crops have been good everywhere.

Zilladár Sikandar Shah has continued to do good and valuable service during the year. He was promoted from Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 on 1st April 1897, which he well deserved. He has made himself popular amongst the people by his tact and energy, and by his just treatment with all classes, poor or rich.

Sheikh Sher Muhammad, Khán Bahádur, in addition to holding charge of this Canal, generally supervised the District Minor Canals, and his management was in every way satisfactory and successful.

Statement showing area irrigated and water-rates leviable on Kábul River Canal in Kharíf-Rabi 1896-97.

Tahsils.	Area classed as Shah Nahri.	Area irrigated, 1896-97.			Kharíf 1897.	Water Rates, 1896-97.			Kharíf 1897.	Average rate per acre.			Kharíf 1897.
		Kharíf 1896.	Rabi 1897.	Total.		Kharíf 1896.	Rabi 1897.	Total.		Kharíf 1896.	Rabi 1897.	Total.	
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Peshawar ...	11,148	4,771	5,643	10,414	8,344	20,821	19,985	40,806	30,765	4 5 10	3 8 10	3 14 8	3 10 11
Deduct Joe Tucker	...	980	419	1,399	1,050	1,954	1,031	2,985	2,700	2 0 0	2 7 4	2 2 0	2 9 1
Net	11,148	3,791	5,224	9,015	7,294	18,867	18,954	37,821	28,065	4 15 3	3 9 10	4 3 0	3 13 7
Nowshehra ...	9,539	7,389	6,909	14,298	7,768	20,277	35,003	55,280	26,912	2 11 11	5 1 1	3 13 10	3 7 5
Total ...	20,687	11,180	12,133	23,313	15,062	39,144	53,957	93,101	54,977	...	...	...	...
Deduct income of surplus water of Joe Sheikh									3,522				
Net									89,579				
Add mills income									22,805				
								Total Rs. ...	1,12,384				
Last year's balance									605				
								Grand Total Rs. ...	1,12,989				
Collections as per treasury accounts									1,04,171	Peshawar Tahsil			7,469
Difference									8,818	Nowshehra			1,349

NOTE.—Large arrears in Peshawar Tahsil are due from Arbáb Muhammad Hussain Khan and Sharifullah Khan, whose disputes with the cultivators have been settled and arrears will soon be recovered.

Michni Dallazak Canal.—This Canal worked well during the year, and was closed for 92 days for silt clearances. * * * * * At the end of October 1896, when the river went down, no supply could enter into the Canal on account of the silt which was deposited in the first 2 miles. As it was necessary to get water for the kharíf crops quickly the Canal was closed and silt was partly cleared, leaving 2 feet in bed. Again after kharíf waterings were over and rabi sown, the Canal was closed from 14th January 1897 to 13th February 1897, and silt was cleared down to bed level. Total cost of silt clearance was Rs. 1,041-8-9. This silt must deposit every year until the District Board can find some money to provide *pacca* suitable crossings for the several drainages in the first two miles which are at present crossed by *kacha* bunds and causes silt deposit.

The total cost of maintenance and establishment of this and the Doába Canal has been as follows:—

Canal.	Maintenance.	Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Michni Dallazak Canal	1,391	1,889*	3,280
Doába Feeder Canal	†587	176	763
* Total ...	†1,978	2,065	4,043

* Including Rs. 1,200 of Sher Muhammad's pay.

† Includes Rs. 389 for iron gates and gearings.

Total income during the year has been—

	Area irrigated.	*Water rates.*
	Acres.	Rs.
Kharíf 1896	1,315	4,666
Rabi 1897	1,722	1,505
Total ...	3,037	9,681

Deducting cost of maintenance and establishment of Michni Dallazak Canal the net profit is Rs. 6,401, or 25 per cent. on the capital outlay. And deducting cost of maintenance and establishment of the Doába Canal charged to District Board, the net profit is Rs. 5,638, or 22·5 per cent. on capital.

Doába Feeder Canal.—This Canal worked steadily till the 17th August 1897, when it was silted up by the heavy flood of the cross drainages. The zamindárs preferred to clear their old channel "Ichri," and did not turn up to clear this even on payment. Labour could not be had at a moderate rate owing to the frontier disturbances. The clearance is, however, now in hand, and will be finished in about 10 days.

Iron gates and gearings have been received for the Regulator of the Doába Canal, and will soon be put in.

Shabkader Branch.—This branch was constructed just in time to put in kharíf 1897. Therefore there has been no income from it during the financial year under report.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

(T. H. HOMAN, ESQUIRE).

A mirab cess at Re. 1 per cent. on the land revenue of the villages irrigated by springs and on the Toi in this district is levied, from the proceeds of which (estimated at Rs. 850 per annum) an establishment, costing Rs. 840, is kept up. The cost of establishment originally sanctioned was, however, Rs. 660 and the surplus income was utilized for improvement of irrigation works in the district. This establishment was found insufficient, and the annual cost was therefore gradually raised to Rs. 840, the income and expenditure now being about equal. The present establishment is, however, inadequate for the various duties required of it, which are mostly done by the tahsíl establishment to the detriment of their other work. It was accordingly proposed during the year under report, to enhance the mirab cess of the district, and to entertain an additional establishment, but as there is no clear provision of the law under which this can be done until the expiry of the present settlement of the district, the matter was dropped.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT (No. 1 OF 1894.)

JHANG DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN P. S. M. BURLTON).

The provisions of the law are not strictly followed by the Canal Department, and generally possession was taken before a notification appeared in the Government Gazette.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT (No. XIX OF 1883.)

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

The subject of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act has to be taken up as a speciality owing to the complicated procedure required by the Accounts Department, and only those Deputy Commissioners who are in charge of fairly light districts can bestow the sustained personal attention necessary for success.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUT.-COLONEL A. DEC. RENNICK).

Rs. 6,220 were advanced during the year, against Rs. 29,400 in the previous year. The falling-off was owing to further advances having been stopped. Large sums have been advanced in this district under this Act, and have been as a rule put to good use, but the recent scarcity of rain has proved the necessity of more wells in báráni lands, and I anticipate that advances will be eagerly sought for when Government is prepared to allot the money.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(KHAN ABDUL GHAFUR, *Khan of Zaida*).

I think the system is popular with the people, but the loans I should think, are seldom faithfully applied. In almost every instance time is given two or three times for the completion of the work. In majority of cases the borrower is warned for completion of the work. The obvious inference therefore is that the money is applied to some other purposes than that on which the advance is made, and the work is completed by money raised elsewhere.

AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT (No. XII OF 1884).

HISSAR DISTRICT.

(P. D. AGNEW, ESQUIRE).

As stated under head 5 of the report the loss of cattle was terribly heavy in this district, and very many zamíndárs were left without plough-bullocks with which to under take agricultural operation. It was expected that there will be a heavy demand from all parts of the district for agricultural loans, and to avoid delay which ordinarily occurs in the completion of preliminary takávi proceedings, all Tahsíldárs were ordered to prepare lists village by village for their respective tahsíls, showing the names of persons actually in need of takávi loans, and this was accordingly done. It is most probable that a full report in the distribution of advances under the Act will be made by Captain Dunlop-Smith in his Famine Report. Statement No. XXVII gives absolutely no idea of the real extent of the operations. In all Rs. 4,83,887 were distributed as takávi, but the sum shown as finally adjusted before the close of the year is Rs. 89,131 only. This is of course a mere matter of account, and most of the sums technically unadjusted have since been cleared. But it is to be regretted that the Revenue Report should not show the extent to which these loans were granted, for it is no exaggeration to say that the loans saved the district from ruin. The takávi grants were most carefully and wisely made. A grant of five lakhs was sanctioned by Government, and the sum nearly all taken up. As said above, the Tahsíldárs prepared preliminary lists of those requiring takávi. When these were ready the district was divided for purposes of distribution between Messrs. Butler, Stephen and Lála Sansár Chand. These officers proceeded to convenient centres and distributed the loans then and there. Confidential instructions were given to each officer by Captain Dunlop-Smith as to the principles to be observed in making the grants. At the same time the liberal grant of Rs. 2,35,000 made by the Lahore Famine Committee was distributed by these officers. It was used chiefly as a supplement to Government takávi, and granted chiefly to those whom the conditions for loans under the Act debarred from its benefits or to those whose needs were not solely agricultural. The whole subject, however, will no doubt be dealt with in the Famine Report. This important task, it is reported, was carefully and expeditiously accomplished.

DELHI DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. P. DAVIES).

The majority of the advances were made on the spot. Allotments were made to officers proceeding on tour in those parts of the district where assistance of this kind appeared most necessary. The people were saved the trouble of attending the tahsíl or sadr, and the actual circumstances of each case were heard on the spot.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN C. G. PARSONS).

The system of sending an officer into camp with a treasure chest was adopted. The loans were thus issued with great facility. The Revenue Assistant (Lála Bishambhar Diál) issued almost all the loans out in the villages. Munshi Fakír Ali issued some. The system is far preferable to the stereotyped system of expecting a man to come into the sadr, and I recommend it for permanent adoption. A Deputy Commissioner cannot be expected to personally attend to a great number of petty subjects which require great attention to detail; and when a Reveuue Assistant is reliable it is best that he should dispose, on approved lines, of these loan cases, obtaining the Deputy Commissioner's signatures to the papers as the Regulations require.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

(MAJOR F. W. EGERTON).

The total advances made in 1896-97 amounted, under Act XII of 1884, to Rs. 77,776 against Rs. 16,920 in 1895-96. Of these, Rs. 42,941, was advanced for seed, and Rs. 27,470 for the purchase of cattle, and Rs. 7,365 is unexpended but will be spent. I have no hesitation in saying that the prompt advance of takávi in the Bet Bela and Charkhri, 2nd Circle, and some other poor tracts averted famine which was staring the people in the face. The sahúkárs absolutely refused seed for sowing except to their own special clients on good security and at outrageous interest. The result of these prompt advances was in some cases to make the baniás open their grain stores and so the crisis was passed. The loans which were for sums under Rs. 50 for seed were to bear no interest if repaid in the next harvest. It will be of the greatest advantage in subsequent bad years that the people should realize the fact that they are independent of the bania for seed provided that they can give reasonable security for an advance from Government. It will also be a lesson to the baniás not to be too churlish in advancing seed for sowing.

(*Remarks by* A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division*).

This subject was fully noted on last year. Had it not been for the timely intervention of Government with advances for purchase of seed, many would have been driven to the baniá, a step which experience shows the average peasant is rarely able to retrieve, The surmise in last year's note that possibly baniás were holding back stocks to drive good bargains seems to have been a near guess at the truth. The saving of interest to the borrowers in cases of prompt repayment is undoubtedly a boon. The sums disbursed to individuals, if those entered in this report are correct, seem high, compared with those advanced during distress in other districts, where the object was to induce as many peasants as possible to sow in order to get some return, rather than to encourage only the holders of large areas.

INDIAN FOREST ACT (No. VII OF 1878).

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(LIEUTENANT A. C. ELLIOTT).

The forest settlement of the district was finished by Mr. Wilson, during the year 1895-96. In the beginning of March 1897, a new Forest Division was constituted, the Shahpur Division under a Deputy Conservator, and all the rakhs which were formerly under the Collector's management have been transferred to the Forest Department.

All Government rakhs have now been demarcated by *pacca* pillars and all questions of encroachments by zamíndárs have been settled fully and compensation paid where

necessary. The area under the Forest Department is now 753,284 acres. The demarcation of rakhs by accurate measurements has caused a decrease of 4,183 in Khushâb tahsíl and an increase of 298 acres in Bhera tahsíl, to lands apart from the forest lands.

There were no forest fires of importance. During the year under report all rakhs in tahsíls Bhera and Shahpur were thrown open to grazing on the *amáni* system. This was intended as a measure to benefit the zamíndárs at small cost to themselves. But it was found that the peasant agriculturists of the Bhera and Shahpur Bár preferred to get their grazing free. Accordingly a regularly organized campaign under a certain ringleader was initiated—the village cattle were turned into the rakhs as soon as grass was sufficient, no tickets for grazing being taken. A strong body of young men was put in charge and as soon as any cattle were arrested they assembled, organized an attack, beat all officials in charge and rescued the cattle. On one occasion this was done under the eyes of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, and District Superintendent, of Police. This was soon put a stop to—the rakhs were closed and sold by auction to the highest zamíndár bidder, sale to Khatris being avoided in every case, and the result has been to put an end to these lawless proceedings. The pity is that the zamíndárs who aided the ringleader have all been punished, though lightly, as they were easily led to commit an offence which no doubt was a good joke to them, while the "*fons et origo malorum*" is at large pending decision of an appeal he has made on the grounds of being unable to obtain justice in the district.

The result has been an alarming increase in cases under Section 24, Act I of 1871, and much consequent trouble to district officials.

(*Remarks by* A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division.*)

The matter of the settlement of the Bár rakhs in Bhera and Shahpur is pending before the Financial Commissioner. One point strongly insisted on in the settlement was that the grazing arrangements should be made directly with the local zamíndárs, all speculating bania thikadárs being rigidly excluded. When the zamíndár would not engage, the rakhs were to be managed on the *amáni* system. The system came into force in 1895-96, and being in a sense a revolution was probably not comprehended by the peasants with the results now complained of by the Deputy Commissioner. A report was made of this circumstance in the course of the year and the Deputy Commissioner practically recommended a reversion to the contract system which had been condemned in the settlement. This was refused, and the Deputy Commissioner was told to use the law against the agitators who wanted to take free grazing by force. This he has done apparently with the most satisfactory results. It seems likely that if the Deputy Commissioner will take and maintain a firm attitude, matters will soon right themselves. I am a little sceptical about the possibility or even need of keeping out the Khatri from the leases of these rakhs. In Hazára we insisted on the Forest Department selling at a fair price to the local landowners. Leases were not sold to highest bidder at auction. Not unfrequently we found that the lambardárs had re-sold their lease to a contractor from Ráwalpindi.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

(CAPTAIN H. S. FOX-STRANGWAYS).

Again during the year under report it became necessary, owing to continued abuse of the village waste land by wasteful fellings, to withdraw the privileges conferred by Rule II of the Rules under Section 16, Regulation IV of 1893, from 8 villages in the tahsíls of Abbottabad and Mansahra for two, three and four years and for good.

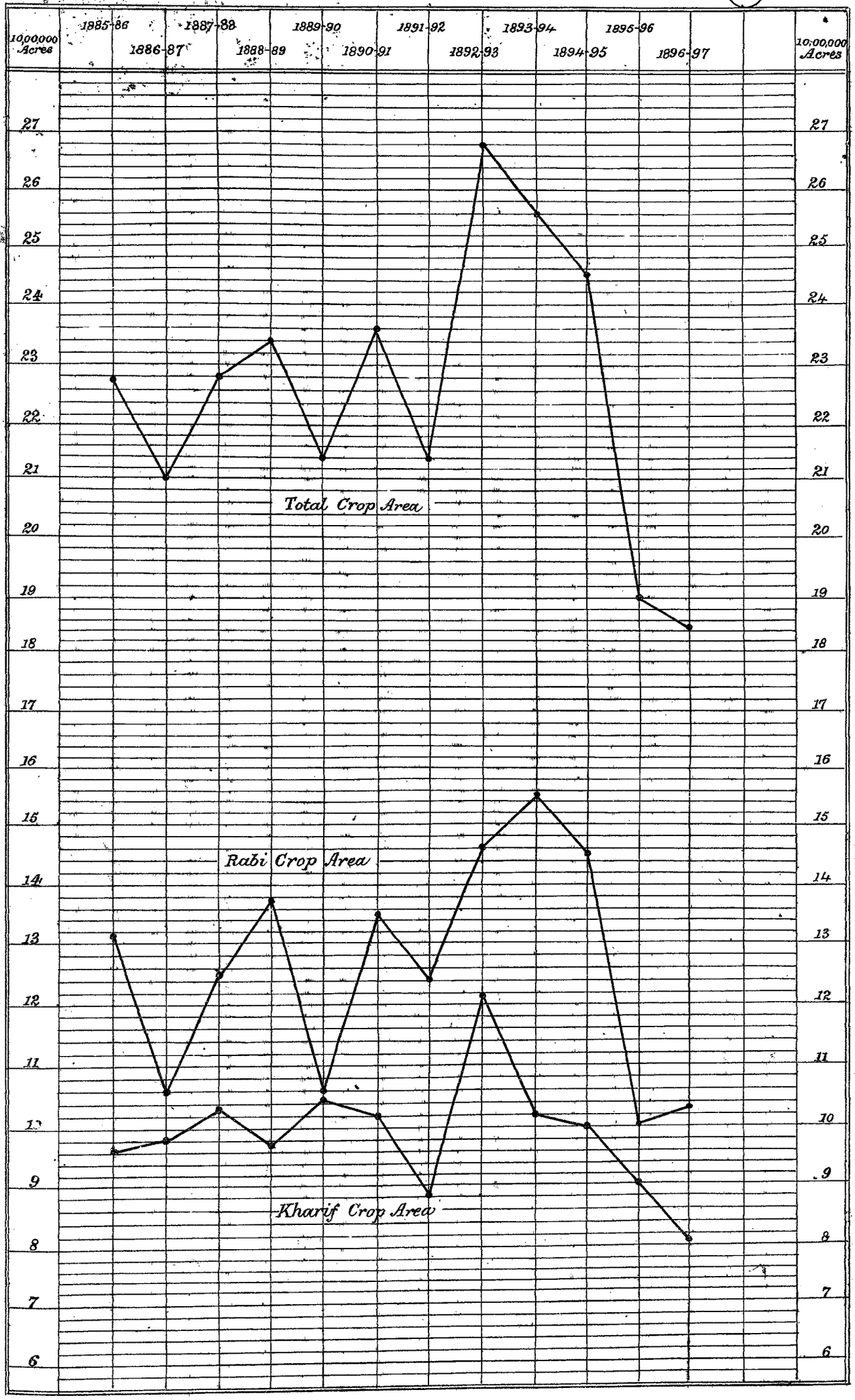
Forest fires only occurred over an area of :—

	Acres.		
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Reserved Forests	1,764	6,616	15,548
Protected Forests	6,991	8,939	19,800
Unprotected Waste	4,092	2,940	6,096

There was a very considerable decrease under reserved forest area burnt, as compared with last year, but a very much greater difference if compared with the year previous. It is hoped that this means that the deterrent punishments are having effect, but the drought too may have acted as a check. Fires are only started to burn off the pine needles to enable the grass to spring up, and since there was no great likelihood of a copious rainfall it was scarcely worth while to burn the needles; although as my predecessor remarked last year this was the year for forest fires since they occur every alternate year, and last year was comparatively free from forest fires. These remarks would also apply to the decrease under protected forests and also to the increase under unprotected waste since there is less supervision, and there was greater need in these tracts. The fire fines in reserved forests aggregated Rs 2,791 on 18 villages out of 32 villages as compared with Rs. 5,589 on 49 villages out of 92 villages during last year and Rs. 11,446 on 81 villages out of 132 villages during the preceding year. As usual the fines did not exceed the annual land-revenue and the incidence per head of cattle did exceed the cattle-pound fine. Of the total fines, Rs. 477 were awarded as compensation to the Forest Department, as compared with Rs. 1,895 last year and Rs. 4,084 during the year previous. Eleven villages out of 14 were fined Rs. 955 under Sections 27 and 22, Hazára Forest Regulation, for abuse of rights in village waste lands and protected forests. No person was imprisoned during the year, as last year all these forest cases were enquired into by Rai Bahádur Dilbágh Rái, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, under Section 27 of the Regulation. At present the question of restricting the sale of brushwood in the Khánpur iláka is under discussion. The Deputy Conservator of Forests is of opinion that that tract will in a very short time become absolutely denuded, and that it is advisable that the term "brushwood" should be so defined in the Rules under the Hazára Forest Regulation as to obviate this result. A separate report will be made on this subject, which is not unimportant.

TOTAL AREA

(A)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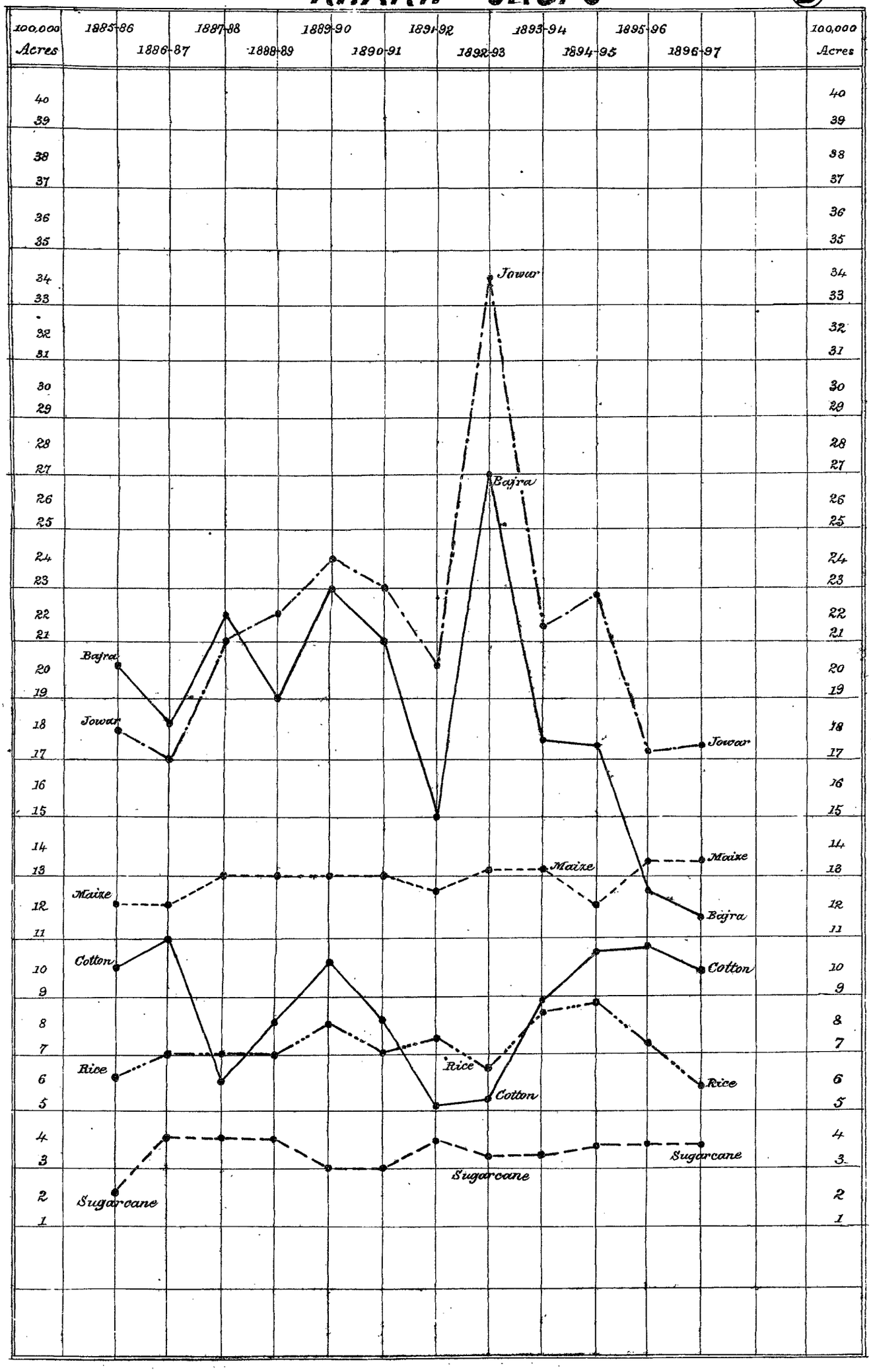
Total Crop Area
Rabi Crop Area
Kharif Crop Area

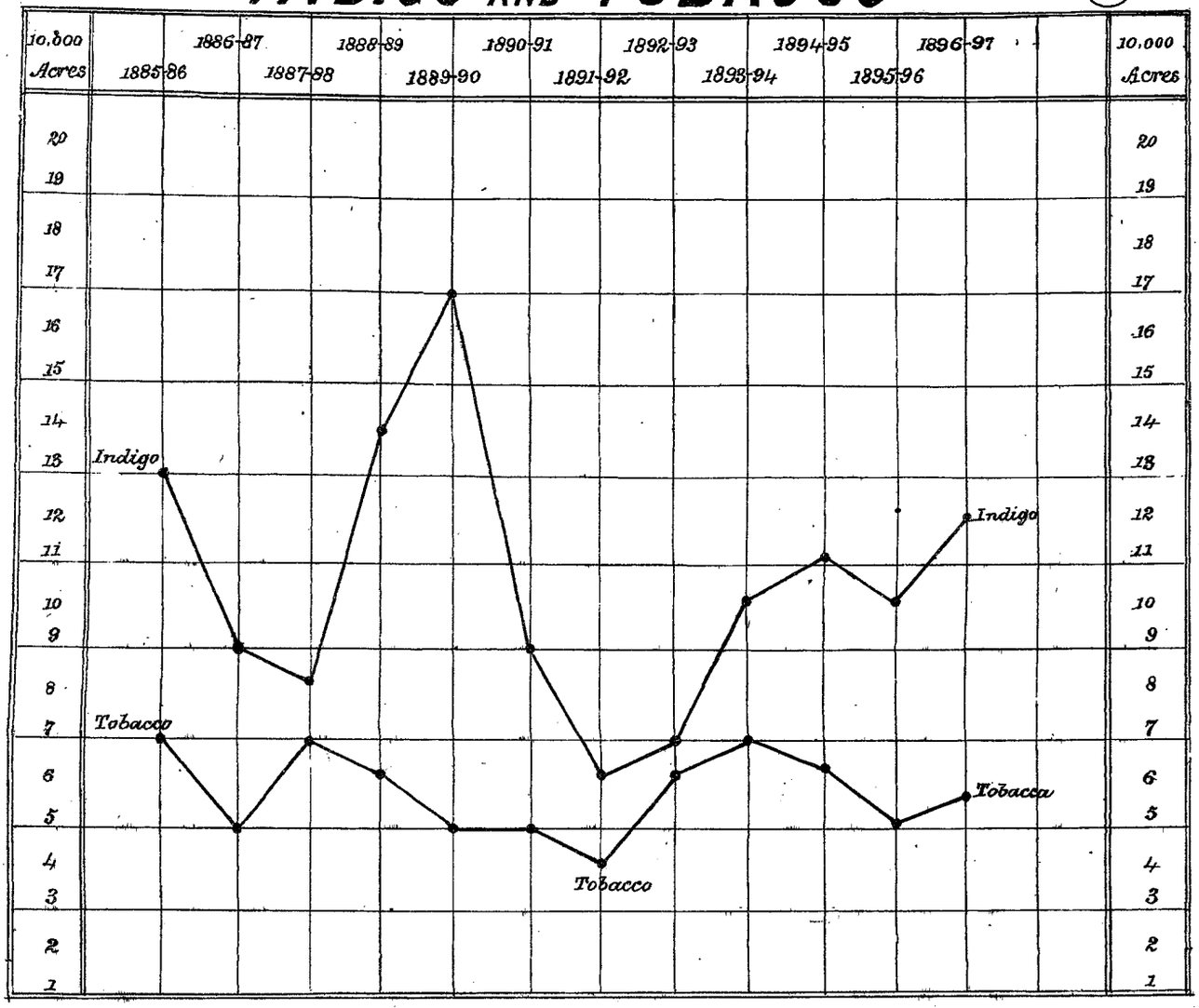
KHARIF CROPS

(B)



INDIGO AND TOBACCO

C



TEA

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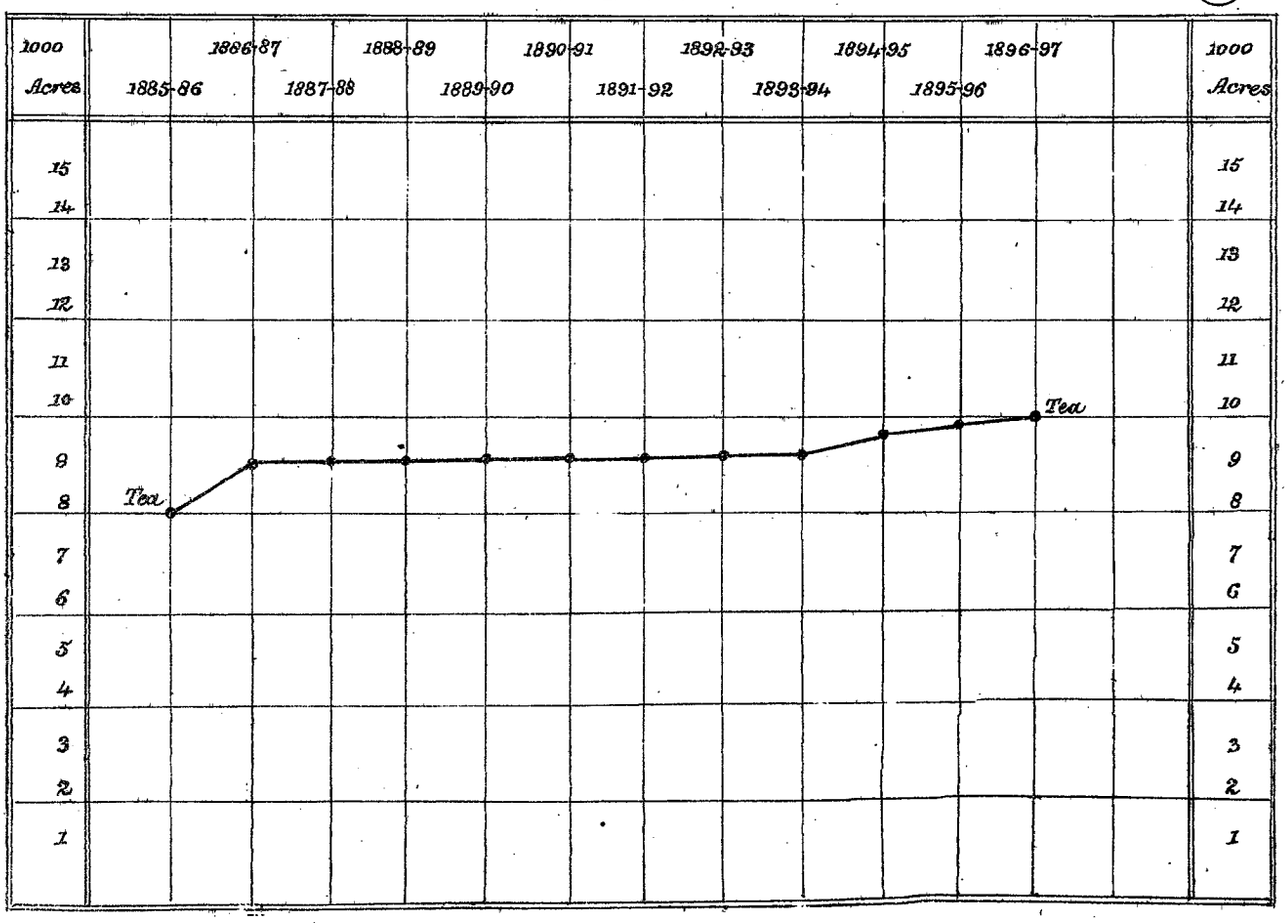
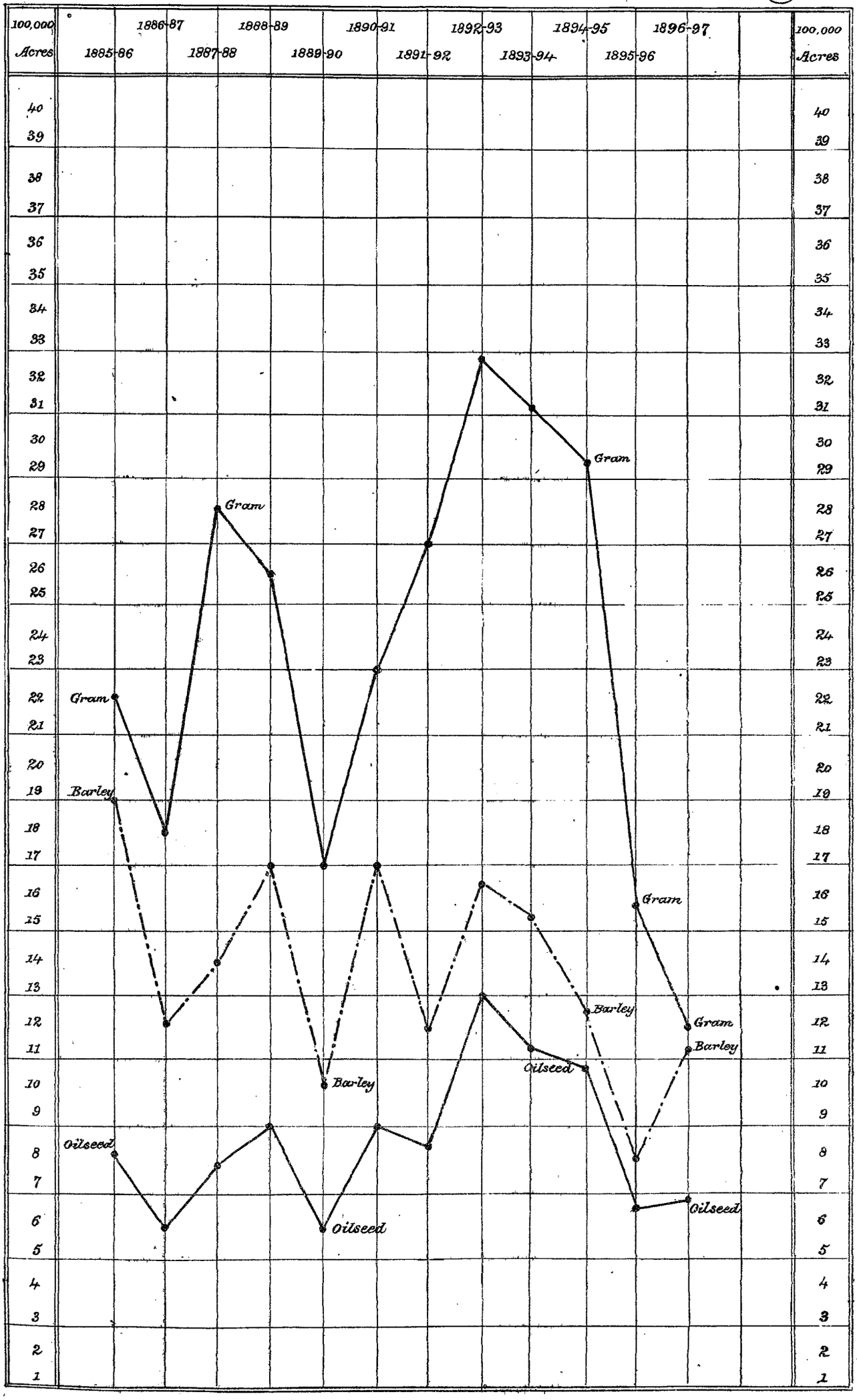


RABI CROPS

(E)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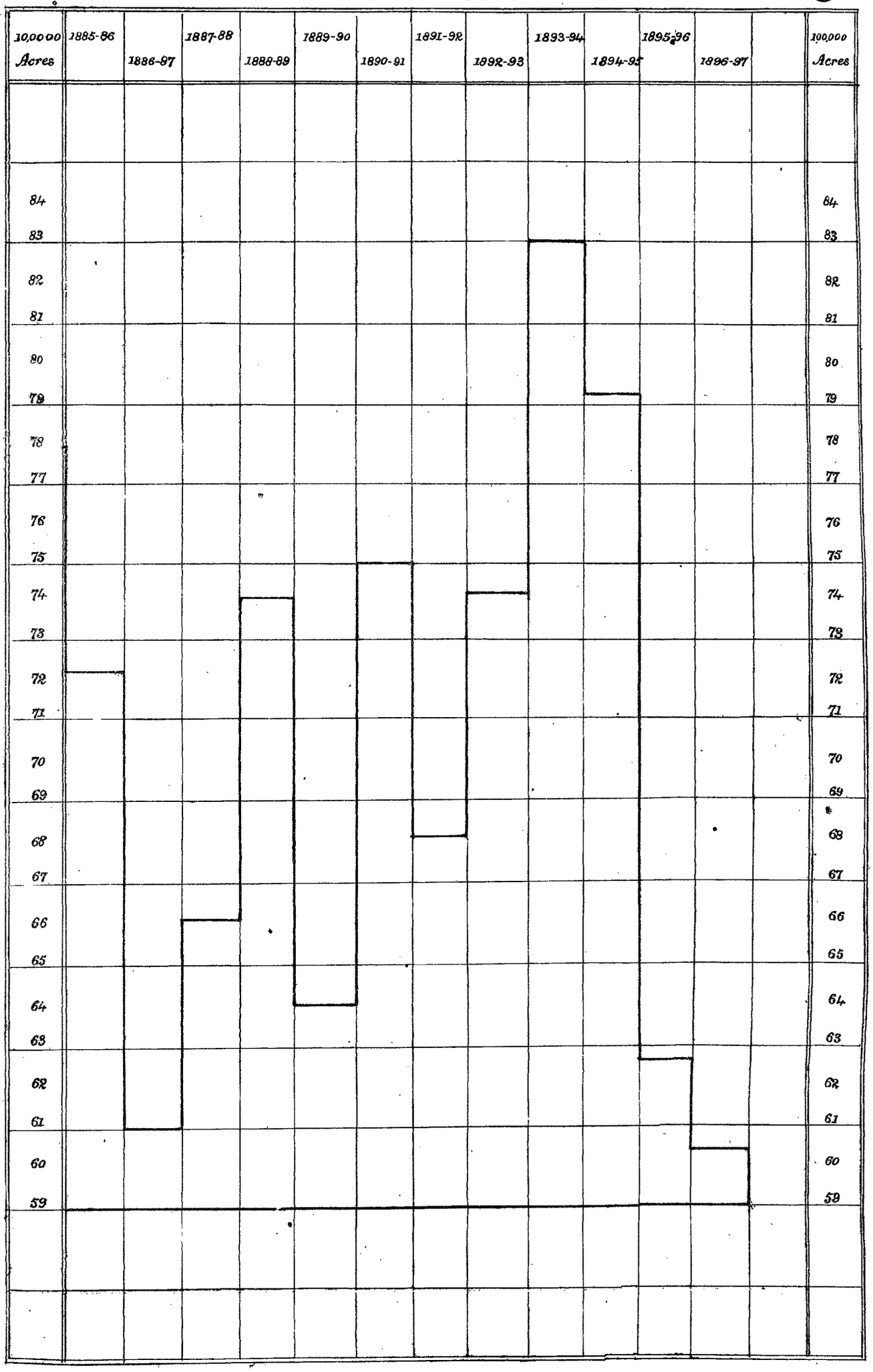
Gram
Barley
Oilseed

WHEAT AREA

(F)


10,000 Acres
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100,000 Acres
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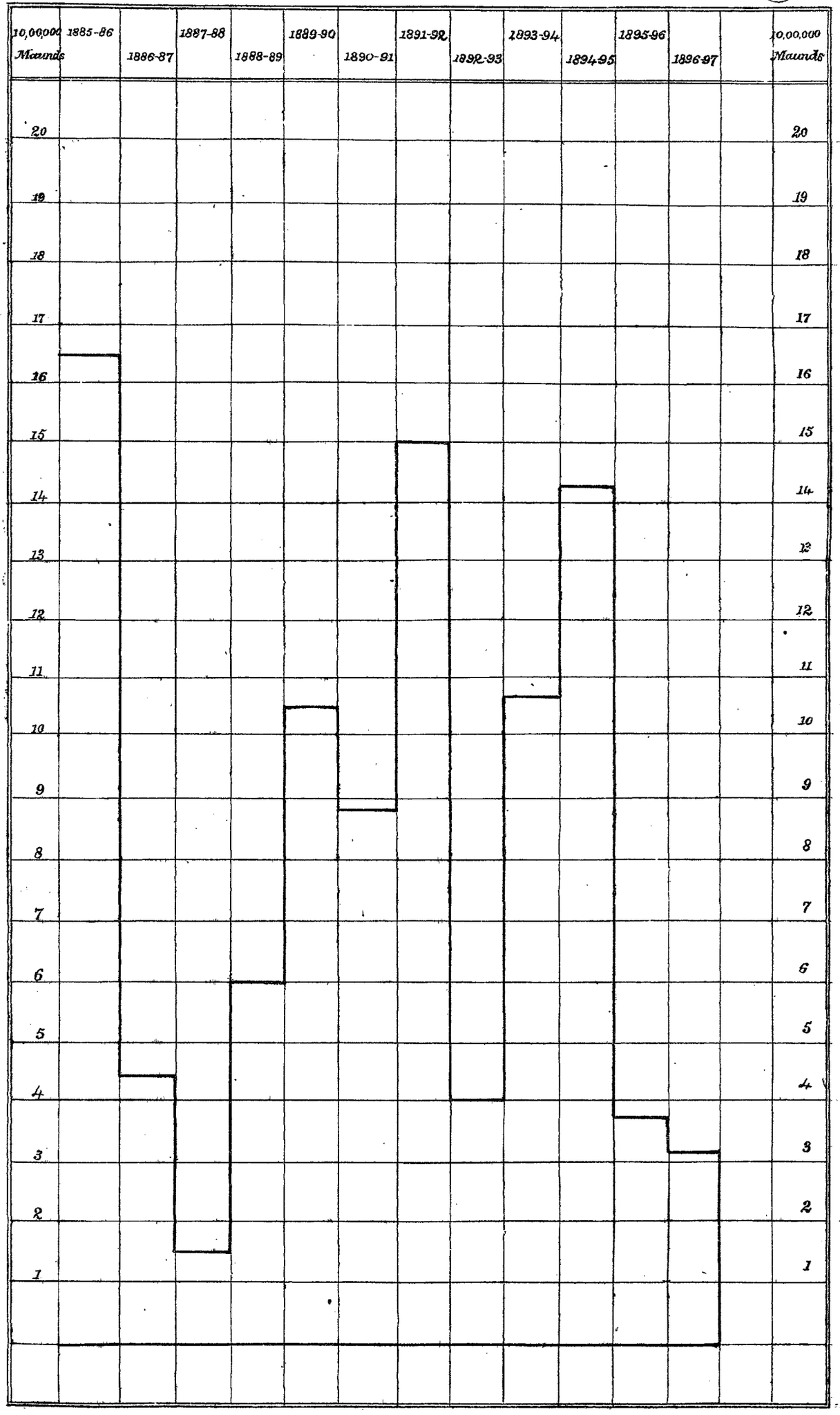
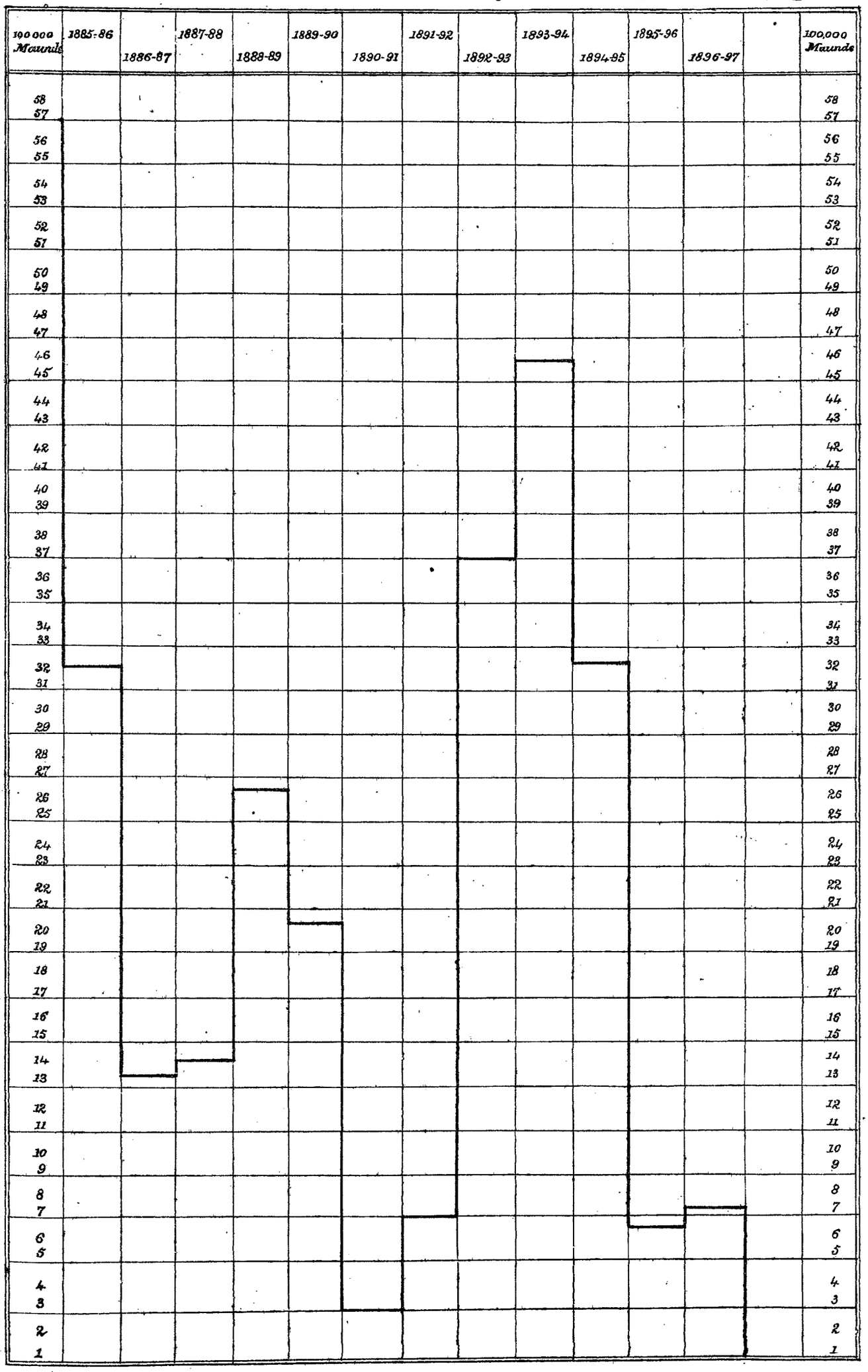
EXPORT OF WHEAT

G1



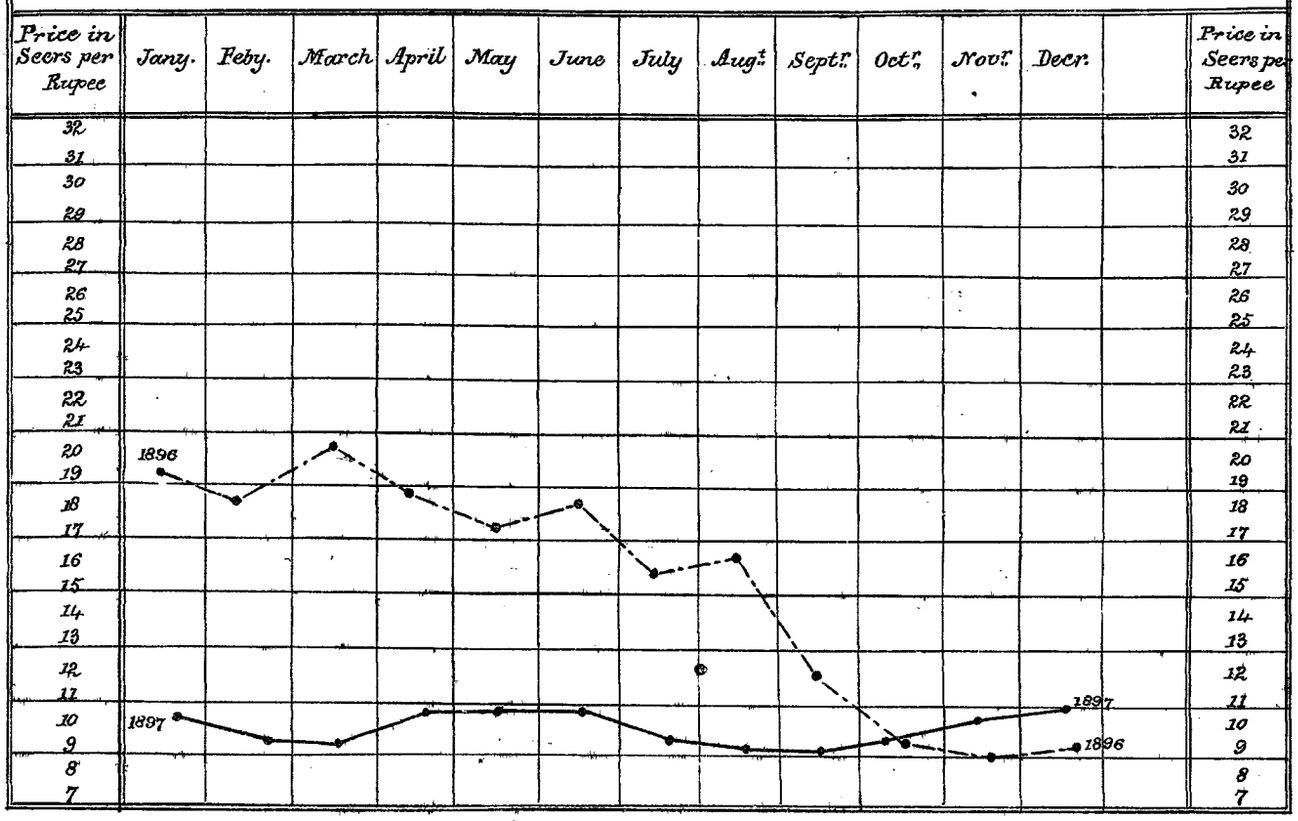
EXPORT OF OIL-SEED

(GII)

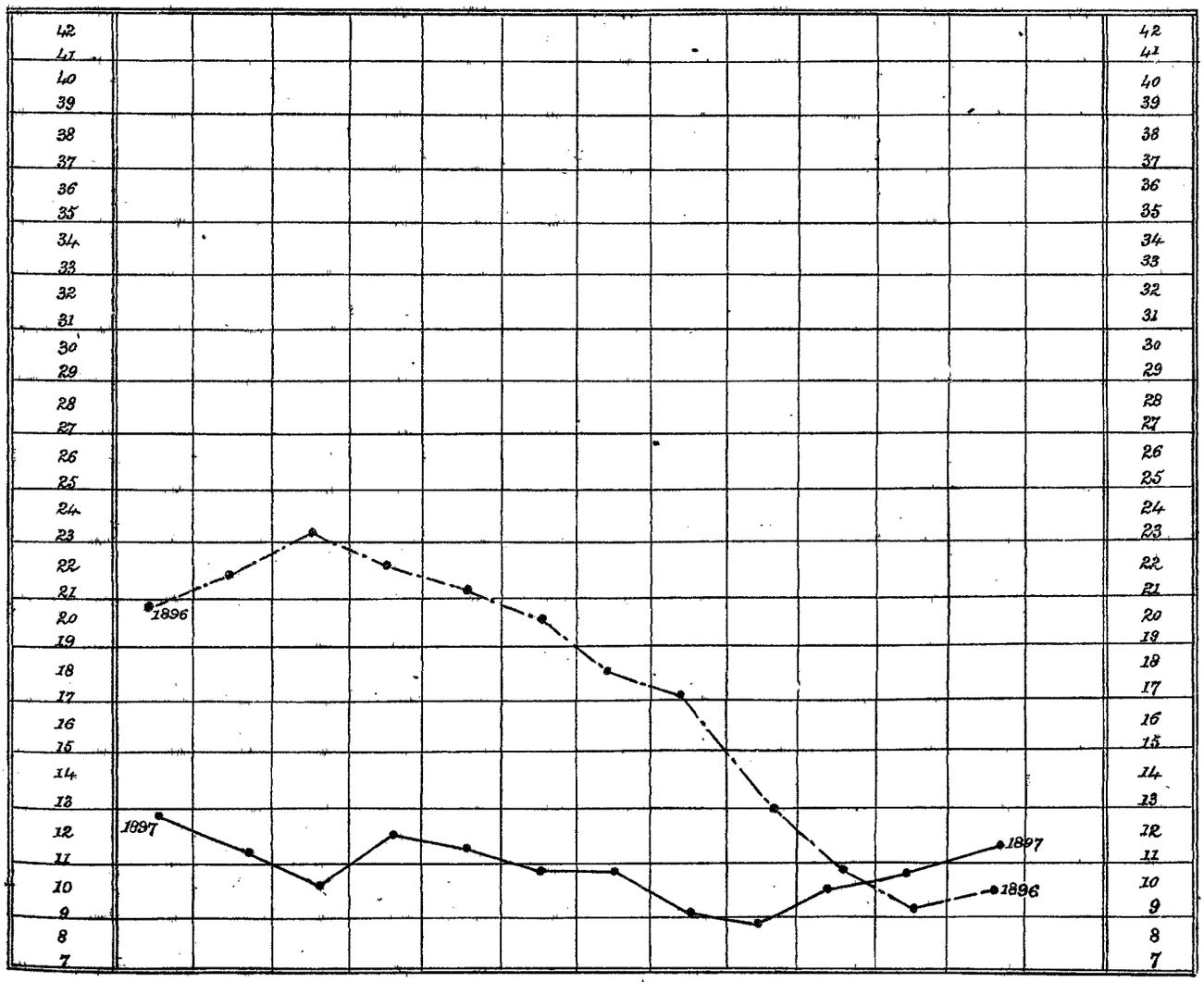


PRICES OF GRAM (H)

D E L H I



FEROZEPORE (I)



LIBRARY

APPENDIX A.

No. 560, dated the 28th January 1898, from J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Government Advocate, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual report of the civil business transacted by this office during the twelve months, from 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897, inclusive.

Incumbents of office.

2. I held the office of Government Advocate, and Mr. S. M. Robinson officiated as Junior Government Advocate throughout the year. During the year under report, Mr. E. P. Henderson was placed on special duty in England in Muhammad Yusaf Dín's case (Hyderabad bribery case) from 1st October 1896 to 26th July 1897, and he was then on furlough from 27th July to 31st October 1897. Mr. Henderson was appointed a Divisional Judge on the 21st January 1897. From the 17th January to the 17th July 1897 Mr. E. W. Parker was attached to the office, on special duty, pending sanction of the appointment of a Legal Remembrancer.

Appendix A.—Opinions.

3. Appendix A is a detailed abstract of cases and matters submitted to this office for opinion during the year; and the number of such references disposed of is compared with the numbers dealt with during each of the past five years in the following tabular statement:—

Comparative Statement of References disposed of during the years 1891-92 *to* 1896-97.

No.	Name of Department.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department ...	49	48	59	53	42	71
2	Ditto ditto, Public Works Department	9	23	36	60	53	24
3	Ditto ditto, Irrigation Branch ...	87	65	294	158	143	127
4	Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab	28	36	17	47	42	32
5	North-Western Railway	99	50	36	38	32	46
6	Conservator of Forests, Punjab...	6	2	2	...	2	2
7	Inspector General of Police, Punjab	...	3	...	1	1	2
8	Ditto Civil Hospitals, Punjab	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto Prisons, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Ditto Registration, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Director of Public Instruction, Punjab	1	2	3	4	...	...
12	Accountant-General, Punjab	3	2	6	...	...	4
13	Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Punjab	...	1	5	5	1	2
14	Postmaster-General, Punjab	11	5	4	6	6	6
15	Registrar, Joint-Stock Companies, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab	1	...	...	...	...	1
17	Commissary-General, Punjab Command	8	9	9	5	9	7
18	Miscellaneous	35	16	19	22	22	22
	Total	338	262	490	399	353	347

This gives 347 law references disposed of during the year 1896-97, or 6 less than the last year, and 21·4 references less than the average of the past five years.

4. Particulars as to original suits are given in Appendix B, Part I, which shows that Government was a party to 27 original suits during the year or 4 more than in the preceding year. Of these suits 15 were successful; 3 were compromised; 1 decided partly against Government; and 8 were pending at the close of the year.

Appendix B, Part I—Original suits.

5. Appendix B, Part II, relates to Civil Appeal and Revision cases. The number of these cases is 23 or 7 more than last year. Of these 12 were decided in favour of Government; 1 compromised, and 10 were pending at the close of the year.

Appendix B, Part II—Civil Appeal and Revision cases.

6. Details of Civil Execution cases will be found in Appendix B, Part III. The amount outstanding during the year was Rs. 8,037-6-10, of which Rs. 2,259-13-8 were recovered and Rs. 528-7-3 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,249-1-11 still outstanding. This balance, I may add, includes Rs. 1,064 on account of Court-fee stamps in two pauper suits, and Rs. 3,352-8-0 in two heavy cases which are pending in the Chief Court.

Appendix B, Part III—Execution of decrees.

APPENDIX B.

No. 219 B., dated Simla, 27th October 1897.

From—L. Pocock, Esq., Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, in charge No. 18 Party (Himalaya),

To—The Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your letter No. 264 C., of the 16th October 1897, I have the honor to submit a report on the progress of work of No. 18 Party (Himalaya), Survey of India Department, during the season 1896-97.

* * * * * *

Progress Report of No. 18, Himalaya Party, Survey of India Department, for the year 1896-97.

Personnel.

Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. L. J. Pocock, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade (Supernumerary).

„ C. D. Potter, do. do., 4th do.

„ W. Robert, do. do., 5th do.

„ W. A. Fielding, do. do., 6th do.

„ W. M. Gorman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd do.

„ E. J. Biggie, do. do., 3rd do.

„ C. E. C. French, Probationer Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Surveyor, Sub-Surveyors, &c.

Shah Nasír-ud-dín, Rám Saran, Asmatullah Khán, Dalbír Rái, Amír Singh and 27 others.

Changes.

Mr. C. D. Potter was in charge of this Party at the commencement of the year under report, but was relieved by Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., on the 12th November 1896, who remained in charge till the 5th August 1897, when he left for frontier work with the Malakand Expedition, having been relieved by Mr. C. D. Potter from whom the charge was taken over by Mr. L. J. Pocock on the 20th August 1897, who held it till the close of the year ending 30th September 1897.

Scales used on surveys, &c.

The programme of operations as submitted and sanctioned by the Punjab Government was adhered to without any material change. The work of the Party, as in previous years, comprised the topography of British tracts on the 4-inch scale; of the Native States on the 2-inch; and of all demarcated forests, wherever situated, on the 4-inch scale.

The localities that were under survey were—

(i). The Kángra district and Kulu sub-division of that district on the 4-inch scale.

(ii). The Native States of Mandi, Suket, Sirmur and Simla Hill States, on the 2-inch scale.

(iii). Special surveys of the forests of the Patiála and Sirmur Native States, and revision of a portion in the Kalsia State, on the 4-inch scale.

(iv). Triangulation in advance of topography in the Kángra district and in Bilás-pur of the Simla Hill States.

(v). The classification of forest growth and soils, *pari passu* with the topography in British tracts and special forest surveys.

(vi). The large scale survey, 48 inches to a mile, of the town of Náhan in Sirmur, carried out at the special request and cost of the Sirmur State.

All, except the last of the above operations, were in continuation of the previous season's work. The system of the classification of forest growth and soils was continued in Kulu, Patiála, Sirmur and Kángra, and local officers, as before, are supplied with ferrotype reproductions of the field work, in advance of the publication of the 4-inch sheets. Arrangements have now been made by Captain Robertson, in consultation with the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, for the preparation of these traces of classification once for all in the field, for reproduction, with a view to avoiding in future the necessity of redrawing them on return to recess. This will save a deal of labor and enable copies to be issued much earlier than formerly. This is of considerable importance to Forest Officers, who use these traces to help in their "working plans."

Plan of operations.

The Party was divided into four sections or detachments, the head-quarters being in charge of the Executive Officer, and the other three in charge of Messrs. C. D. Potter, W. Robert, and W. A. Fielding, supervising squads of 6, 8 and 6 Sub-Surveyors, respectively. These detachments left recess-quarters at various dates between the end of August and about the beginning of November, returning to recess-quarters during the period between the end of March and beginning of May.

Triangulation in advance of topography, and for it, was, as usual, taken up by a small party working independently of the detachments; it was based on data of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India and was carried on by Mr. W. M. Gorman, in charge, in District Kángra and in the Native State of Biláspur. In addition to the above, some additional triangulation was carried on over an area previously reported as triangulated, in Kángra, in which supplementary points were necessary for the 4-inch detail survey.

Description of localities surveyed.

The country surveyed in Sirmur, on the 4-inch scale, for special forest survey, is mostly ground rising to a height of 5,000 feet above sea level, with bold features, covered with forest except where there are habitations and cultivation. This admitted of survey by interpolation of fixed points, and progress of the topography was quick. Besides this there were about 30 square miles of ground surveyed, which fell in low Siwálik hills, covered with miscellaneous forests, in which progress was slow. The whole ground was moreover divided into forest compartments, the surveying of which, and the internal boundaries round habitations, took up considerable time.

A 2-inch survey was also done in this State mostly on the watershed of the Giri and Tons rivers, between 2,000 and 7,000 feet above sea level, most of which is under cultivation.

In the large scale survey of the town of Náhan, the necessary theodolite traverses were all completed, and some of the detail on the scale of 48 inches to the mile also completed, the remainder of the detail survey being left for completion during the ensuing season.

In Kulu Proper, the work lay in the upper Biás valley, right up the head-waters of that river, and included peaks up to 20,000 feet above sea level. The natural limit of forest growth in this country is 12,000 feet high; 29 glaciers were included in the season's work, the largest of which being two miles broad at an elevation of 17,000 feet.

In Suket and Mandi, also in Baghal and Kahlur, surveyed on the 2-inch scale, the country lies between the Sutlej river and hills rising above it to an altitude of 11,000 feet above sea level. The hills are well wooded, but the valleys are cultivated and inhabited throughout. The features on this ground are, as a rule, intricate for survey.

In Kángra, some of the work lay in the lower hills at the foot of the Himalayas, including the valley of the Biás river, where, owing to either high grass or low jungle combined with lowlying lands, a difficulty was experienced in surveying by interpolation of fixed points and resort was had to chain measurements, retarding progress. As described in former year's report, wherever low flat hills with precipitous ravines along the streams were encountered, journeys from place to place were in consequence very circuitous and occasioned loss of time.

Outturn of work.

The outturn of the field season's work was as follows:—

	Square miles.
(a). Triangulation	202
(b). Detail on the 4-inch scale—	
In Kángra	181·0
„ Kulu	152·0
„ Sirmur	111·9
„ Patiála	0·3
„ Kalsia	1·0
Total	446·2
(c). Detail on the 2-inch scale—	
Mandi, Suket, &c.	306·8
Sirmur	57·0
Total	363·8
(d). Linear lines of traversing	15·3
Theodolite stations for above	205
(e). Classification of forests and soils	190·9

Included in the areas shown on the 4-inch detail the following forest areas were surveyed :—

	Blocks or compartments.	*Square miles.*
In Sirmur, Patiála and Kalsia	39	111·97
„ Kulu	28	55·3
„ Kángra	13	23·6
Total		190·87

The cost of triangulation was Rs. 29·7 per square mile, detail survey 4-inch Rs. 93·3, detail survey on the 2-inch Rs. 48·7. The latter being less than last year, while the two former are in excess, due to the usual fluctuations as to cost of instruments, style of ground, pay of superintendence and surveyors on different rates of pay.

Professional instruction, &c.

The completion of instruction of "Native Soldier Surveyor" students from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, for a further two years' course in surveying continues to form one of the duties of this Party. One man completed his course, and in lieu of him another, a naick of the 44th Gurkhas, has joined the Party for further instruction.

The Party has responded to a call for experienced native surveyors for the Frontier Expeditions, two being sent to the Malakand and two to the Mohmand Expedition.

Professional assistance to local officials.

With reference to last year's report wherein it is stated that this Party rendered professional aid to the Simla Municipality, during the recess months, in revisionary surveys, for bringing maps up-to-date, the President has conveyed his best thanks for the excellent manner in which the revised map of Simla has been prepared.

Mapping.

It may be added that steady progress has been made with the drawing of fair maps and forwarding them for publication. Up to date 11 sheets of the Sirmur and Patiála work and 3 sheets of Kángra have been sent during the year, and 6 others are approaching completion.

General remarks.

The season's work shows a good outturn and compares favorably with that of previous seasons.

The recess office of the Party was inspected by the Surveyor-General in July and by the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, during the 28th June and following days. Both these officers expressed their appreciation of the efficient state in which they found the Party.

The Executive Officer cordially acknowledges the help received from His Highness of Sirmur and all District and Forest Officers during the course of the operations.

Programme for ensuing field season.

The proposed programme for this Party for season 1897-98 consists of the continuation of 4-inch topography in Kulu and Kángra, a small detachment will be employed on 1-inch work in the high ground in Kulu in anticipation of the survey of Lahoul.

Topography on the 2-inch scale will also be carried on in Suket, the Simla Hill States and in Sirmur; the State forests in the latter State will be surveyed on 4-inch scale as heretofore.

The Punjab Government have asked for a special survey of part of the Ghaggar river, the scale and area are still under discussion.

The survey of the town of Náhan on the 48-inch scale will be continued.

The above programme has been submitted to the Punjab Government and may be liable to slight alteration.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Progress of Work of No. 18 Party (Himalaya) for the year 1896-97.

Antique figures denote work up to date.
Black figures denote progress during 1896-97.

District.	Total area by map or other authority (approximate) to be surveyed by No. 18 Party (Himalaya).	Work completed in 1896-97.																
		Forest blocks.				4″=1 mile. (Square miles). *(a)*		2″=1 mile. (Square miles).		1″=1 mile. (Square miles).		*Topographical maps.*		Triangulation in square miles.		Settlement sheets plotted.	Areas of classification of forests, timber and soils.	
		Area in square miles.		Number.								Fair mapping in hand.	Sent for publication.					
		Total to date.	In 1896-97.	Total to date.	In 1896-97.	Total to date.	In 1896-97.	Total to date.	In 1896-97.	Total to date.	In 1896-97.			Total to date.	In 1896-97.		Total to date.	In 1896-97.
Umballa Hill (including Morni) ...	365	...	...	...	...	108·0	...	154	...	...	...	...	7	157	...	161	...	...
Gurdáspur Hills (Shahpur Kandi) ...	108	12·4	...	12	...	111·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	108	...	162	...	...
Kángra	2,725	178·8	23·6	245	13	1,741 ¼	181	...	...	342	...	12	51	2,620·8	43·8	730	30·9	23·6
													3					
Kulu Sub-division	1,934	578·3	55·3	311	28	1,384·6	152	...	...	...	...	24	19	1,471	...	212	177·3	55·3
Simla Hill States	3,203	70·6	...	114	...	104·0	...	1,803¼	156¼	...	...	6	9	3,047·2	158·2	...	...	...
													1					
Special Forest Surveys.																		
Patiála State	...	97·1	0·07	329	1	184·7	0·3	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	9·6	0·1
Sirmur State	...	304·5	111·9	245	38	408·5	111·9	...	...	...	...	7		...	...	...	304·5	111·9
Kalsia State	22½	14·5	...	13	...	(b) 23·5	1·0	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...		
Kálka Town, 48″=1 mile...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Náhan Town, 48″=1 mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontage maps, 30′=1 inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mandi State	1,520	...	...	...	...	97·5	...	1,340·5	207·5	...	...	6	...	1,536	...	...	...	...
Suket State												...						
Hoshiárpur Hills	1,000	11·7	...	5	...	70·25	...	6	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...	...	...
Lahoul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1,267·9	190·9	1,274	80	4,233·3	446·2	3,303·8	363·8	342	...	60	130	9,340·0	202·0	1,265	522·3	190·9
													15					

(a) Includes forest areas.
(b) Includes 1 square mile revisionary survey.
(c) Included in Kángra maps.

APPENDIX C.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896-97, by M. F. O'Dwyer, Esquire, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 12th May 1897.

The season.—The wheat crop in the Punjab, which ordinarily covers from three-fifths to two-thirds of the total area under spring crops, though largely secured by irrigation, depends mainly for its success on copious monsoon rains well prolonged into the autumn to enable sowings to be made, and on timely and well-distributed winter rains to bring the crop to maturity. The monsoon rains of 1896 were very deficient for the Province as a whole. In July the rainfall was general, but far short of the average, especially in the Delhi and Deraját Divisions and Ferozepore. The August rains were very short everywhere except in the Jullundur Division—excluding Ferozepore—Amritsar, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi. They ceased abruptly about 20th August, and the September rains which are the most important for rabi sowings, failed almost completely. Only in the hill districts of Simla, Kángra and Hazára did the fall exceed two inches. In Gurgáon, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Kohát from one to two inches fell, while in the remaining 24 districts the fall fell short of an inch, though the only districts which receive less than an inch on the average are Mooltan, Jhang, and the four districts of the Deraját. October was, as is usual in the Punjab, almost a rainless month. In November and December there was fairly good rain in the hill and submontane districts as well as here and there in the plains, and this facilitated sowings in Gurgáon, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, the whole of the Pesháwar Division and Bannú. All of these, except Gurgáon, are large wheat-growing districts, and this timely fall was most providential. Over the rest of the Province, however, the position had become rather critical by the end of the year. Sowings on dry land had been much reduced, and those that had been made had to a large extent failed to germinate properly owing to the continued drought. Every effort was therefore made to secure the crop by irrigation from canals and wells, but the canals in the south of the Province were hardly able to meet the increased demand owing to the low supply in the rivers, while the well cattle were becoming exhausted from overwork and underfeeding. Everything, therefore, depended on the winter rains, and these, though late in coming, did not fail. About the middle of January there was general rain throughout the Province. The Delhi Division—excepting Simla—and the Deraját—excepting Bannu—received less than half an inch, Jhang, Montgomery, Jullundur and Ludhiána from half an inch to an inch, and all other districts considerably over an inch. The rains were very abundant in the hill and submontane districts and the Pesháwar Division, and in these as well as in Jhelum and parts of Ferozepore fresh sowings of wheat, or wheat and barley mixed, were generally made. In February there were fairly heavy rains in the hill and submontane districts, the Pesháwar Division and Bannu; in the Delhi Division—excepting Simla—practically no rain fell; while over the remaining districts, though the fall was small, there were frequent and well-distributed showers which were very beneficial to the crop. The rain in March was more general than usual. It exceeded two inches in Simla, Kángra, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Bannu, one inch in Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Gujrát, Pesháwar, Kohát, and nearly came up to an inch in the Central Punjab. The Delhi Division again fared worst, no district getting as much as half an inch. The late March rains were especially beneficial to the crop this year, as it was late in ripening, and had begun to wither up from the high dry westerly winds which prevailed over the Province at the end of February and beginning of March.

The winter rains even continued well into April, usually a dry month except for local thunder-storms. The districts of the Jullundur Division received from one to four inches, Amritsar, Gujrát, Gurdáspur, Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Dera Gházi Khan from one to two inches, Hazára seven inches, Kohát over four and Bannu over three inches. Elsewhere the fall was less than an inch, and in the Delhi Division was again inconsiderable.

In an ordinary year the prolongation of the rains into April would have caused much damage, but this year it seems to have been generally beneficial, especially to the late sowings in the north of the Province. Altogether the season, which started very badly, improved as it went on. The drought, however, caused a great contraction of sowings on dry land, which were lower than in any year of the last ten, while it stimulated irrigated sowings which are the highest on record, and have probably for the first time exceeded the sowings on dry land. The high westerly winds which blew in February and March did considerable damage in the Delhi Division and Ferozepore and to the late sowings in other districts where there was no late rain to counteract their evil effects. Smut appeared about the middle of March in a few districts of the Central Punjab, but its progress was arrested by timely rains followed by fair weather. Of rust no complaints have been received this year except from Hazára where over 22 inches of rain fell from January to April. Hail did some damage at reaping time in Rohtak, Gurgáon, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Pesháwar, but this appears to have been inconsiderable. The thunder-storms and disturbed

weather which prevailed during the last week in April and the first week of May for a time caused some apprehension, as most of the crop had been cut, but not yet garnered. Some damage was probably done, but the present fine harvest weather has repaired this, and it may safely be said that this crop is the healthiest and freest from all kinds of fungoid diseases that we have had for many years.

Area.—The first forecast, which included sowings up to the end of November, was 5,346,700 acres. Subsequent sowings increased the second forecast, which deals with the crop up to the end of January, to 6,001,800 acres. We have now received the actual figures from all districts but Kángra—from which we have got a fairly accurate estimate—and the area works out to 6,584,300 acres. This is 4·5 per cent. below last year's area—6,893,400 acres—10·3 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years—7,347,320 acres—which, however, included the three exceptionally good harvests of 1893, 1894, 1895, and only 4·4 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years—6,886,990 acres—which may be taken as a normal cycle. The area exceeds that of four years in the last ten, *viz.*, 1887, 1888, 1890, and 1892, and falls short of the area in the remaining six years. The Province may therefore congratulate itself on having done very well under difficult conditions. The deficiency is trifling compared with that in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces. In 19 districts the area is less than last year, in one it is the same, in 11 it is in excess. In 23 districts the area falls short of the average of the preceding five years, in 8 it is greater, while in 18 districts it falls short of the average of the preceding ten years, and in 13 it is in excess. As compared with last year, the deficiency is greatest in Hissár, 44 per cent., Rohtak 26 per cent., Delhi 23 per cent., Jullundur 15 per cent., Férozepore 14 per cent., Gujrát 24 per cent., Shahpur 11 per cent., Ráwalpindi 10 per cent.; while the increase has been largest in Gurgáon, 62 per cent., Umballa 10 per cent., Jhang 19 per cent., Hazára 18 per cent., Kohát 19 per cent. In all other districts the variations either way falls short of 10 per cent. The fluctuations in each case may be traced primarily to the character of the rainfall, and in a lesser degree to the working of the canals and the nature of the river inundations.

Of the total area, 3,317,700 acres, or 50·5 per cent., has been irrigated, and 3,266,600 acres, or 49·5 per cent., unirrigated. Not only the proportion, but the area irrigated, is believed to be the highest on record. The nearest approach to it is last year's crop, of which 3,207,700 acres, or 46 per cent., was irrigated, and 3,676,100 acres, or 54 per cent. unirrigated.

The increase appears to be mainly due to the improved working of the canals. On the perennial canals alone up to the end of March 900,000 acres of wheat had been irrigated against 800,000 last year. There was a great expansion on all these canals except the Western Jumna, which, owing to short supply and absence of rain, irrigated only 178,000 acres against 251,000 last year, and this deficiency seriously affected the crop in Hissár, Rohtak, Delhi and Karnál. Twenty-two districts show an increase in the irrigated and a decrease in the unirrigated area, 8 districts an increase in unirrigated and a decrease in irrigated. In Simla there has been no change. The only districts which record an increase under both heads are Gurgáon, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Hazára, Kohát and Bannu. In all of these districts rains were favorable. In comparing the figures with those of previous years it has to be borne in mind that since 1893-94 the returns show the entire area sown without allowance for crops that have failed or been cut for fodder, and the deduction which should be made under these heads is very considerable in some districts, but cannot be correctly ascertained till the complete harvest returns are published.

Yield.—The outturn of wheat is estimated this year at 1,872,066 tons. Last year—after correcting the figures for Rohtak and Ráwalpindi, which were wrongly worked out at first—the yield was estimated at 1,753,766 tons. This year, therefore, in spite of a deficiency of 4·5 per cent. in area, we have an improvement of 6·7 per cent. in the outturn. The outturn is 12·8 per cent. below the average of the five years ending rabi 1895—which, as explained, included three abnormally good crops—and is only 4 per cent. below the average of the ten years ending Rabi 1895. It has been exceeded only in five years out of the last ten. The average all-round of yield *per acre sown* comes to about 294 sérs, or 7½ maunds, against 271 sérs last year and 324 sérs in 1895. The yield may appear low considering what a large proportion of the crop is irrigated and what a good yield this has given over most of the Province. We must, however, remember that no allowance has been made for failed or fodder crops.

Up to date we have nothing very definite to go upon, as only a small proportion of the crop has yet been garnered, but there is a general consensus of opinion among traders, officials and agriculturists that the yield, at least of grain, has surpassed expectation on irrigated lands, that the ear has filled out well, and that the grain weighs well and is of excellent quality.

Personally I should be inclined to estimate the yield of the harvested crops on irrigated land at 11, on unirrigated at 7 maunds per acre, giving an all-round rate of 9 maunds, but probably from 10 to 20 per cent. of the crop has gone in failed crops and fodder deductions according to the circumstances of each district; so the estimate of 7½ maunds per acre sown is probably near the mark. The districts in which the all-round yield is reported to be average or above are Simla 16 annas, Jhang 18 annas, Gurdáspur 16

annas, Hazára 17 annas, Pesháwar 16 annas, Bannu 16 annas, Dera Gházi Khan 16 annas. In Rohtak, Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore and Muzaffargarh the estimate is 15 annas. The only district in which it falls short of a three-quarter crop is Ferozepore 11 annas, while in all other districts it ranges from 12 to 14 annas. The bumper crop in Jhang is due to the Chenáb Canal, which has irrigated nearly two-thirds of the wheat area, and the crops on which, especially in the new colonies, cannot be surpassed in any part of the Province. The straw crop on dry and late sown crop is generally short, on irrigated land it is said to be average. The supply should, however, be adequate to replenish fodder stocks which had been entirely depleted, and to keep life in the half-starved cattle till green pasture becomes available after the monsoon rains.

The acreage and outturn of wheat for the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1887-88	6,179,800	1,668,507
1888-89	6,919,100	2,054,074
1889-90	6,222,900	1,603,176
1890-91	7,074,000	2,071,239
1891-92	6,223,600	1,392,146
1892-93	7,123,300	2,235,611
1893-94	8,165,200	2,560,341
1894-95	8,051,800	2,395,353
1895-96	6,891,400	1,753,766
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,065

Character of the harvest.—The preceding remarks explain the general character of the harvest. The poor monsoon and autumn rains caused a great contraction of dry sowings in October and November; but the partial rains in November and December and the general rains in January enabled late sowings to be made in several districts, especially in the northern half of the Province. The continuance of the winter rains into March and April brought the crop to maturity, though the outturn was generally below average, especially in the plain districts of the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions, where the crop suffered from drought and high winds as well as in the great wheat-growing districts of Gujrát, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi, where much of the crop was sown very late. A considerable portion of the dry area represents sowings on river-flooded *(saílába)* land. In Montgomery and Mooltan the river floods were not favourable while in the Indus districts they were better than usual. The irrigated crop was generally average or above average except in some districts of the Delhi Division, in Ludhiáña and Ferozepore, where the canal-supply was insufficient, or where too large areas were sown on the wells as in Delhi, or they became brackish from want of sweet rain water as in parts of Rohtak. The districts in which there is the greatest deficiency in the total outturn of wheat, as compared with the normal (average of ten years) outturn, are—

	Deficiency per cent.
Hissár	52·3
Rohtak	16·1
Umballa	30·1
Hoshiárpur	10·6
Ferozepore	32·3
Montgomery	27·7
Siálkot	14·5
Gujrát	18·0
Shahpur	37·0
Jhelum	28·0
Dera Ismail Khan	24·7

While there is a very large surplus in—

Gurgáon	12·9
Karnál	17·7
Jhang	149·7
Hazára	45·9
Kohát	61·1

The grain everywhere is of better quality than usual, having suffered nowhere from blight or mildew, and the weather has recently been very favourable for harvesting.

Prices.—Prices are still very high throughout the Province, but are falling every day as the new grain come into market.

On 15th April 1896, wheat was selling in Ferozepore at 15 sérs per rupee. Early in May it rose to 14 sérs, and practically continued at that figure till the middle of July, when it rose to 13 sérs. It dropped again to 14 sérs in the first half of August, but the early cessation of the rains caused a sharp rise to 11 sérs per rupee in the first half of September and to 9 sérs in the second half. When at the end of October it appeared that the kharíf had failed largely, the price rose to 7 sérs, having been artificially forced up by gambling on the chance of a failure of the winter rains, but it soon fell to 8 sérs, where it remained till the winter rains in January improved rabi prospects and caused the price to fall to 11 sérs. In February it rose again to 9, and in March, owing probably to high winds and drought in the south of the Province, to 8; but since then, as the character of the harvest became known, there has been a steady decline to 11 sérs at the end of April and 12 sérs on 25th May. The downward movement is still proceeding, and in a few days the price will probably be 13 sérs. In Amritsar the fluctuations in prices have been similar, though not so sharp and sudden, as there was not so much gambling in stocks as in Ferozepore. Starting at 14 sérs per rupee on 15th April 1896, the price rose to 8 sérs in November and again for a few days in March, but never went as high as 7 sérs. On 30th April the price had fallen to 11 sérs, and is now (25th May) 12½ to 13¾ sérs with a downward tendency. It is doubtful whether even in years of severe famine prices ever before ruled so high as during last winter, and there was practically no difference between the price of wheat and the inferior grains—*jowár*, *bájra*, maize and gram—all of which are now selling dearer than wheat. The average price of wheat during the year was considerably higher in the Punjab than in England, where the average of the various markets worked out to 26 shillings per quarter, or about 11½ sérs per rupee. Of course the short harvests of Kharíf 1895, Rabi 1896, followed by a disastrous kharíf last year, enormously reduced the surplus stocks, and the general impression that there would be another failure of the winter rains forced up prices in November and December enormously. This was further aggravated by the general gambling in stocks which was facilitated by their concentration in the hands of a comparatively few large dealers.

At the present pitch of prices agriculturists with even a small surplus to dispose of should reap very large profits. Taking the average price of wheat for the whole Province on 15th May for the last four years the figures are—

		Price per ton.
		Rs.
15th May 1893 ...	16 sérs per rupee	140
Do. 1894 ...	25 „ „	90
Do. 1895 ...	22 „ „	102
Do. 1896 ...	16 „ „	140
and for 1897 ...	say 13 „ „	172

The value of the crop works out as follows:—

	Rs.
1893	31,29,85,540
1894	23,04,30,690
1895	24,43,26,006
1896	25,55,25,240
1897	32,19,94,380

so that the present crop, even assuming prices to fall generally to 13 sérs per rupee, is worth more money than even the bumper crops of 1893, 1894, 1895. The crop is worth over 12 times the total revenue demand for the whole Province. Of course these high prices are only beneficial to agriculturists in so far as they have a surplus to dispose of, and the great mass of the peasant proprietors cultivating dry and well-irrigated lands will probably have little surplus after their own wants have been supplied, but large owners and cultivators of canal lands will reap enormous profits. Along the Chenáb Canal the price is now 14 sérs, and that is probably the lowest point that will be reached till we get the monsoon rains. Should these be favorable, a further sharp drop may be counted upon.

Exports.—The export trade during the year was, as might be expected in a season of high prices and low stocks, abnormally dull. Statistics are available only for the 9 months—1st April to 31st December 1896—during which the total exports were only 99,187 tons against 331,939 tons for the corresponding period in 1895, and 354,318 tons for the whole year 1895-96. During the concluding quarter of the year, 1st January to 31st March, the export trade appears to have died away altogether, and the Province began to import food-grains. The statistics for rail-borne trade published in the *Government of India Gazette* show that from 30th January to the end of April 61,250 tons of food-grains left the districts of the Punjab by rail and 103,418 tons entered them. The difference of

42,000 tons roughly represents the gains by import from outside the Province, chiefly from Sind and trans-frontier territory. Probably another reaction will now set in, as the harvest in the Punjab is more abundant than in other Provinces. It appears, however, from the most recent reports, that the crop in the North-Western Provinces—towards which a drain was anticipated—has turned out much better than was expected, and at the end of April prices were higher in the Delhi Division than in the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces.

The present prices leave little margin for profit on exports to Europe.

The figures of export of wheat from the Province for the last ten years are given below. The year dealt with is from 1st April to 31st March :—

Year.	Export of wheat in tons by			
	Rail.	River.	Land.	Total.
1887-88	30,909	12,789	2,098	45,796
1888-89	167,864	46,113	3,302	217,279
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066
1890-91	255,720	58,198	2,255	316,173
1891-92	474,820	59,058	1,595	535,473
1892-93	145,621	21,717	2,674	170,012
1893-94	237,425	50,820	1,657	289,902
1894-95	407,701	47,494	2,329	457,524
1895-96	313,080	39,836	1,402	354,318
1896-97 up to 31st December 1896 ...	76,130	21,359	1,692	99,187

Stocks.—The very heavy exports of wheat during the three years ending 31st March 1896—during which over 1,100,000 tons left the Province—considerably depleted the surplus of the three good harvests of 1893, 1894 and 1895. The poor harvests which set in from Kharíf 1895 caused a still further scarcity of all food-grains, and stocks were very low before the present crop began to come into the market, though they were estimated to hold out till the end of July. The outturn of the present wheat crop would, it is calculated, supply 4¼ months' food for the population of the Province and their cattle, at the rates of subsistence given by the Famine Commissioners, besides leaving a sufficient margin for seed grain. Taking area and yield together, the present wheat crop may be considered a 15-anna one, taking 16 annas as the normal.

APPENDIX C (i).

Final Report on the Rapeseed Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896-97, by M. F. O'Dwyer, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 13th May 1897.

Season.—The nature of the season has been described in the report on the wheat crop. It was more unfavourable for rapeseed than for wheat, as rapeseed in this Province is mainly an unirrigated crop, only 10 to 15 per cent. ordinarily being assisted by irrigation, while from one-third to one-half of the wheat crop is protected by irrigation according to the exigencies of the season.

Area.—The failure of the monsoon and autumn rains over most of the Province caused an exceptionally gloomy view to be taken of the prospects of the crop. In the first forecast the estimate was only 284,400 acres, in the second 297,600 acres, or less than one-half of the normal area, 600,000 acres. Clearly, sufficient allowance was not made for the later sowings, which were made over most of the Province and especially in the great rape-growing districts of Hissár, Ferozepore, Gujrát, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan after the January rains, for the actual returns now received bring out the area sown as 515,300 acres. This is 8·5 per cent. above last year's area (475,100 acres), 18·1 per cent. below the average of the previous five years (629,380 acres), and 14·2 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years (600,578 acres). In 13 of the 20 districts reported on the area is greater than last year, which was, however, an exceptionally bad one, in 6 it is less, and in 1 there has been no change. The only districts in which the sowings exceeded the normal area (average of ten years ending 1894-95) are Ferozepore (+11·2), Gujrát (+57·6), Ráwalpindi (+38·2), Hazára (+37·6), and Dera Ismail Khan (+1). The increase in these districts is probably due to the fact that much of the land ordinarily sown with wheat or gram was left unsown owing to the failure of the autumn rains, and advantage was taken of the winter rains in January to sow a large area of rape as a speculation, partly for the seed, partly for the fodder. About 20 per cent. out of the area sown was irrigated—a much higher proportion than usual, and this was of course due to the drought.

Yield.—The total outturn of rapeseed is estimated at 52,756 tons, an increase of 4·3 per cent. on last year's figures, but a decrease of 46·8 and 35·1 per cent. on the averages of the previous five and ten years respectively. The average yield per acre—108 sérs—was therefore even worse than last year. In only one district, Hazára (17 annas), was the yield above average. The yield was extremely poor in Hissár, 3 annas, Umballa 8 annas, Ludhiána 8 annas, Jhelum 6 annas. In the first three districts the crop was injured by the general drought in the south of the Province and high dry winds in March; in Jhelum the late sowings did badly and more than half the crop failed. In Lahore it was damaged by caterpillars. In Gujránwála and Dera Ismail Khan much of the crop was fed to the starving cattle. The only districts in which the crop approached the average in yield are Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan. Taking area and yield together the crop may be considered a 10-anna one.

Exports and Prices.—The poor crop last year left little margin for export, and from 1st April to 31st December 1896 only 21,626 tons were exported against 110,497 tons in the corresponding period of 1895 and 145,800 tons in the same three quarters of 1894. The total exports from Karáchi from 1st January to 3rd May of the present year were only 107 tons against 1,860 tons in the corresponding period last year. The dullness in the trade is no doubt partly due to the plague at Karáchi. Prices at Ferozepore have fluctuated enormously. Starting at Rs. 3-13-6 per maund in August 1896 they rose to Rs. 6-10-7 in September, fell in October to Rs. 5-9-0, and since then have fluctuated between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, standing at Rs. 5-8-10 at the end of April. At other centres the fluctuations have been much less marked, and the price at present is considerably lower.

APPENDIX C (ii).

Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896, by G. C. Walker, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 16th December 1896.

The striking feature of this year's cotton crop has been the inadequacy of the yield as compared with the large area sown, which exceeds last year's area by 1·3 per cent.; and last year's crop was pronounced to be "a decidedly good one." The present year's area and yield are both said to have been very largely in excess of the averages of those of former years; but it is at present doubtful how far this comparison can be considered reliable, as there is ground for thinking that the area figures of years previous to 1893 only included "cropped" areas whereas the district figures furnished for the last three years have included both "cropped" and "failed" cotton cultivation. The complete statistics for this report have reached this office late; there is no time to enquire into the supposed miscalculation now or to correct it if the supposition be true. It is also impossible to say off-hand to what extent the different methods of calculation suspected to have been adopted before 1893 and from 1893 may have vitiated the calculation of average yields. On the whole, however, the safest course will be to compare this year's returns with those of the last three years only, as these at least are known to have been calculated on the same basis. The figures then to be compared are as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average of three years.	1896.
Area	984,700	1,124,500	1,161,200	1,056,800	1,176,700
Yield	208,780	231,997	241,667	227,481	204,806

Thus we find that, although a larger area of cotton was sown in the current year than in any of the three previous years (all of which have been in former reports pronounced favourable to cotton), yet the yield of this year has been between 9 and 10 per cent. less than the average of the past three years. The yield of cotton in the current year was less than that of last year in all districts except the five south-eastern districts, Ferozepore, Jhang, Lahore and Amritsar. In the first-named group last year's cotton crop was worse than anywhere else in the Province. The increase in Ferozepore can only be due to an unusually large area having been brought under cultivation this year, as the district report states that the yield of 1896 was inferior, especially on unirrigated land. In Jhang the increase of yield is more than proportionate to that of area, and this can only be accounted for by supposing that irrigated cotton cultivation on the Chenáb Canal, as well as having been extended to an absolutely larger area, has also displaced much of the former unirrigated cotton cultivation. The very large increases of area and yield in Lahore and Amritsar districts testify to the elastic capabilities of the Bári Doáb Canal. The greatest falling-off is noticed in the districts of Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar. The two former districts are more dependent on the rainfall perhaps than any other districts of the Province. In Pesháwar last year's cotton crop was exceptionally good, and this year's rainfall in that district has been unusually short. Briefly it may be said that all over the Province, owing to no rain falling in April, unirrigated cotton sowings were greatly contracted: this fact combined with a sudden rise of price for cotton in most districts, tempted cultivators to sow more by aid of irrigation than their irrigating resources justified. The scanty rainfall of the past summer and the early cessation of the monsoon left the standing crops almost entirely dependent on artificial irrigation, which could not be supplied in sufficient quantity, partly owing to the area sown being in excess, and partly because both wells and well-cattle were failing under pressure of work. The average outturn of cotton per acre in 1896 was 69·6 lbs. against 83 lbs. in 1895.

The price of cotton in Delhi was 9 sérs the rupee during December 1895 and the same for most of January, but then rose suddenly to 7 sérs, which rate was maintained until the end of July, when it dropped for a month to 8 sérs the rupee. In September the price rose again to 7 sérs, but took a sudden downward turn in October and continued at 9 sérs for the rest of the year. In Amritsar the price fluctuated between 9 and 10 sérs the rupee from December 1895 to August 1896; but in the following two months was generally touching 8 sérs.

APPENDIX C (iii).

Final Report on the Sesamum (Til) Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896, by M. F. O'Dwyer, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, dated Lahore, 2nd January 1897.

[Sixteen selected districts are dealt with.]

The total area under sesamum in the past kharíf was 223,400 acres against 189,400 acres sown in 1895 and an average of 211,500 acres for the preceding five years. There is thus an increase of 34,000 acres, or 18 per cent. over preceding year's area and an increase of about 12,000 acres, or over 5 per cent. as compared with the quinquennial average. Six districts, Hissár, Gurgáon, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrát and Pesháwar, show an aggregate decrease of 17,000 acres, while the following nine districts show an increase of 51,000 acres—Kángra, Mooltan, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh.

The increase is distributed over both irrigated (6,100 acres) and unirrigated (27,900 acres) lands. Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrát, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan show a falling-off in the irrigated area; in every other district the irrigated area shows an increase.

The largest increase in the unirrigated area is found in Gurdáspur (11,700 acres) and Dera Ismail Khan (13,500 acres), in both of which districts sesamum is grown largely on low-lying and *sailába* lands in which the season was favourable for its cultivation. Siálkot also shows an increase of 4,000 acres on unirrigated land, which is due to the fact that wheat land where the crop failed on account of unfavourable season was sown with sesamum owing to a fall of rain at the time of cultivation.

The yield is estimated to be 427,587 cwts., or nearly 14 per cent. above the yield of the past year, 375,452 cwts., but 11 per cent. below the quinquennial average of 482,724 cwts. The crop of last year was pronounced to be "a poor one below average and very inferior to that of 1894 in area and gross outturn," and, considering the fact that the 18 per cent. increase in area gave only 14 per cent. increase in the yield, the crop of this year is decidedly a poor one as regards yield.

Taking area and outturn together, the crop may be regarded as a 15-anna one compared with the quinquennial average, and considering the generally unfavourable character of the monsoon and autumn rain, which in nearly every district was short or badly distributed, the general result is not so unsatisfactory as might have been anticipated.

APPENDIX C (iv).

Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896, by G. C. Walker, Esquire, C. S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.—Dated Lahore, 18th December 1896.

[Seven selected districts are dealt with.]

In the first forecast of this year's indigo crop the area was estimated to be 88,200 acres, in the second 91,200 acres, and now for the final report the area has been ascertained to be 135,400 acres, which is much more than was anticipated.

The areas and yields of the last four years are compared below, the figures representing hundreds :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Area	1,107	1,242	1,043	1,354
Yield in seed	120,899	75,693	76,297	130,716
Yield in dye	8,698	13,094	11,066	11,183

Thus the current year shows a large increase both in area and outturn of seed ; a smaller increase in the yield of dye. The largest extension of indigo cultivation took place in Hissár and Rohtak districts, where indigo is grown simply to raise seeds for sale, and the increase was due to extension of canal irrigation. In Karnál also there was a large proportionate increase both of area and yield, all owing to freer resort to canal irrigation. The falling-off in Dera Gházi Khan was caused by the failure early in the season of one of the inundation canals. The indigo crop of 1896 was on the whole much above the average.

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APPENDIX D.

Report on the Colonisation of the Government waste lands commanded by the Chenab Canal for the year ending 30th September 1897, by Captain F. Popham Young, Colonisation Officer, Chenab Canal.

I.—Survey and Demarcation.

(a) Rakh Branch.—In the Rakh Branch colony there were few new allotments. But at the close of last and at the beginning of this year a considerable number of squares were exchanged, and this accounts for the fact that 22,000 small square fields have been demarcated during the year.

(b) Jhang Branch.—(1). *Large square survey:* The whole of the area of Government waste commanded by the Jhang and Bhawána Branches was demarcated into large squares by the close of last year, with the exception of a small outlying rakh containing only 509 acres. In a large part of the area, however, I had only demarcated the squares by means of stakes or billets of wood, and towards the close of this year I commenced replacing these with masonry blocks.

(2). *Small square survey.*—Small square fields are now demarcated directly allotments are made, so that from the first, settlers may cultivate on the lines laid down for them. I have had to assist the patwárís in this work by engaging a special staff of *amíns*, who are paid from survey funds. My returns show that on the Jhang Branch 106,183 fields were demarcated during the year.

It is a very good plan to mark out these small squares when the colonist takes possession.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

(c). Gugera Branch.—Excellent progress on the Gugera Branch survey was made during the year. The supervision of the work was entrusted to Lála Gobind Lál and Moulvi Ghulám Ali, Deputy Superintendents. A start was made towards the close of November, and by the beginning of April, when we had to suspend work owing to harvest operations attracting all our labour, the square survey of 452,420 acres had been completed. I described the system now followed in my detailed report on the colonisation operations submitted at the close of last year. The corners of squares have only been demarcated by means of billets of wood. But I have now somewhat modified the opinion expressed in the report above referred to regarding the possibility of doing without masonry blocks altogether. I think that for permanent demarcation it will be best to use masonry blocks as before, but consider that the quickest and cheapest plan is to use billets of wood cut from the surrounding jungle whilst survey operations are actually in progress. When all the squares have thus been demarcated I propose to get my masonry blocks burned and laid down by a contractor making his own transport and labour arrangements. The obtaining of labour for the Gugera Branch survey has proved and is proving a somewhat troublesome job. I pay high wages, Rs. 8 per month for a coolie. But the work is uncongenial to the loafing *kamíns* of the Rávi and Chenáb villages, and zaildárs and others make a great fuss about the difficulty of bringing the number of men required of them. Complaints have reached me that the labourers' pay did not always reach the men who had earned it, but on investigation nothing could be established except that on one occasion a zaildár wrongly entrusted by my Deputy Superintendent with money with which to pay certain coolies who had bolted after doing only half-a-month's work, had taken an unnecessarily long time in distributing the money. I am now trying the plan of paying every man half-a-month's wages in advance through the Tahsíldárs who engage them, but the Tahsíldárs indented upon still represent that the production of a few hundred coolies to do a month's work for Rs. 8 is beyond them. Luckily I have the tahsíl of Lyallpur to fall back upon, and most of my labour for the Gugera Branch survey is now going from the recently colonised villages. However, I am travelling beyond the scope of this report, as my present labour difficulties relate to a period not now under consideration.

I agree that something more permanent than billets of wood is needed for the corners of the large squares. There is no objection, however, to wood being used during the survey.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

I hope that as colonisation spreads labour will be more easily obtained. It is true that the ordinary kamín of the Bár and Hithár is not a willing worker.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

II.—Colonization.

1. *Allotment: (a) Rakh Branch.*—During the year a total area of 14,383 acres was allotted, the distribution being as follows:—

	Acres.
To capitalists	398
To yeomen	2,439
To peasants	11,546
	14,383

There has not, however, been a corresponding increase in the actual allotted area. For most of the land above referred to had been previously given out to men who have been transferred to the Jhang Branch. As has been pointed out in previous reports a certain amount of land was allotted on the Rakh Branch which has turned out to be so bad as not to repay cultivation or so situated as to be unirrigable by either lift or flow. Considering all things this area is remarkably small, and the unfortunates in whose cases I have had to apply the final remedy of a second uprooting and transportation to Jhang Branch villages, are surprisingly few. Many similar transplantations have been effected with a view to establishing peace by removing Janglis from the hostile environment of Sikh settlers.

(b). Jhang Branch.—On the Jhang Branch 117,162 acres were allotted during the year:—

		Acres.
To capitalists		1,106
To military grantees.	Yeomen	3,700
	Peasants	12,441
To yeomen		3,152
To peasants		96,763
		117,162

2. *Exchanges of squares: (a). Rakh Branch.*—On the Rakh Branch 670 exchanges of allotments, either between grantees by mutual request, or of allotted land for land in the reserved grazing area, were given effect to. I am now absolutely declining to allow any more such exchanges on the Rakh Branch.

(b). Jhang Branch.—On the Jhang Branch 743 such exchanges were allowed. As explained in my detailed report the exchange nuisance ought not to be nearly so severe on the Jhang Branch as it has consistently been on the Rakh Branch. We have now much more reliable data regarding good and bad soil, uncommanded land, &c., before allotments are made. But judging from present experience the margin of error in contouring seems to be a pretty wide one. A good deal of land shown as uncommanded is being taken up, and a good deal shown as commanded is being abandoned by settlers in despair of ever getting water on to it. Even so, however, there is absolutely no comparison between the state of affairs which exists now and that which obtained on the Rakh Branch in the early days of the colony. The detailed survey and carefully thought out schemes of intra-village irrigation worked out by the Canal Department have proved of inestimable value.

III.—General.

1. *Maps and records.*—The most important work in the way of record making which has been carried out during the year has been the preparation, signing, and attesting of the Tenancy registers maintained under Act III of 1893. The Tenancy registers of 245 peasant villages on the Rakh Branch have been completed in every way, and conjointly the attestation of the extent to which settlers have complied with the conditions which bind them during the first three years of their tenancies. Absenteeism has of course been the principal failing. But a lenient view has been taken where reformation is assured and practically the whole body of settlers are now in a fair way of obtaining at the close of their five years' probation the hereditary occupancy rights which the Act promises them. This is the most satisfactory result, and I regard it as perhaps the best justification of the continued retention of the colonisation office during the period which has elapsed since colonisation operations first commenced. Had not the settlers been continually watched, followed up with notices (of which I have issued over 2,650) driven, and occasionally punished, it is safe to assure that barely 50 per cent. would at the close of five years be in a position to claim occupancy rights. The rigid scrutiny which had to be made into the circumstances of each settler revealed the fact that a certain number of men who had been in cultivating possession from the first were not those for whom recommendations were made, and in whose names grants were allotted. To turn out neck and crop men who had permanently settled here, built houses, and brought their lands under cultivation, would have been an extreme measure. But one could not pass over cases of successful fraud and impersonation altogether. I therefore obtained the permission of the Financial Commissioner to give to men in this position a chance of redemption. They have not yet been permitted to sign the Tenancy registers, but they have been allowed to retain possession of the land on the condition that over and above the Government demand under all heads they pay as rent the appraised value of one-sixth of their crop harvest by harvest. After thus penalising them for a few harvests I propose to allow them to sign the Tenancy registers and to become merged in the body of settlers proper, with whom in due course they will acquire occupancy rights. It has not been possible to obtain the signature of

This work has been well done. No one but a special Colonisation Officer could have done it.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

every single grantee, for the reason that many of those who have succeeded by inheritance to allotments are employed on Government or other service. Out of 14,850 *khátás*, as dealt with, there remain only 650 which have not been duly signed and attested.

During the year two copies of a new edition of the field maps were made. The field books were corrected. New *khataunís* (a paper maintained for colonisation purposes) were written up; and abbreviated *jamabandís* of the four villages in which the proprietary rights were sold by auction were prepared. As previously reported I had twice before flattered myself that I had been able to complete the *jamabandís* and other papers which should go to form the standing record. It seems clear, however, that a mistake was made in supposing that such a record could or should be made until, after the expiration of the five years' probationary period, it has been ascertained what rights have been secured by the different clases of grantees. The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture agree in this view, and consequently the standing record for the greater part of the Rakh Branch colony should be prepared during the ensuing year, whilst in the case of the Jhang Branch villages it will not be necessary to waste time in preparing *jamabandís* during the years of their incubation.

This is right. Regular jamabandís cannot be prepared until the settlers have acquired some permanent rights in the land.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

2. *Recoveries of initial demand from settlers.*—The following table shows the demand and the recoveries for the year under report:—

Name of Branch.	Heads.	Demand.	Recovered.	Balance.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rakh Branch.	Nazarána	21,456 13 0	21,456 13 0	...
	Cost of survey	1,345 8 0	1,345 8 0	...
	Cost of water-course construction ...	4,405 6 3	4,405 6 3	...
	Price of wood	364 6 0	364 6 0	...
	Total	27,572 1 3	27,572 1 3	...
Jhang Branch.	Nazarána	31,876 9 0	21,968 15 0	9,907 10 0
	Cost of survey	51,221 12 11	29,363 4 11	21,858 8 0
	Cost of water-course construction ...	2,67,711 12 0	1,47,328 11 0	1,20,383 1 0
	Price of wood	731 6 0	420 6 0	311 0 0
	Total	3,51,541 7 11	1,99,081 4 11	1,52,450 3 0

It has been decided now to continue the old system. See Punjab Government letter No. 115, dated 6th November 1897.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

3. *Takávi advances.*—No advances were made to settlers on the Rakh Branch during the year. Rupees 1,61,145 were advanced to incoming peasant settlers on the Jhang Branch to enable them to pay the cost of survey and of water-course construction. The large outstanding balances are due to the fact that the system of making *takávi* advances to incoming settlers has now been discontinued.

4. *Takávi recoveries.*—Instalments due on account of *takávi* advanced in previous years have been recovered without difficulty. The money is collected by Deputy Commissioners and details of outstandings have not been supplied to me; but I know that they are trifling.

5. *Cultivation.*—Details of cultivation are as follows. The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding harvests of the previous year, and are given for the purpose of comparison :—

	Total acres.	Matured.	Failed.
(a).—Rakh Branch.			
KHARIF 1896—			
Nahri	173,799	161,789	12,010
	(133,776)	(119,307)	(14,469)
Báráni	12,485	6,246	6,239
	(7,053)	(1,909)	(5,144)
Total	186,284	168,035	18,249
	(140,829)	(121,216)	(19,613)
RABI 1896-97—			
Nahri	254,995	249,044	5,951
	(174,419)	(168,875)	(5,544)
Báráni	2,438	2,087	351
	(29)	(20)	(9)
Total	257,433	251,131	6,302
	(174,448)	(168,895)	(5,553)
(b).—Jhang Branch.			
KHARIF 1896—			
Nahri	13,678	12,678	1,000
	(Nil).	*(Nil).*	*(Nil).*
Báráni	603	223	380
	...	...	...
Total	14,281	12,901	1,380
	(Nil).	*(Nil).*	*(Nil).*
RABI 1896-97—			
Nahri	44,314	42,325	1,989
Báráni	*(Nil).*	*(Nil).*	*(Nil).*
Total	44,314	42,325	1,989

The results obtained on the Rakh Branch are nothing short of startling. The total allotted area on that Branch is 430,000 acres approximately. The Canal Department have only pledged themselves to give water to irrigate half the allotted area during the year. And yet we find that more than half has in one harvest been cultivated with crops successfully matured. Truly these have been halcyon days for the Chenáb Canal colonist. A splendid water-supply, a series of bumper harvests, and famine prices ruling for his produce! In the interests of the general community it is to be hoped that his profits will be not quite as extravagant in the future. It must, however, be borne in mind that the opening of the Gugera Branch must lead to at least a diminution of the rabi supply of water in the other distributaries now irrigating. As a set off against this it is the fact that the Rakh Branch with less water than he required formerly. Three waterings will in the older villages go as far as five used to when the land was first brought under cultivation.

The area of matured crops on irrigated land on the Rakh Branch was—

	Acres.
Kharif	161,789
Rabi	249,044
Total ...	410,833

This is excellent and more than the Canal Department engage to do. The settlers have without doubt had very profitable times in the last year; perhaps more profitable than they can hope to have again.

J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

settler can now mature his rabi

6. *Assessments.*—The following are the details of the demand formulated against settlers in the year under report. The figures in brackets relate to the year 1895-96 :—

	Kharif 1896.	Rabi 1896-97.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a).—Rakh Branch.			
Water-rates	5,90,407 0 0	7,44,749 14 0	13,35,156s 4 0
	(4,02,603 14 0)	(5,72,108 14 0)	(9,74,712 12 0)
Land revenue	73,536 13 6	99,964 10 0	1,73,501 7 6
	(49,704 11 0)	(75,568 0 9)	(1,25,272 12 3)
Cesses	54,324 8 9	74,552 9 3	1,28,877 2 0
	(37,200 9 9)	(56,753 13 9)	(93,954 7 6)
Málikána	52,624 5 0	72,576 12 3	1,25,201 1 3
	(36,080 3 3)	(55,002 11 0)	(91,082 14 3)
Total	7,70,892 11 3	9,91,843 13 6	17,62,736 8 9
	(5,25,589 6 0)	(7,59,433 7 6)	(12,85,022 14 0)
(b).—Jhang Branch.			
Water-rates	...	1,009 9 0	1,009 9 0
Land revenue	...	41 13 0	41 13 0
Cesses	...	31 5 6	31 5 6
Málikána	...	31 5 6	31 5 6
Total	...	1,114 1 0	1,114 1 0

7. *Houses and communications, &c.*—During the year 5,400 new houses have been built in the Rakh Branch colony, and 1,500 in the Jhang Branch villages. Last year I reported that I had had all village sites mapped with a view to framing a record with the assistance of which to settle the disputes which constantly arise, and on which to frame an assessment on ground occupied by others than the settlers and the village *kamins*. I found that the maps then made were so inaccurate as to be useless, and as the careful mapping of village sites involves a great deal of work and the patwáris were employed fully on other duties, I engaged a special staff of *amins* to map and survey all the peasant village homesteads in the Rakh Branch colony. This work is now approaching completion and I shall shortly be in a position to report to Government my proposals for taking rent or revenue from the shop-keepers and others occupying sites in these villages on land owned by Government. A very modest assessment should bring in some few thousands of rupees a year, and will tend to prevent the grabbing of land which may appreciate considerably in value. Building on the Jhang Branch is proceeding much more rapidly than it did in the early days of the colony. The conditions in fact are now enormously different to what they were when the first few hungry pioneers came to the Bár. The settlers were then poverty stricken almost to a man, and there was no one with sufficient confidence in the future to give them any credit. Now not only do we get much more substantial zamíndárs anxious to get a square of land, but the great ambition of the Maghiána Khatri or the Chiníot Khoja is to obtain a footing in one of the new villages. To this end he approaches the incoming settler on the Jhang Branch with an offer of a loan at a fairly reasonable rate of interest, and at a time when his predecessor on the Rakh Branch was still content to live as best he could under a *van* tree, the Jhang Branch settler commences the construction of a more or less ambitious *haveli*. I only hope that it will not be overdone, and that both on the Rakh and Jhang Branches the colonists will not get into the habit of adopting a style of living and a scale of expenditure which in more normal years and with a less profuse supply of water they may not be able to afford.

The making of these maps of abádís is a good idea.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

The lot of the settlers of the present day is doubtless much easier than it was in the early days of the colonisation.
I agree with the Colonisation Officer in hoping that the new colonists will not begin with too grand ideas.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

One of the most pressing requirements of the colony is the improvement of communications by bridging the numerous water-courses which cross roadways. The District Boards of Jhang and Gujránwála have at length taken a certain number of main roadways in hand. In order to provide bridges on the village and *zamíndári* roads (the latter being the term used to denote a road which leads only to some body's fields and ends in a *cul de sac)*, I have collected from the Rakh Branch villages Rs. 5 per allotted square, and I am now arranging to construct as many bridges of as cheap a kind as is compatible with endurance, as I can with the money. A couple of simple masonry walls supporting slabs of Tarakki stone well covered with earth is the form of bridge which, after consulting Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám, Executive Engineer, I have decided to adopt.

This is a very important work. Everything should be done to make it easy for the produce of the colony to reach the railway.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

8. *Tree-planting.*—I embarked on rather an ambitious scheme of roadside tree-planting in the Lyallpur tahsíl on behalf of the District Board of Jhang who provided the requisite funds. An attempt was made to plant up or sow with tree seed five miles along each of the roads radiating from the three centres of Lyallpur, Khurriánwála and Dijkot, at each of which places there is a nursery. The Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Chenáb Canal, was kind enough to assist me by making arrangements for the supply of water. But my hastily dug channels have been found to be hardly sufficient for the purpose, and want of funds has prevented me making them as sound and water-holding as I could have wished. Something, however, has been effected, and I hope that I shall be able in the spring to replace the young trees which have died, re-dig certain lengths of water-course, and sow fresh seed where that originally put down has failed to germinate. Altogether 3,295 young trees were planted out from the Dijkot nursery, 1,327 from Khuriánwála, and 2,256 from Lyallpur. But I should be afraid to say how many of these are still living. In sowing I adopted the plan of putting down a handful of seed at intervals in the places where I wanted the trees to remain permanently, instead of the more common practice of sowing continuously along the berm of a channel. Should a tree result in each of the places where I have put down a few handfuls of seed, the District Board of Jhang would be credited with 7,336 trees along its roads. But generally speaking owing to hurried work and insufficient supervision I am afraid this sowing has been rather a failure. In Gujránwála the Tahsíldár of Khangah Dográn has put down about 1,700 young trees, and sown a length of two miles of roadway with seed. I cannot say with what result. Of course, the importance of tree planting in the colony is very great, and I hope that good will result from the small plantations which I have started in a very large number of villages on the Rakh Branch. I supply the seed and the lambardárs are made responsible for the maintenance of these plantations, for the irrigation of which the Executive Engineer has made excellent arrangements.

These village plantations should, by all means, be encouraged.
J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

9. *Case work of officers.*—The following table shows the case work disposed of by myself and my assistants during the year. Owing to the increasing amount of colonisation work proper due to the spread and growth of the colony, I have had to give up doing original criminal work almost entirely:—

Officers.	Criminal.		Revenue.			
	Original.	Appellant.	Appeals.	Partition.	Share of produce.	Contesting ejectment.
Colonisation Officer	64	20	3	...	...	...
Assistant Colonisation Officer...	360	...	...	3	7	46

During the year 218 cases were referred to and settled by village *panchayats*. Mutations were attested as follows:—

By the Colonisation Officer	111
„ the Assistant Colonisation Officer	274
„ Tahsíldár, Khangah Dográn	15
„ Náib-Tahsíldár, Khangah Dográn	13
„ Tahsíldár, Lyallpur	88
„ Náib-Tahsíldár, Lyallpur	45
„ Deputy Superintendents	1,912

10. *Miscellaneous.*—I submitted a report in June last regarding the progress of towns in the colony. A cattle fair held in March at Lyallpur was very fairly attended, and 450 animals were sold. The tahsíl has been completed at Lyallpur, and Lála Pindi Dás, who has had many valuable years' experience of the colony in the Khangah Dográn tahsíl, has assumed charge.

Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan, Khan Bahádur, Assistant Colonisation Officer, went on privilege leave on 15th August 1897, and Lála Pindi Dás was appointed to officiate for him. He was unfortunate in assuming charge at a time when he and everybody else at Lyallpur began getting fever, a habit which they have continued up to the time of writing.

Proposals for the establishment of a district head-quarters at Lyallpur are before Government. This is a step which is without doubt most urgently required. The colony is now by far too big and populous to be a mere adjunct to the district of Jhang with a head-quarters miles away from the line of railway. Police arrangements require recasting, and new thánás ought to be built. All this means money of course, but not a great deal and nothing as compared with either the income present, and prospective, derivable from the colony, or the sums which the Canal Department have spent and must continue to spend to bring about these tremendous results.

It has been decided to postpone the formation of a new district for the present. (Punjab Government letter No. 651, dated 20th October 1897).

J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

It is very important that something should be done to check the crime which is said to be increasing in the colony.

J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

Captain Popham-Young deserves credit for the continued good work done by him during the year. And so does Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan, Khan Bahádur, Assistant Colonisation Officer.

J. MONTGOMERY,
Settlement Commissioner.

PART I.

STATEMENT No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

STATEMENT

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH TAHSIL STATISTICS OF EXISTING PATWARI AND FIELD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hissar.	Hissár	2	47	5,185	3,951	1,351	58,213	41,773
	Hánsi	3	62	5,113	4,234	1,726	86,250	51,023
	Bhiwáni	2	47	4,797	4,069	1,071	50,218	39,571
	Fatehabad	4	68	7,546	5,843	1,955	106,991	60,761
	Sirsa	4	77	10,564	7,918	1,635	108,339	57,545
	Total ...	15	301	33,205	26,015	7,738	410,011	250,673
Rohtak.	Rohtak	2	62	3,787	3,225	2,419	153,995	67,810
	Sámpla	3	61	2,618	2,198	2,649	183,141	66,486
	Gohána	2	51	2,151	1,784	2,156	199,318	59,447
	Jhajjar	3	68	2,985	2,344	2,364	158,743	72,970
	Total ...	10	242	11,541	9,551	9,588	695,197	266,713
Gurgáon.	Gurgáon	2	50	2,645	1,809	2,089	153,933	42,823
	Rewári	3	56	2,725	2,293	2,688	155,158	50,184
	Palwal	3	74	2,443	1,917	2,726	299,529	72,983
	Nuh	3	70	2,577	2,073	2,401	253,091	81,285
	Ferozepore	3	60	2,026	1,628	2,236	182,437	69,841
	Total ...	14	310	12,416	9,720	12,140	1,044,148	317,116
Delhi.	Delhi	4	81	2,747	1,806	2,865	320,117	69,598
	Sonepat	4	83	2,910	2,000	3,384	646,212	118,704
	Ballabgarh	3	61	2,462	1,518	2,254	187,024	69,479
	Total ...	11	225	8,119	5,324	8,503	1,153,353	257,781
Karnal.	Karnál	4	99	5,377	2,745	2,746	269,120	77,394
	Pánipat	3	75	2,964	1,813	3,097	291,437	76,489
	Kaithal	3	46	5,342	3,297	1,339	135,876	47,930
	Gohla (Sub-Tahsíl) ...	2	38	2,906	1,059	1,086	112,429	27,632
	Total ...	12	258	16,589	8,914	8,268	808,862	229,445
Umballa.	Umballa	3	72	2,270	1,737	2,335	281,640	81,439
	Kharar	3	78	2,363	1,537	2,565	318,851	76,145
	Rupar	3	73	1,843	1,230	2,281	299,872	74,518
	Naráingarh	3	66	2,787	1,385	1,901	215,639	60,685
	Jagádhri	3	67	2,600	1,660	2,369	235,707	67,905
	Pípli	3	75	3,577	2,094	2,362	263,084	74,709
	Total ...	18	431	15,440	9,643	13,813	1,614,793	435,401
Simla.	Simla and Bharauli ...	1	3	168	30	63	20,504	3,289
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh ...	...	5	328	74	116	27,939	6,035
	Total ...	1	8	496	104	179	48,443	9,324
Kangra.	Kángra	2	41	2,745	658	1,733	194,381	65,064
	Pálampur	3	53	2,834	807	1,724	387,903	76,256
	Núrpur	2	42	3,363	1,071	1,322	209,320	65,532
	Dehra	3	53	3,299	1,069	1,735	275,743	64,976
	Hamúpur	4	81	3,845	1,517	1,617	672,867	82,618
	Kulu	1	26	6,702	434	698	212,260	24,991
	Plách	1	19	1,845	367	388	152,642	17,387
	Total ...	16	315	24,633	5,923	9,217	2,105,116	396,824

No. I.

KANUNGO CIRCLES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all banks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwárí cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
29,106	20,886	1,239	889	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
28,750	17,008	1,391	823	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
25,109	19,786	1,068	842	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
26,748	15,190	1,573	894	...	...	...	...	2 9 8 to 2 5 6
27,085	14,386	1,407	747	1	...	4	...	3 2 0
27,334	16,712	1,362	833	1	...	9	...	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
76,998	33,905	2,484	1,094	...	...	4	...	1 10 0
61,047	22,162	3,002	1,087	...	...	3	...	1 12 0
99,659	29,723	3,908	1,166	...	...	2	...	1 8 0
52,914	24,323	2,334	1,073	...	...	5	...	1 12 0
69,520	26,671	2,873	1,102	...	...	14	...	1 8 0 to 1 12 0
76,966	21,412	3,079	856	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
51,719	16,728	2,771	896	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
99,843	24,328	4,048	986	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
84,364	27,095	3,616	1,161	...	...	1	...	2 0 0
60,812	23,280	3,041	1,164	...	...	1	...	2 0 0
74,582	22,651	3,368	1,023	...	...	8	...	2 0 0
80,029	17,399	3,952	859	...	...	1	...	2 2 0
161,553	29,676	7,786	1,430	...	...	2	...	2 0 0
62,341	23,160	3,066	1,139	...	...	4	...	2 4 0
104,850	23,435	5,126	1,146	...	...	7	...	2 0 0 to 2 4 0
67,280	19,348	2,718	782	...	...	4	1	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
97,146	25,496	3,886	1,020	...	...	2	...	2 2 0
45,292	15,977	2,954	1,042	...	...	4	...	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
56,214	13,816	2,959	727	...	...	3	1	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
67,495	19,120	3,135	889	...	...	13	2	2 2 0 to 2 11 9
93,880	27,146	3,912	1,131	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
106,284	25,382	4,088	976	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
99,957	24,839	4,108	1,021	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
71,880	20,228	3,267	919	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
78,569	22,635	3,518	1,014	...	...	1	1	2 5 6
87,695	24,903	3,508	996	...	...	1	...	2 11 4
89,711	24,189	3,747	1,010	...	...	8	1	2 5 6 to 2 11 4
20,504	3,289	6,835	1,096	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
27,939	6,035	5,588	1,207	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
48,443	9,324	6,055	1,165	...	...	...	...	2 8 0 to 3 2 0
97,190	32,532	4,741	1,587	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
129,301	25,419	7,319	1,439	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
104,660	32,766	4,984	1,560	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
91,914	21,659	5,203	1,226	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
168,217	20,654	8,307	1,020	...	...	3	...	2 9 8
212,260	24,991	8,164	961	...	...	2	...	1 9 0 to 2 9 8
152,642	17,387	8,034	915	...	...	1	2	2 9 8
131,570	24,801	6,683	1,260	...	...	7	2	1 9 0 to 2 9 8

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Area in acres. Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur	5	120	3,248	1,637	3,710	711,080	209,270
	Dasúya	5	122	3,207	2,015	3,884	643,195	185,261
	Garhshankar	5	118	3,272	1,832	3,888	651,546	163,914
	Una	5	101	4,592	1,694	2,775	876,263	201,364
	Total ...	20	461	14,319	7,178	14,257	2,882,084	759,809
Jullundur.	Jullundur	4	112	2,506	2,153	4,035	624,321	146,785
	Nakodar	4	97	2,383	1,891	3,601	533,916	129,093
	Phillour	3	94	1,894	1,536	3,490	438,285	123,837
	Nawashahr	3	99	1,908	1,359	3,724	404,180	128,948
	Total ...	14	402	8,691	6,939	14,850	2,000,702	528,663
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	6	138	4,367	3,626	5,173	708,990	140,362
	Samrála	4	83	1,879	1,551	3,129	333,902	81,441
	Jagráon	4	79	2,628	2,383	2,795	406,016	110,744
	Total ...	14	300	8,874	7,560	11,097	1,448,908	332,547
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	2	51	3,079	2,345	1,601	153,127	43,880
	Moga	4	100	5,166	4,816	3,880	385,867	139,871
	Zíra	3	71	3,176	2,509	2,214	299,980	88,933
	Muktsar	3	63	6,021	5,073	2,280	223,648	61,450
	Fázilka	6	65	8,687	6,451	1,017	152,958	49,802
	Total ...	18	350	26,129	21,194	10,992	1,215,580	383,936
Mooltan.	Mooltan	3	75	6,373	1,754	2,666	159,486	29,815
	Shujabad	3	48	2,613	1,028	1,611	116,188	30,319
	Lodhrán	3	60	6,571	1,273	1,490	179,793	36,844
	Mailsi	3	67	12,311	1,538	1,486	149,488	32,288
	Kabírwála	3	68	9,984	1,463	3,279	113,955	32,719
	Total ...	15	318	37,852	7,056	10,532	718,910	161,985
Jhang.	Jhang	5	75	14,698	1,357	1,653	343,651	61,721
	Chiniot	3	55	7,889	1,183	1,197	359,240	47,440
	Shorkot	2	43	7,725	999	1,169	213,473	34,696
	Lyallpur	4	50	7,431	2,489	1,958	353,683	32,323
	Total ...	14	223	37,743	6,028	5,977	1,270,047	176,180
Montgomery.	Montgomery	2	36	11,190	196	326	104,749	22,023
	Gugera	2	37	9,763	519	711	167,449	29,751
	Dipálpur	3	75	6,313	2,139	1,420	371,200	38,200
	Pákpattan	2	44	8,485	1,111	881	196,390	18,892
	Total ...	9	192	35,751	3,965	3,338	839,788	108,866
Lahore.	Lahore	4	81	4,674	2,871	3,036	402,784	116,298
	Chunián	4	83	7,438	3,727	2,144	438,142	82,788
	Kasúr	4	83	5,254	4,092	3,014	446,812	122,677
	Sharakpur	3	70	5,720	1,398	1,319	333,540	49,357
	Total ...	15	317	23,086	12,088	9,513	1,621,278	371,120

No. I—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
142,216	41,854	5,926	1,744	...	...	1	...	2 1 4
128,639	37,052	5,272	1,519	...	...	4	...	2 1 4
130,309	32,783	5,521	1,389	...	...	1	...	2 1 4
175,253	40,273	8,676	1,994	...	...	4	...	2 2 0
144,104	37,990	6,252	1,648	...	...	10	...	2 1 4 to 2 2 0
156,080	36,696	5,574	1,311	...	1	1	...	1 13 7
133,479	32,273	5,504	1,331	...	...	4	...	1 13 7
146,095	41,279	4,663	1,317	...	...	1	...	1 13 7
134,727	42,983	4,083	1,303	...	...	6	...	1 13 7
142,907	37,762	4,977	1,315	...	1	12	...	1 13 7
118,165	23,393	5,138	1,017	2	1	3	...	1 9 0
83,475	20,360	4,023	981	...	...	1	...	1 9 0
101,504	27,686	5,139	1,402	1	...	2	...	1 9 0
103,493	23,753	4,830	1,108	3	1	6	...	1 9 0
76,563	21,940	3,002	860	...	...	1	1	2 5 6
96,467	4,968	3,859	1,399	1	...	2	...	2 5 6
99,993	29,644	4,225	1,253	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
74,549	20,483	3,550	975	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
25,493	8,300	2,353	766	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
67,532	21,330	3,473	1,097	1	...	6	1	2 5 6 to 3 2 0
53,162	9,938	2,126	398	1	1	13	3	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
38,729	10,106	2,421	632	...	...	9	...	2 12 0
59,931	12,281	2,997	614	...	...	12	...	2 12 0
49,829	10,763	2,231	482	1	...	10	...	2 12 0
37,985	10,906	1,676	481	...	...	10	...	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
47,927	10,799	2,261	509	2	1	54	3	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
68,730	12,344	4,582	823	1	1	12	9	2 10 6
119,747	15,813	6,532	863	1	...	20	4	2 10 6
106,737	17,348	4,964	807	...	...	3	...	2 10 6
88,421	8,081	7,074	646	1	1	21	21	3 12 0
90,718	12,584	5,695	790	3	2	56	34	2 10 6 to 3 12 0
52,374	11,012	2,910	612	...	...	1	...	2 8 0
83,724	14,875	4,526	804	...	...	1	1	2 8 0
123,733	12,733	4,949	509	1	1	25	...	2 8 0
98,195	9,446	4,463	429	...	...	14	1	1 9 0 to 2 8 0
93,310	12,096	4,374	567	1	1	41	2	1 9 0 to 2 8 0
100,696	29,074	4,973	1,436	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
109,535	20,697	5,279	997	...	...	...	2	2 8 0
111,703	30,669	5,383	1,478	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
111,180	16,452	4,765	705	...	...	...	1	2 8 0
10,8085	24,741	5,114	1,171	...	...	2	3	2 8 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). *Area in acres.* Total.	Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Amritsar.	Amritsar	4	110	3,491	2,876	5,373	508,809	181,240
	Tarn Táran	4	105	3,818	3,273	4,028	505,046	180,084
	Ajnála	3	90	2,666	1,640	3,106	384,726	144,516
	Total ...	11	305	9,975	7,789	12,507	1,398,581	505,840
Gurdáspur.	Gurdáspur	5	126	3,162	2,315	4,398	450,525	142,998
	Batála	5	124	3,047	2,399	4,747	436,865	147,670
	Shakargarh	4	107	3,106	2,331	3,687	474,613	161,044
	Pathánkot	3	69	2,345	1,273	2,327	179,890	72,098
	Total ...	17	426	11,660	8,318	15,159	1,541,893	523,810
Siálkot.	Siálkot	4	92	2,732	2,096	3,419	407,791	146,896
	Pasrúr	3	75	2,520	1,917	2,677	371,394	113,074
	Zafarwál	3	69	1,984	1,592	2,441	357,256	140,920
	Raya	4	94	3,110	1,910	3,210	427,887	130,307
	Daska	3	73	2,304	1,830	3,059	279,446	92,787
	Total ...	17	403	12,650	9,345	14,806	1,843,774	623,984
Gujrat.	Gujrát	4	88	3,522	2,784	3,512	374,326	148,748
	Khárián	3	70	4,128	2,717	2,292	332,626	111,948
	Phália	3	74	4,632	2,851	2,544	284,929	88,285
	Total ...	10	232	12,282	8,352	8,348	991,881	348,981
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála	4	100	4,840	3,009	3,256	357,948	89,099
	Wazírabad	3	60	2,916	1,582	2,304	216,859	55,802
	Háfizabad	5	80	5,723	2,490	2,307	236,076	69,981
	Khángah Dográn	2	30	3,125	1,219	874	78,705	29,852
	New Colony	2	20	2,140	1,360	1,017	154,835	18,274
	Total ...	16	290	18,744	9,660	9,758	1,044,423	263,008
Shahpur.	Shahpur	3	60	6,563	2,436	1,848	144,324	42,811
	Bhera	3	65	7,535	2,511	2,307	227,778	69,476
	Khusháb	3	58	16,225	2,542	1,917	151,683	54,344
	Total ...	9	183	30,323	7,489	6,072	523,785	166,631
Jhelum.	Jhelum	3	71	5,689	2,093	1,848	385,896	123,560
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	3	62	5,656	2,049	2,035	305,930	94,510
	Chakwál	2	67	6,563	3,388	2,194	348,834	110,790
	Talagang	2	42	7,967	3,221	1,222	145,752	53,794
	Total ...	10	242	25,875	10,751	7,299	1,186,412	382,654
Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	3	64	4,888	2,393	2,137	325,436	12,4359
	Attock	2	60	4,167	1,924	1,594	199,709	88,706
	Kahúta	2	35	2,918	946	954	181,419	56,344
	Murree	1	20	1,652	370	135	57,353	28,564
	Pindigheb	2	40	9,569	2,766	1,147	105,521	52,198
	Gujar Khan	3	64	3,628	2,193	2,222	375,107	97,201
	Fatehjang	2	44	5,472	2,483	1,556	189,311	69,716
	Total ...	15	327	32,294	13,075	9,745	1,433,856	517,088

No. I—*continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of Patwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
127,202	45,310	4,626	1,648	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
126,261	45,021	4,810	1,715	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
128,242	48,172	4,275	1,606	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
127,144	45,985	4,586	1,658	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
90,105	28,599	3,575	1,135	1	...	1	...	2 5 6
87,373	29,534	3,523	1,191	...	...	3	...	2 5 6
118,653	40,261	4,436	1,505	...	...	1	...	2 5 6
59,963	24,033	2,607	1,045	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
90,700	30,812	3,619	1,230	1	...	7	...	2 5 6
101,948	36,724	4,433	1,597	...	...	...	...	2 9 9
123,798	37,691	4,952	1,508	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
119,085	46,973	5,178	2,042	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
106,972	32,577	4,552	1,386	1	...	1	...	2 9 8
93,149	30,929	3,828	1,271	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
108,457	36,705	4,575	1,548	2	...	3	...	2 9 9 to 2 9 8
93,582	37,187	4,254	1,690	...	...	2	1	2 5 6
110,875	37,316	4,752	1,599	1	...	...	...	2 5 6
94,976	29,428	3,850	1,193	...	...	2	...	2 5 6
99,188	34,898	4,275	1,504	1	...	4	1	2 5 6
89,487	22,275	3,579	891	1	...	8	...	2 9 8
72,286	18,601	3,614	930	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
47,215	13,996	2,951	875	2	...	7	1	2 9 8
39,352	14,926	2,623	995	...	...	1	...	2 9 8
77,418	9,137	7,742	914	...	...	...	14	3 12 0
65,276	16,438	3,601	907	3	...	18	15	2 9 8 to 3 12 0
48,108	14,270	2,405	714	...	...	3	...	4 8 0
75,926	23,159	3,504	1,069	...	...	...	...	4 8 0
50,561	18,115	2,615	937	...	...	3	...	4 8 0
58,198	18,515	2,862	911	...	...	6	...	4 8 0
128,632	41,187	5,435	1,740	...	...	3	...	2 0 0
101,977	31,503	4,934	1,524	1	1	5	...	2 0 0
174,417	55,395	5,206	1,654	1	...	3	...	2 0 0
72,876	26,897	3,470	1,281	2	...	...	...	2 0 0
118,641	38,265	4,903	1,581	4	1	11	...	2 0 0
108,479	41,453	5,085	1,943	...	...	3	...	2 8 0
99,854	44,353	3,328	1,478	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
90,709	28,172	5,183	1,610	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
57,353	28,564	2,868	1,428	1	...	1	1	3 2 0
52,760	26,099	2,638	1,305	...	1	...	...	3 2 0
125,036	32,400	5,861	1,519	...	...	...	...	2 5 0
94,655	34,858	4,303	1,584	...	...	...	1	2 8 0
95,590	34,473	4,385	1,578	1	1	7	2	2 5 0 to 3 2 0

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tahsil.	Number of Field Kánúngo circles.	Number of patwáris.	Area and Revenue (00's omitted). Area in acres. Total.	Area in acres. Cultivated.	Total assessment.	Number of fields.	Number of khatauni holdings.
Hazara.	Abbottabad	3	48	4,589	1,261	825	325,130	69,397
	Haripur	3	52	4,267	1,472	1,460	373,959	72,006
	Mánsehra	2	36	9,353	1,583	787	203,718	55,397
	Total ...	8	136	18,209	4,316	3,073	902,807	196,800
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	4	84	2,884	1,375	4,191	304,055	47,820
	Chársadda	3	61	2,430	1,668	2,889	137,741	44,794
	Nowshera	3	47	4,478	1,258	1,049	143,348	30,015
	Mardán	3	52	3,906	2,636	1,312	160,116	35,529
	Swábi	3	55	2,989	2,014	1,606	216,305	71,147
	Total ...	16	299	16,687	8,951	11,047	961,565	229,305
Kohat.	Kohát	2	28	4,200	764	749	124,930	30,059
	Hangu	1	13	3,489	401	341	59,694	12,308
	Bárak Teri...	3	35	9,819	2,060	819	118,746	49,303
	Total ...	6	76	17,508	3,225	1,909	303,370	91,670
Bannu.	Bannu	3	47	2,834	1,778	1,480	200,230	60,838
	Marwat	2	45	7,867	3,361	1,111	243,976	50,379
	Isa Khel	2	22	4,342	1,074	643	103,614	27,794
	Miánwáli	3	45	9,460	2,363	1,177	173,440	39,004
	Total ...	10	159	24,503	8,576	4,411	721,260	178,015
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	49	10,813	1,538	939	147,715	40,001
	Tánk	1	23	3,492	735	1,009	50,417	11,388
	Kuláchi	2	35	9,666	968	981	89,241	22,855
	Bhakkar	3	51	19,939	1,666	1,416	146,680	60,871
	Leiah	3	49	15,464	1,567	1,409	148,385	40,539
	Total ...	12	207	59,374	6,474	5,754	582,438	175,654
D. G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan	3	68	9,340	4,044	2,310	195,769	62,257
	Sanghar	2	22	4,211	1,706	584	68,101	23,638
	Jámpur	2	35	5,728	2,705	1,146	103,494	34,971
	Rájanpur	2	37	12,925	1,892	961	138,046	35,932
	Total ...	9	162	32,204	10,347	5,001	505,410	156,798
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh	5	93	5,817	1,719	2,666	404,947	96,926
	Alipur	4	69	5,985	1,456	1,793	319,707	80,343
	Sanáwán	3	50	8,423	1,175	1,403	204,763	47,451
	Total ...	12	212	20,225	4,350	5,862	929,417	224,720
Grand Total of the Province ...		394	8,312	657,397	268,220	270,753	34,748,092	9,571,341

No. I—*concluded.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average per Field Kanungo.		Average per Patwari.		Kanungos of all ranks.		Patwaris.		
Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Fields.	Khatauni holdings.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not received a full eligible certificate.	Number newly appointed during the year.	Number who have not passed examination.	Rate of pátwári cess per cent. on annual value.
								Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
108,377	23,132	6,774	1,446	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
124,653	24,002	7,192	1,385	..	...	3	...	3 2 0
101,859	27,698	5,659	1,539	...	...	...	...	3 2 0
112,851	24,600	6,638	1,447	...	...	5	...	3 2 0
76,014	11,955	3,708	583	..	...	1	...	2 9 8
45,914	14,931	2,258	734	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
47,783	10,005	3,050	639	..	...	1	...	2 9 8
53,372	11,843	3,079	683	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
72,102	23,716	3,933	1,294	...	...	2	...	2 9 8
60,098	14,332	3,238	772	...	...	4	...	2 9 8
62,465	15,030	4,462	1,074	...	...	2	...	3 2 0
59,694	12,308	4,592	947	...	...	1	...	3 2 0
39,582	16,434	3,393	1,409	...	2	1	5	3 2 0
50,562	15,278	3,992	1,206	...	2	4	5	3 2 0
66,743	20,279	4,260	1,294	1	...	2	...	2 1 4
121,988	25,190	5,422	1,120	...	...	1	...	2 9 10
51,807	13,897	4,710	1,263	...	...	3	...	2 9 2
57,813	13,001	4,854	867	...	...	1	...	2 9 11
72,126	17,801	4,536	1,120	1	...	7	...	2 9 11 to 2 1 4
49,238	13,334	3,015	816	...	...	...	...	3 2 0 to 2 8 0
50,417	11,388	2,192	495	1	...	1	...	2 8 0
44,620	11,428	2,550	653	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
48,893	20,290	2,876	1,194	...	...	...	...	3 2 0 to 2 8 0
49,462	13,513	3,028	827	...	...	...	...	3 2 0 to 2 8 0
48,536	14,688	2,814	849	1	...	3	...	3 2 0 to 2 8 0
65,256	20,752	2,879	849	...	...	2	...	2 8 0
34,050	11,819	3,095	1,074	...	1	..	...	3 2 0
51,747	17,486	2,957	999	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
69,023	17,966	3,731	971	1	...	...	...	2 8 0
56,157	17,422	3,120	968	1	1	2	...	3 2 0 to 2 8 0
80,989	19,385	4,354	1,042	...	...	4	...	2 12 2
79,927	20,086	4,633	1,164	...	...	4	...	3 0 10
68,254	15,817	4,095	949	...	...	1	...	2 13 11
77,451	18,727	4,384	1,060	...	...	9	...	3 0 10 to 2 12 2
88,193	4,180	242,927	1,152	26	11	346	71	...

STATEMENT No. II.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE RECORD AGENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsíl.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsíl Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
HISSAR.	Hissár	137	102	111	35	118	...	44	39	54	20	24	51	189	240	5	4	1	39	
	Hánsi	138	76	89	66	138	...	39	30	69	28	30	25	128	157	15	14	1	36	
	Bhiwáni	133	108	59	20	128	...	21	43	69	15	27	30	121	90	12	22	1	33	
	Fatehabad	275	185	220	155	198	...	90	97	88	34	120	206	240	717	12	27	1	78	
	Sirsa	325	217	269	64	313	...	26	258	41	45	78	108	208	626	21	20	1	81	
	Total ...	1,008	688	748	340	895	...	220	467	321	142	279	420	177	261	65	87	5	267	
ROHTAK.	Rohtak	114	114	114	85	113	...	49	63	2	55	26	51	164	150	45	58	2	24	
	Sámpla	127	127	126	73	127	...	43	75	9	40	60	56	186	177	49	84	2	33	
	Gohána	83	83	81	82	83	...	41	42	...	33	41	42	215	209	46	64	2	20	
	Jhajjar	190	190	190	90	190	...	61	100	29	67	81	71	197	200	54	95	2	52	
	Total ...	514	514	511	330	513	...	194	280	40	195	208	220	190	184	194	301	8	129	
GURGAON.	Gurgáon	227	195	227	225	227	2	95	87	43	11	107	70	156	175	29	133	1	56	
	Rewári	309	309	290	309	309	...	164	74	71	29	41	56	115	118	20	142	2	89	
	Palwal	195	190	194	195	192	1	111	56	27	25	80	45	132	167	31	235	2	44	
	Núh	289	273	265	289	289	...	157	116	16	32	129	71	181	162	30	231	2	70	
	Firozpur	244	239	241	244	244	1	105	120	18	40	100	99	193	185	13	74	1	55	
	Total ...	1,264	1,206	1,217	1,262	1,261	4	632	453	175	137	457	341	155	161	123	815	8	314	
DELHI.	Delhi	286	286	286	286	286	...	110	131	45	170	78	87	84	141	103	291	2	56	
	Sonepat	239	211	238	214	239	...	114	104	21	180	75	87	167	164	46	214	3	53	
	Ballabgarh	286	286	286	272	276	...	143	143	...	272	30	91	120	107	57	276	3	67	
	Total ...	811	783	810	772	801	...	367	378	66	622	183	265	124	137	206	781	8	176	

KARNAL.	Karnál	396	396	144	356	396	166	193	171	32	118	84	119	102	187	58	146	2	96
	Pánipat	183	171	178	134	183	37	83	82	18	94	167	87	172	163	28	50	2	34
	Kaithal	225	209	188	176	205	44	124	77	24	19	101	68	287	126	22	93	2	37
	Gulan (Sub-Tahsíl)	204	152	203	191	204	34	20	136	48	28	33	186	...	229	11	28	1	49
	Total ...	1,008	928	713	857	988	281	420	466	122	259	385	460	187	176	119	317	7	216
UMBALLA.	Umballa	304	304	304	152	304	...	154	303	7	41	83	64	221	199	38	122	2	78
	Kharar	391	391	391	156	391	...	211	166	14	75	124	111	198	160	30	54	2	95
	Rúpar	385	385	385	214	385	...	208	180	11	112	99	81	135	180	28	108	2	93
	Naráingarh ..	326	326	326	178	326	1	205	179	29	82	53	60	166	147	30	92	2	76
	Jagádhri	386	386	386	53	386	...	272	125	40	96	54	95	195	179	36	62	2	92
	Pípli	429	429	429	63	429	...	206	188	59	64	52	40	186	108	39	75	2	102
	Total ...	2,221	2,221	2,221	816	2,221	1	1,256	1,141	160	470	465	451	183	162	201	513	12	536
SIMLA.	Simla and Bharauli	13	13	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	55	53	10	...	3
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh	10	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	224	17	10	...	3
	Total ...	23	23	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	20	...	139	70	20	...	6
KANGRA.	Kángra	134	134	134	9	33	6	74	60	...	20	52	77	179	193	43	45	2	50
	Pálampur	113	112	5	...	113	34	66	41	6	6	64	40	184	183	90	43	2	47
	Núrpur	195	188	41	48	144	14	78	109	8	5	87	81	184	211	16	23	2	53
	Dera	145	145	15	5	145	20	100	44	1	..	46	40	196	211	15	27	2	56
	Hamírpur	64	63	64	14	64	1	24	40	...	...	24	40	193	255	37	25	2	3
	Kulu	42	42	...	...	42	17	23	...	2	...	23	...	175	...	15	6	1	25
	Plách	25	25	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	263	13	7	1	19
	Total ...	718	709	259	76	566	92	365	319	17	31	296	303	185	219	229	176	12	253
HOSHIAR-PUR.	Hoshiárpur	503	503	503	503	503	...	308	159	36	131	130	168	157	188	70	186	2	130
	Dasúyah	649	643	649	649	649	...	401	211	37	220	224	201	216	201	65	151	2	162
	Garhshankar ...	497	493	497	493	497	...	191	258	48	209	82	138	129	169	40	92	2	120
	Una	531	527	528	531	531	...	199	264	68	55	10	108	202	180	37	90	2	133
	Total ...	2,180	2,166	2,177	2,176	2,180	...	1,099	892	189	615	446	615	176	148	212	519	8	545
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur	426	426	426	426	426	123	269	167	...	77	123	159	213	316	92	186	2	106
	Nakodar	337	337	337	337	335	97	152	192	14	55	84	73	192	223	45	156	2	83
	Phillour	240	240	240	240	237	70	121	119	...	59	121	119	218	236	43	150	2	56
	Nawáshahr... ...	285	233	285	285	284	89	141	133	11	38	122	128	189	196	42	126	2	76
	Total ...	1,288	1,236	1,288	1,288	1,282	379	683	611	25	229	450	479	203	194	222	618	8	321
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	453	453	453	428	452	10	220	215	18	192	156	228	167	397	69	233	2	108
	Samrála	281	253	262	269	281	53	124	142	15	140	144	243	186	240	43	142	2	71
	Jagráon	173	173	173	173	173	60	94	76	3	81	135	108	187	217	48	122	2	38
	Total ...	907	879	888	870	906	123	438	433	36	313	435	579	60	53	160	497	6	217

M.

STATEMENT No. II—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsíl.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsíl Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandis have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore	352	278	233	285	328	...	177	178	97	154	93	75	156	165	40	63	2	78	
	Moga	208	197	138	115	183	...	93	111	4	132	95	106	168	300	52	58	2	93	
	Zíra	362	362	340	343	334	7	125	192	45	139	116	237	168	216	28	46	2	94	
	Muktasar	366	219	299	277	357	...	119	100	147	102	76	100	135	199	28	46	2	93	
	Fázilka	329	259	261	128	322	...	75	166	88	122	75	139	163	205	43	68	2	82	
	Total ...	1,617	1,315	1,271	1,148	1,524	7	589	747	381	649	455	657	158	217	191	281	10	440	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	340	320	300	340	...	12	55	193	80	131	124	398	232	859	...	District Kánúngo is not working as Deputy Superintendent of Settlement.		76	Majority of the villages in columns 9, 10, 13 and 14 were inspected and mutations attested by Extra Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. Major portions of the number of days spent on tour in columns 15 and 16 appertain to Extra Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents.
	Shujabad	113	69	55	113	15	11	27	63	12	7	45	68	203	533	...			29	
	Lodhrán	242	242	241	242	14	9	61	131	41	42	66	202	310	674	...			28	
	Mailsi	507	507	505	507	...	9	85	321	92	60	123	412	254	772	...			122	
	Kabírwála	372	143	158	184	...	...	45	269	58	18	84	317	360	845	...			...	
	Total ...	1,574	1,281	1,259	1,386	29	41	273	977	283	258	442	1,397	170	184	...	...	...	255	
JHANG.	Jhang	442	410	410	410	372	...	166	116	90	146	148	164	163	188	53	257	2	98	
	Chiniot	377	348	334	342	282	3	88	86	200	166	79	143	172	143	49	145	2	70	
	Shorkot	189	189	189	189	189	...	102	73	14	115	111	72	181	167	31	120	2	53	
	Lyallpur	316	...	...	296	...	42	40	123	153	...	70	145	144	180	8	...	1	...	
	Total ...	1,324	947	933	1,243	843	45	396	398	457	427	408	524	165	169	141	522	7	221	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	265	...	...	183	...	6	194	41	40	67	229	57	145	75	11	32	2	115	
	Gugera	327	40	...	282	3	5	50	47	60	49	101	74	165	141	20	36	2	147	
	Dipálpur	485	485	...	485	...	1	46	10	55	48	51	34	211	109	74	126	2	331	
	Pákpattan	384	384	...	384	...	5	45	35	26	45	47	71	262	193	45	144	2	216	
	Total ...	1,461	909	...	1,334	3	17	335	133	181	209	428	236	196	129	150	338	8	809	

LAHORE.	Lahore	396	395	395	325	396	1	180	158	58	19	88	95	134	141	44	58	1	74
	Kasúr	365	343	338	342	365	...	198	129	84	...	151	70	167	160	21	26	2	72
	Chúnián	423	382	352	412	395	10	144	151	128	...	79	65	121	158	16	48	1	93
	Sharakpur	401	394	340	393	401	...	165	225	68	14	145	115	177	220	77	124	2	70
	Total ...	1,585	1,514	1,425	1,472	1,557	11	687	663	338	33	463	345	150	170	158	256	6	309
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	377	377	377	372	377	11	163	607	10	71	73	207	113	118	43	124	2	80
	Tarn Táran... ...	356	356	345	343	356	4	190	499	7	46	137	97	156	150	49	170	2	69
	Ajnála	342	235	246	284	325	3	111	537	12	63	77	155	185	201	34	111	1	74
	Total ...	1,075	968	968	999	1,058	18	454	1,643	29	180	287	459	151	156	126	405	5	223
GURDASPUR.	Gurdáspur	700	700	692	692	683	...	362	707	103	112	186	118	131	210	69	166	1	170
	Batála	495	495	62	416	495	...	174	295	26	115	158	379	152	155	55	140	2	150
	Shakargarh ...	747	747	150	615	747	...	613	468	153	211	97	39	180	127	54	166	1	214
	Pathánkot	423	410	9	236	423	2	444	448	70	13	52	125	150	167	17	41	1	118
	Total ...	2,365	2,352	913	1,959	2,348	2	1,593	1,918	352	451	493	661	153	132	195	513	5	652
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	680	50	31	482	677	...	282	310	88	40	113	123	122	262	35	109	2	173
	Pasrúr	474	196	9	474	474	71	197	162	44	14	85	71	145	95	17	53	2	124
	Zafarwál	535	31	73	526	535	1	221	232	81	12	102	131	236	179	17	53	2	138
	Raya	492	...	1	486	492	...	246	175	71	10	95	124	184	200	16	55	2	121
	Daska	343	14	51	277	342	...	148	159	36	30	159	83	165	212	27	85	2	91
	Total ...	2,524	291	165	2,245	2,520	72	1,094	1,038	320	106	554	532	170	190	112	355	10	647
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	542	542	542	542	542	31	287	201	54	121	127	158	134	142	78	122	2	161
	Khárián	543	543	543	543	543	203	245	270	28	117	162	72	152	197	46	117	1	204
	Phálin	340	214	102	340	339	...	80	192	32	66	183	159	220	239	31	71	1	97
	Total ...	1,425	1,299	1,187	1,425	1,424	234	612	663	114	304	472	389	169	193	155	310	4	462
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála ...	455	3	378	308	455	1	192	170	92	326	100	164	125	155	66	167	2	33
	Wázírabad	265	15	249	265	265	...	93	130	42	82	41	89	122	130	39	92	2	58
	Háfizabad	410	7	326	335	333	...	124	162	124	165	139	121	156	237	51	145	2	97
	Khángah Dográn ...	115	20	108	98	109	...	66	32	17	99	34	51	198	112	24	49	2	...
	New Colony ...	107	105	105	105	...	80	5	8	14	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,352	150	1,166	1,111	1,162	81	480	502	289	672	314	433	120	127	180	453	8	188
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	316	15	85	245	316	32	225	350	57	6	110	151	146	181	48	62	2	62
	Bhera	328	100	278	168	325	41	255	277	80	8	29	70	139	159	41	68	2	62
	Khusháb	215	215	215	215	215	52	161	276	78	6	69	36	161	162	60	68	2	17
	Total ...	859	330	578	628	856	125	641	903	215	20	208	257	149	167	149	198	6	141

STATEMENT No. II—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of villages in which Abstract Returns were filed.				*Number of villages in which mutations have been attested during the past 12 months.*				*Number of villages in which crop inspections were checked.*			*Number of days spent on tour.*			*District Kánúngo's work.*			
District.	Tahsíl.	Villages.	Of Kharíf harvest by 1st November.	Of Rabi harvest by 1st April.	Of extra Rabi by 1st June.	Jamabandi and appendices by 7th September.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	Villages in which mutations have not been attested.	By Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By Tahsíldár.	By Náib-Tahsíldár.	By District Kánúngo.	Number of villages tested.	Number of inspections of Tahsíl Office.	Number of villages for which detailed jamabandís have been prepared during the year.	Remarks.
JHELUM.	Jhelum	446	446	...	354	16	16	100	272	58	44	26	52	136	192	254	...	...	66	
	Pind Dádan Khan...	220	217	36	179	22	3	132	63	22	36	3	32	136	230	...	...	...	22	
	Chakwál	254	254	32	105	60	7	75	160	12	18	39	33	156	208	...	...	...	60	
	Talágang	89	89	14	70	14	2	32	51	4	14	22	32	181	239	...	...	...	14	
	Total ...	1,009	1,006	82	708	112	28	339	546	96	112	90	149	152	217	254	...	...	162	
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindí ...	448	445	436	448	429	...	198	220	30	...	84	98	148	180	93	220	2	99	
	Attock	194	194	188	171	194	...	84	96	14	...	58	84	158	145	23	43	2	46	
	Kahúta	233	233	233	233	233	...	114	108	11	...	86	105	211	215	21	41	2	58	
	Murree	103	102	102	9	102	...	89	...	13	...	42	...	119	...	26	36	2	24	
	Pindigheb	137	137	137	137	137	...	60	59	18	...	52	17	216	127	16	47	1	25	
	Gujar Khan ...	383	383	383	383	383	...	187	116	80	...	151	192	146	181	30	68	2	96	
	Fatehjang	205	205	205	199	175	...	87	82	36	...	85	75	155	142	19	62	2	63	
	Total ...	1,703	1,699	1,684	1,580	1,653	...	819	681	202	...	558	571	165	141	228	517	13	411	
HAZARA.	Abbottabad ...	358	265	347	13	321	93	179	163	16	83	138	70	161	178	64	198	2	86	
	Harípur	310	234	263	25	303	86	187	54	69	80	39	22	167	171	85	132	2	83	
	Mánsehra	268	268	268	...	268	100	88	118	62	33	59	24	168	138	54	198	3	80	
	Total ...	936	767	878	38	892	279	454	335	147	196	236	116	165	162	203	528	7	249	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar	267	...	174	212	220	...	68	171	116	...	36	110	237	382	4	...	2	...	
	Chársadda	178	115	104	150	172	...	97	111	40	...	66	70	193	297	6	...	2	...	
	Nowshera	159	...	16	140	50	...	69	105	111	...	42	8	133	169	4	...	2	...	
	Mardán	133	133	133	94	133	...	26	64	15	...	15	20	162	173	6	...	2	...	
	Swábi	101	100	92	95	38	...	116	117	8	...	51	40	192	209	4	...	1	...	
	Total ...	838	348	519	691	613	...	376	568	290	...	210	248	153	176	24	...	9	...	

KOHAT.	Kohát	85	40	53	49	81	...	30	44	11	74	35	71	212	281	63	65	2	17
	Hangu	37	37	23	37	8	...	17	13	7	10	45	28	141	212	20	37	2	8
	Bárak	166	122	122	94	165	...	68	82	16	118	71	77	232	228	32	54	2	47
	Total ...	288	199	198	180	254	...	115	139	34	202	151	176	195	240	115	156	6	72
BANNU.	Bannu	227	227	227	174	227	...	78	126	23	141	90	120	171	222	48	204	2	61
	Marwat	145	145	145	145	145	...	47	60	38	169	83	62	159	194	35	80	2	39
	Isa Khel	45	43	43	40	45	...	23	21	1	54	22	21	195	205	36	30	2	13
	Miánwáli	71	71	71	61	71	...	40	28	3	63	41	30	153	156	47	53	2	26
	Total ...	488	486	486	420	488	...	188	235	65	427	236	233	169	194	166	367	8	139
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan...	287	287	287	151	287	...	64	172	...	...	67	214	128	409	27	82	2	61
	Tánk	87	87	87	80	87	1	34	43	...	...	39	48	141	184	7	5	1	21
	Kuláchi	118	118	118	87	118	2	33	61	3	...	34	84	219	415	14	20	1	25
	Bhakkar	219	219	219	182	219	...	124	64	...	...	139	69	187	264	52	72	2	45
	Leiah	122	122	122	111	122	...	59	49	...	...	61	55	134	162	54	49	2	26
	Total ...	833	833	833	611	833	3	314	389	3	...	331	470	162	192	154	228	8	178
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Dera Gházi Khan ..	216	216	99	125	216	...	19	65	132	25	98	118	214	560	...	...	..	13
	Sanghar	163	163	163	119	163	..	50	88	25	22	72	79	450	451	...	...	...	...
	Jámpur	172	172	172	123	172	...	145	130	14	15	101	175	362	288	...	...	...	...
	Rájanpur	210	210	42	110	210	...	50	101	59	14	50	60	321	581	...	...	...	210
	Total ...	761	761	476	477	761	...	264	384	230	76	321	432	168	145	...	..	...	223
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	420	395	393	395	395	3	125	237	30	105	123	246	168	365	95	225	2	395
	Alípur	208	194	177	200	207	..	95	78	4	131	95	82	207	187	70	160	2	177
	Sanáwán	139	127	127	127	127	3	36	84	6	54	36	90	220	209	41	83	2	127
	Total ...	767	716	697	722	729	6	256	399	40	290	254	418	198	190	206	468	6	699
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB ...	36,666	29,524	26,573	29,164	31,396	1,849	15,953	18,724	5,217	7,625	10,515	12,856	167	179	162	10,539	208	9,205

STATEMENT

ANALYSIS OF CHIEF STATISTICS AT DATE OF SETTLEMENT

(*N.B.*—The totals of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
HISSAR.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,273,771*	*40,843*	*150,232*	*3,794*	*578,045*	*Cháhi*	*2,491*	*500*	*1,991*	*2,963*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*91,941*	*21,786*	*70,155*	*78,159*
								Báráni ...	*2,329,782*	*1,212,990*	*1,116,792*	*1,113,460*
								Total ...	*2,500,857*	*1,238,011*	*1,262,846*	*1,285,545*
		1896-97	3,273,758	41,218	150,684	3,555	499,905	Cháhi	3,243	423	2,820	8,798
								Nahri	137,524	28,193	109,331	170,559
								Abi	4	...	4	540
								Sailáb	60,938	51,076	9,862	8,091
								Báráni... ...	2,376,687	2,155,901	220,786	182,399
								Total ...	2,578,396	2,235,593	342,803	370,387
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*46,759*	...	*3,336*	...	*13,633*	*Cháhi*	*152*	*33*	*119*	*57*
								Nahri	*29,372*	*9,373*	*19,999*	*20,089*
								Báráni... ...	*266*	*164*	*102*	*108*
								Total ...	*29,790*	*9,570*	*20,220*	*20,254*
		1896-97	46,713	...	3,580	...	20,068	Cháhi	350	125	225	307
								Sailáb	22,392	12,412	9,980	9,920
								Báráni... ...	323	266	57	57
								Total ...	23,065	12,803	10,262	10,284
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,320,530*	*40,843*	*153,568*	*3,794*	*591,678*	*Cháhi*	*2,643*	*533*	*2,110*	*3,020*
								Nahri	*76,608*	*2,709*	*73,899*	*90,855*
								Nahri Abi ...	*35*	*26*	*9*	*108*
								Sailáb	*121,313*	*31,159*	*90,154*	*98,248*
								Báráni... ...	*2,330,048*	*1,213,154*	*1,116,894*	*1,113,568*
								Total ...	*2,530,647*	*1,247,581*	*1,283,066*	*1,305,799*
		1896-97	3,320,471	41,218	154,264	3,555	519,973	Cháhi	3,593	548	3,045	9,105
								Nahri	137,524	28,193	109,331	170,559
								Abi	4	...	4	540
								Sailáb	83,330	63,488	19,842	18,011
								Báráni... ...	2,377,010	2,156,167	220,843	182,456
								Total ...	2,601,461	2,248,396	353,065	380,671
ROHTAK.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,144,475*	...	*73,533*	*5,678*	*169,586*	*Cháhi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*895,694*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*	...	*1,283*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*5,082*	...	*5,082*	
								Báráni ...	*772,449*	...	*772,449*	
								Total ...	*895,678*	...	*895,678*	*895,694*
		1896-97	1,145,070	...	69,755	5,122	117,155	Cháhi	43,014	10,434	32,580	34,148
								Cháhi Nahri ...	389	8	381	182
								Nahri	265,223	75,607	189,616	147,349
								Sailáb	177	44	133	196
								Báráni... ...	644,235	350,932	293,303	364,976
								Total ...	953,038	437,025	516,013	546,851

No. III.

AND FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

each district are given).

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.						Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkiís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jagirdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	56	611	75	7,55,439	7,333	7,31,649	16,457	7,48,106	1,19,482	37,772	4,610	424	1,459
214	9	799	344	7,57,662	6,905	7,27,001	23,756	7,50,757	1,19,199	37,925	1,965	18,019	4,44,395
...	5	18	15	28,566	1,556	27,010	...	27,010	4,762	1,428	...	...	...
5	...	24	15	16,155	745	15,410	...	15,410	2,693	808	...	...	...
26	61	629	90	7,84,005	8,889	7,58,659	16,457	7,75,116	1,24,244	39,200	4,610	424	1,459
219	9	823	359	7,73,817	7,650	7,42,411	23,756	7,66,167	1,21,892	38,733	1,965	18,019	4,44,395
1	59	1,620	263	9,49,577	9,367	9,19,309	20,701	9,40,210	1,34,514	47,452	...	...	...
342	2	2,476	1,999	9,53,919	4,538	9,28,338	21,043	9,49,381	1,34,331	47,768	...	24,984	3,41,308

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
R OHTAK—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*9,049*	...	*383*	...	*3,456*	*Chahi Dahri* ...	*200*	...	*200*	*5,210*
								Dahri	*4,611*	...	*4,611*	
								Báráni ...	*399*	...	*399*	
								Total ...	*5,210*	...	*5,210*	*5,210*
		1896-97	9,073	...	393	...	6,615	Cháhi	783	40	743	1,287
								Abi	2	...	2	2
								Báráni ...	1,280	497	783	353
								Total ...	2,065	537	1,528	1,642
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,153,524*	...	*73,916*	*5,678*	*173,042*	*Cháhi*	*20,714*	...	*20,714*	*900,906*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*6*	...	*6*	
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,483*	...	*1,483*	
								Nahri	*96,144*	...	*96,144*	
								Dahri	*9,693*	...	*9,693*	
								Báráni	*772,848*	...	*772,848*	
								Total ...	*900,888*	...	*900,888*	*900,906*
		1896-97	1,154,143	...	70,148	5,122	123,770	Cháhi	43,797	10,474	33,323	35,435
								Cháhi Nahri ...	389	8	381	182
								Nahri	265,223	75,607	189,616	147,349
								Abi	2	...	2	2
								Sailáb ...	177	44	133	196
								Báráni ...	645,515	351,429	294,086	365,329
								Total ...	955,103	437,562	517,541	548,493
GURGAON.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,236,668*	...	*161,991*	...	*87,021*	*Cháhi*	*76,409*	*1,800*	*74,609*	*1,044,818*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*70,878*	...	*70,878*	
								Báráni ...	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*987,656*	*13,762*	*973,894*	*1,044,818*
		1896-97	1,231,702	...	155,274	...	110,686	Cháhi	134,980	19,539	115,441	104,995
								Nahri	83,767	2,281	81,486	92,085
								Abi	11,755	1,023	10,732	20,292
								Dahri	67,475	14,634	52,841	43,552
								Báráni	667,765	191,759	476,006	555,385
								Total ...	965,742	229,236	736,506	816,309
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*7,350*	...	*46*	...	*28*	*Cháhi*	*2*	...	*2*	*3,174*
								Dahri	*7,274*	*4,232*	*3,042*	
								Total ...	*7,276*	*4,232*	*3,044*	*3,174*
		1896-97	9,928	...	1,792	...	1,818	Cháhi	86	47	39	24
								Abi	...	...	...	25
								Dahri	6,041	4,656	1,385	1,428
								Báráni	191	98	93	189
								Total ...	6,318	4,801	1,517	1,666
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,244,018*	...	*162,037*	...	*87,049*	*Cháhi*	*76,411*	*1,800*	*74,611*	*1,047,992*
								Nahri	*9,592*	...	*9,592*	
								Dahri	*78,152*	*4,232*	*73,920*	
								Báráni	*830,777*	*11,962*	*818,815*	
								Total ...	*994,932*	*17,994*	*976,938*	*1,047,992*
		1896-97	1,241,630	...	157,066	...	112,504	Cháhi	135,066	19,586	115,480	105,019
								Nahri	83,767	2,281	81,486	92,085
								Abi	11,755	1,023	10,732	20,317
								Dahri	73,516	19,290	54,226	44,980
								Báráni ...	667,956	191,857	476,099	555,574
								Total ...	972,060	234,037	738,023	817,975

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachá wells, dhenkiís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Déduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*21*	...	*12,968*	...	*12,608*	*360*	*12,968*	*1,891*	*647*	...	...	...
4	...	45	645	4,847	...	4,750	97	4,847	686	242	...	...	...
1	*59*	*1,641*	*263*	*9,62,545*	*9,367*	*9,32,117*	*21,061*	*9,53,178*	*1,36,405*	*48,099*	...	...	...
346	2	2,521	2,644	9,58,766	4,538	9,33,088	21,140	9,54,228	1,35,017	48,010	...	24,984	3,41,308
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*1,279,784*	*20,061*	*12,29,053*	*30,670*	*1,259,723*	*174,696*	*63,399*	...	...	...
194	30	8,539	3,477	1,210,712	8,793	1,173,884	28,035	12,01,919	1,74,548	60,481	8,304	26,265	62,319
...	...	...	...	*8,718*	...	*8,645*	*73*	*8,718*	*1,244*	*189*	...	...	...
...	...	16	42	3,265	...	3,215	50	3,265	470	127	791	...	146
3	*1,430*	*7,370*	*2,537*	*12,88,502*	*20,061*	*12,37,698*	*30,743*	*12,68,441*	*1,75,940*	*63,588*	...	...	...
194	30	8,555	3,519	12,13,977	8,793	11,77,099	28,085	12,05,184	1,75,018	60,608	9,095	26,265	62,465

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
DELHI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*813,248*	*389*	*142,432*	...	*140,716*	*Cháhi*	*79,779*	...	*79,779*	...
								Nahri	*97,380*	...	*97,380*	...
								Sailáb	*13,466*	...	*13,466*	...
								Báráni... ...	*339,086*	...	*339,086*	...
								Total ...	*529,711*	...	*529,711*	...
		1896-97	811,903	...	143,173	749	135,589	Cháhi	90,044	10,351	79,693	109,697
								Cháhi Nahri ...	709	110	599	590
								Nahri Abi ...	110,835	20,946	89,889	68,495
								Sailáb	30,905	10,166	20,739	13,183
								Báráni... ...	299,899	98,175	201,724	240,244
								Total ...	532,392	139,748	392,644	432,209
KARNAL.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,612,110*	...	*238,404*	*3,518*	*565,644*	*Cháhi*	*62,167*	*377*	*61,790*	*807,292*
								Nahri	*45,736*	*153*	*45,583*	
								Abi	*1,768*	*296*	*1,472*	
								Sailáb	*69,917*	*25,096*	*44,821*	
								Báráni... ...	*619,956*	*87,486*	*532,470*	
								Total ...	*799,544*	*113,408*	*686,136*	*807,292*
		1896-97	1,612,219	...	234,829	7,963	494,243	Cháhi	122,304	25,532	96,772	112,773
								Nahri	163,312	32,517	130,795	171,967
								Abi	2,562	1,052	1,510	3,063
								Sailáb	51,356	38,218	13,138	14,530
								Báráni... ...	535,650	387,098	148,552	143,011
								Total ...	875,184	484,417	390,767	445,344
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement*	*46,122*	...	*7,094*	...	*21,913*	*Cháhi*	*217*	*2*	*215*	*16,764*
								Abi	*287*	*1*	*286*	
								Báráni... ...	*16,611*	*2,596*	*14,015*	
								Total ...	*17,115*	*2,599*	*14,516*	*16,764*
		1896-97	46,654	...	8,325	...	22,125	Cháhi	949	205	744	913
								Nahri	403	72	331	385
								Abi	52	12	40	255
								Sailáb	1,318	1,254	64	32
								Báráni... ...	13,482	10,675	2,807	2,692
								Total ...	16,204	12,218	3,986	4,277
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,658,232*	...	*245,498*	*3,518*	*587,557*	*Cháhi*	*62,384*	*379*	*62,005*	*824,056*
								Nahri	*45,736*	*153*	*45,583*	
								Abi	*2,055*	*297*	*1,758*	
								Sailáb	*69,917*	*25,096*	*44,821*	
								Báráni... ...	*636,567*	*90,082*	*546,485*	
								Total ...	*816,659*	*116,007*	*700,652*	*824,056*
		1896-97	1,658,873	...	243,154	7,963	516,368	Cháhi	123,253	25,737	97,516	113,636
								Nahri	163,715	32,589	131,126	172,352
								Abi	2,614	1,064	1,550	3,318
								Sailáb	52,674	39,472	13,202	14,562
								Báráni... ...	549,132	397,773	151,359	145,703
								Total ...	891,388	496,635	394,753	449,621
UMBALLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,544,082*	*12,019*	*369,511*	*2,586*	*203,972*	*Cháhi* ...	*26,385*	*500*	*25,885*	*20,577*
								Nahri ...	*2,390*	*15*	*2,375*	*2,254*
								Abi	*15,498*	*898*	*14,600*	*13,549*
								Sailáb ...	*84,694*	*10,569*	*74,125*	*33,684*
								Báráni ...	*827,027*	*64,136*	*762,891*	*953,625*
								Total ...	*955,994*	*76,118*	*879,876*	*1,073,689*
		1896-97	1,543,962	13,712	365,209	2,039	198,742	Cháhi ...	35,879	2,754	33,125	60,148
								Nahri ...	3,223	280	2,943	2,759
								Abi	15,780	2,568	13,212	20,242
								Sailáb	87,784	27,173	60,611	70,304
								Báráni ..	821,594	292,164	529,430	562,607
								Total ...	964,260	324,939	639,321	716,060

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.						Balance to be collected.			Cesses.			Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachá wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jagírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	*853*	*8,790*	*3*	*8,61,026*	...	*8,00,816*	*60,210*	*8,61,026*	*72,136*	*78,727*	...	...	...
465	52	8,804	1,702	8,50,337	14,495	7,89,395	46,447	8,35,842	1,24,454	42,341	19,813	39,788	1,89,673
1,273	*532*	*6,209*	*233*	*8,25,378*	*38,339*	*6,25,415*	*1,61,624*	*7,87,039*	*1,28,963*	*41,264*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
335	41	8,378	175	8,20,251	45,007	6,42,791	1,32,453	7,75,244	1,23,424	41,123	317	25,506	1,51,843
7	*7*	*45*	...	*18,200*	*460*	*13,289*	*4,451*	*17,740*	*2,881*	*910*	...	...	...
19	...	142	...	6,501	45	5,967	489	6,456	1,016	323	...	139	...
1,280	*539*	*6,254*	*233*	*8,43,578*	*38,799*	*6,38,704*	*1,66,075*	*8,04,779*	*1,31,844*	*42,174*	*1,343*	*123*	*10,057*
354	41	8,520	175	8,26,752	45,052	6,48,758	1,32,942	7,81,700	1,24,440	41,446	317	25,645	1,51,843
119	*177*	*2,872*	*1,751*	*13,84,182*	*56,880*	*7,91,438*	*5,35,864*	*13,27,302*	*2,14,753*	*80,795*	*1,211*	*1,677*	*4,591*
432	58	4,128	5,192	13,81,278	58,897	8,71,939	4,50,442	13,22,381	2,10,391	68,837	7,545	56,100	1,03,581

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
SIMLA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*49,523*	*9,596*	*8,126*	*169*	*21,438*	*Nahri Abi ...*	*693*	...	*693*	*991*
								Bárani ...	*9,501*	*937*	*8,564*	*13,525*
								Total ..	*10,194*	*937*	*9,257*	*14,516*
		1896-97	49,628	9,611	8,076	64	21,459	Nahri ...	806	19	787	1,214
								Bárani ...	9,612	812	8,800	11,831
								Total ...	10,418	831	9,587	13,045
KANGRA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,474,839*	*925,544*	*192,319*	*7,392*	*759,506*	*Nahri Abi ...*	*115,782*	*7,283*	*108,499*	*156,806*
								Bárani ...	*474,296*	*119,879*	*354,417*	*480,681*
								Total ...	*590,078*	*127,162*	*462,916*	*637,487*
		1896-97	2,463,260	1,420,285	195,772	365	254,559	Nahri Abi ...	115,096	4,549	110,547	173,037
								Bárani ...	477,183	149,156	328,027	429,830
								Total ...	592,279	153,705	438,574	602,867
HOSHIARPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,426,421*	*19,566*	*505,656*	...	*194,436*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*19,663*	...	*19,663*	...
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,459*	...	*10,459*	...
								Bárani ...	*676,641*	...	*676,641*	...
								Total ...	*706,763*	...	*706,763*	...
		1896-97	1,431,889	41,510	495,672	1,868	175,037	Cháhi	27,840	143	27,697	50,787
								Nahri Abi ...	22,410	547	21,863	29,163
								Bárani ...	667,552	71,775	595,777	750,003
								Total ...	717,802	72,465	645,337	829,953
JULLUNDUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*853,440*	*131*	*91,987*	*1,706*	*90,625*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*226,563*	*3,734*	*222,829*	*319,534*
								Abi	*1,232*	*36*	*1,196*	*1,505*
								Sailáb	*35,523*	*1,828*	*33,695*	*36,491*
								Bárani	*405,673*	*24,327*	*381,346*	*410,952*
								Total ...	*668,991*	*29,925*	*639, 066*	*768,482*
		1896-97	869,086	1,079	105,659	221	68,245	Cháhi	289,377	9,937	279,440	397,221
								Abi	1,501	407	1,094	1,594
								Sailáb	31,098	8,927	22,171	25,711
								Bárani	371,906	104,644	267,262	297,001
								Total ...	693,882	123,915	569,967	721,527

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhalláris in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	*17,861*	*1,537*	*16,324*	...	*16,324*	*2,627*	*830*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17,887	1,518	16,330	39	16,369	2,686	893	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	*9,35,112*	*33,633*	*7,19,651*	*1,81,828*	*9,01,479*	*1,43,531*	*48,907*	*1,183*	*69,126*	*13,275*
...	...	4	49	9,21,693	33,221	7,13,641	1,74,831	8,88,472	1,42,781	48,166	4,462	45,202	511
...	...	...	...	*13,90,419*	*14,362*	*12,86,163*	*89,894*	*13,76,057*	*1,96,203*	*1,23,386*	...	...	...
211	53	5,077	9,991	14,25,656	9,834	13,16,007	99,815	14,15,822	2,08,232	71,575	837	...	...
581	*153*	*20,629*	*456*	*14,84,624*	*6,924*	*13,72,561*	*1,05,139*	*14,77,700*	*2,07,921*	*81,956*	...	...	...
470	90	25,487	689	14,84,952	4,788	13,76,476	1,03,688	14,80,164	2,09,613	74,336	263	740	891

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					UNCULTIVATED OTHER THAN FORESTS.			CULTIVATION.				
						Available for cultivation.						
DISTRICT.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
LUDHIANA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement*	*883,334*	*375*	*65,634*	...	*81,200*	*Cháhi*	*116,075*	*818*	*115,257*	*804,240*
								Abi	*782*	*36*	*746*	
								Sailáb	*48,070*	*2,168*	*45,902*	
								Báráni	*571,198*	*7,646*	*563,552*	
								Total ...	*736,125*	*10,668*	*725,457*	*804,240*
		1896-97	887,357	197	66,218	17	64,899	Cháhi	125,703	4,334	121,369	183,512
								Cháhi Nahri ...	954	21	933	399
								Abi	35,843	2,617	33,226	91,381
								Sailáb	45,103	6,167	38,936	49,235
								Báráni	548,423	165,652	382,771	344,709
								Total ...	756,026	178,791	577,235	669,236
FEROZEPORE.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,552,434*	*144*	*1,42,524*	*6*	*392,892*	*Cháhi* ...	*98,750*	*8,079*	*90,671*	*115,040*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*22,248*	*1,070*	*21,178*	*9,671*
								Nahri ...	*413,766*	*48,735*	*365,031*	*442,619*
								Sailáb ...	*35,564*	*5,684*	*29,880*	*33,188*
								Báráni ...	*1,446,540*	*507,082*	*939,458*	*954,675*
								Total ...	*2,016,868*	*570,650*	*1,446,218*	*1,555,193*
		1896-97	2,558,611	...	147,900	1,119	311,222	Cháhi ...	107,777	31,490	76,287	140,223
								Cháhi Nahri ...	21,060	5,783	15,277	8,771
								Nahri ...	798,301	292,519	505,782	601,818
								Sailáb ...	34,682	10,707	23,975	27,478
								Báráni ...	1,136,550	887,612	248,938	220,099
								Total ...	2,098,370	1,228,111	870,259	998,389
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*51,356*	...	11,628	...	12,727	*Cháhi* ...	*4,492*	*1,109*	*3,383*	*3,614*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*1,397*	*278*	*1,119*	*1,087*
								Nahri ...	*14,059*	*3,500*	*10,559*	*11,338*
								Sailáb ...	*6,649*	*2,697*	*3,952*	*4,182*
								Báráni ...	*404*	*154*	*250*	*301*
								Total ...	*27,001*	*7,738*	*19,263*	*20,522*
		1896-97	54,252	...	12,206	...	20,990	Cháhi ...	5,225	2,121	3,104	3,758
								Cháhi Nahri ...	113	102	11	39
								Nahri ...	8,447	6,364	2,083	1,792
								Sailáb ...	7,107	2,397	4,710	4,911
								Báráni ...	164	126	38	117
								Total ...	21,056	11,110	9,946	10,617
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,603,790*	*144*	*154,152*	*6*	*405,619*	*Cháhi* ...	*103,242*	*9,188*	*94,054*	*118,654*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*23,645*	*1,348*	*22,297*	*10,758*
								Nahri ...	*427,825*	*52,235*	*375,590*	*453,957*
								Sailáb ...	*42,213*	*8,381*	*33,832*	*37,370*
								Báráni ...	*1,446,944*	*507,236*	*939,708*	*954,976*
								Total ...	*2,043,869*	*578,388*	*1,465,481*	*1,575,715*
		1896-97	2,612,863	...	160,106	1,119	332,212	Cháhi ...	113,002	33,611	79,391	143,981
								Cháhi Nahri ...	21,173	5,885	15,288	8,810
								Nahri ...	806,748	298,883	507,865	603,610
								Sailáb ...	41,789	13,104	28,685	32,389
								Báráni ...	1,136,714	887,738	248,976	220,216
								Total ...	2,119,426	1,239,221	880,205	1,009,006

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.			Kachcha wells, dhenkiís and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Balance to be collected.			Cesses.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26	*26*	*7,904*	*514*	*11,03,504*	*22,098*	*8,93,312*	*1,88,094*	*10,81,406*	*1,33,293*	*1,20,602*	...	...	...
135	43	9,293	538	11,09,702	23,164	9,23,576	1,62,962	10,86,538	1,53,004	55,405	920	...	3,466
382	*20*	*5,452*	*497*	*9,90,014*	*59,011*	*8,16,594*	*1,14,409*	*9,31,003*	*1,51,412*	*1,40,015*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
488	64	6,925	625	10,85,021	67,909	8,75,235	1,32,877	10,08,112	1,65,690	54,182	47,381	18,640	2,19,144
...	*18*	*179*	*73*	*24,015*	*543*	*19,367*	*4,105*	*23,472*	*4,003*	*1,201*	...	...	...
13	2	193	62	14,203	445	12,335	1,423	13,758	2,367	710	...	...	...
382	*38*	*5,631*	*570*	*10,14,029*	*59,554*	*8,35,961*	*1,18,514*	*9,54,475*	*1,55,415*	*1,41,216*	*2,102*	*13,605*	*7,486*
501	66	7,118	687	10,99,224	77,354	8,87,570	1,34,300	10,21,870	1,68,057	54,892	47,381	18,640	2,19,144

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
MOOLTAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,452,609*	*1,829,380*	*229,641*	*208*	*941,712*	*Cháhi*	*85,277*	...	*85,277*	*87,379*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,626*	...	*101,626*	*106,735*
								Sailáb	*13,228*	...	*13,228*	*13,270*
								Bárani	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*451,668*	...	*451,668*	*466,858*
		1896-97	2,534,952	63,112	148,015	994,397	880,661	Cháhi	111,314	1,470	109,844	125,637
								Cháhi Nahri ...	143,569	3,717	139,852	131,979
								Nahri	179,144	38,003	141,141	158,091
								Sailáb	12,199	178	12,021	12,724
								Báráni	2,541	761	1,780	1,795
								Total ...	448,767	44,129	404,638	430,226
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*324,068*	*2,655*	*44,254*	...	*193,284*	*Cháhi*	*2,887*	...	*2,887*	*2,892*
								Nahri	*8*	...	*8*	*8*
								Sailáb	*80,980*	...	*80,980*	*80,980*
								Total ...	*83,875*	...	*83,875*	*83,880*
		1896-97	1,250,218	55,727	106,821	457,191	373,654	Cháhi	18,123	314	17,809	19,865
								Cháhi Nahri ...	23,595	247	23,348	24,145
								Nahri	133,652	16,419	117,233	122,783
								Sailáb	72,905	2,128	70,777	76,812
								Báráni	8,550	3,021	5,529	5,581
								Total ...	256,825	22,129	234,696	249,186
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,776,677*	*1,832,035*	*273,895*	*208*	*1,134,996*	*Cháhi*	*88,164*	...	*88,164*	*90,271*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*249,146*	...	*249,146*	*257,083*
								Nahri	*101,634*	...	*101,634*	*106,743*
								Sailáb	*94,208*	...	*94,208*	*94,250*
								Báráni ...	*2,391*	...	*2,391*	*2,391*
								Total ...	*535,543*	...	*535,543*	*550,738*
		1896-97	3,785,170	118,839	254,836	1,451,588	1,254,315	Cháhi	129,437	1,784	127,653	145,502
								Cháhi Nahri ...	167,164	3,964	163,200	156,124
								Nahri	312,796	54,422	258,374	280,874
								Sailáb	85,104	2,306	82,798	89,536
								Báráni	11,091	3,782	7,309	7,376
								Total ...	705,592	66,258	639,334	679,412
JHANG.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,488,901*	*81,892*	*169,694*	*2,205,484*	*739,534*	*Cháhi*	*193,031*	...	*193,031*	*295,348*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,133*	...	*1,133*	
								Sailáb	*93,122*	...	*93,122*	
								Báráni	*4,023*	...	*4,023*	
								Total ...	*292,297*	...	*292,297*	*295,348*
		1896-97	1,158,155	...	157,259	...	715,016	Cháhi	186,578	3,751	182,827	214,895
								Cháhi Nahri ...	4,081	67	4,014	4,452
								Nahri Abi ...	10,349	307	10,042	12,575
								Sailáb	77,494	1,869	75,625	84,993
								Báráni	7,378	1,867	5,511	5,682
								Total ...	285,880	7,861	278,019	322,597

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachcha wells, dhenklis and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands mufi to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Mufídárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
323	*1,486*	*13,128*	*2,577*	*6,01,316*	*10,851*	*5,70,996*	*19,469*	*5,90,465*	*94,870*	*30,455*	...	*14*	3
289	128	16,298	3,274	5,83,178	5,668	5,56,338	21,172	5,77,510	93,095	28,128	2,909	...	17,723
33	*38*	*252*	*258*	*81,859*	*811*	*80,043*	*1,005*	*81,048*	*12,959*	*4,258*	...	*75*	*1,020*
267	21	2,912	498	4,70,087	793	4,68,255	1,039	4,69,294	85,790	22,438	2,426	...	5,142
356	*1,524*	*13,380*	*2,835*	*6,83,175*	*11,662*	*6,51,039*	*20,474*	*6,71,513*	*1,07,829*	*34,713*	...	*89*	*1,023*
506	149	19,210	3,772	10,53,265	6,461	10,24,593	22,211	10,46,804	1,78,885	50,566	5,335	...	22,865
...	...	*8,514*	*171*	*3,25,148*	*3,555*	*3,11,324*	*10,269*	*3,21,593*	*34,967*	*45,038*	...	...	...
124	160	12,214	256	3,32,736	1,789	3,18,192	12,755	3,30,947	50,931	16,111	285	...	816

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
JHANG—*concluded.*	Fluctuating	*Last Settlement.*	*325,635*	...	*13,128*	*15,037*	*258,441*	*Cháhi*	*33,873*	...	*33,873*	*42,767*
								Nahri Abi ...	*311*	...	*311*	
								Sailáb	*4,541*	...	*4,541*	
								Bárani	*304*	...	*304*	
								Total ...	*39,029*	...	*39,029*	*42,767*
		1896-97	2,616,148	14,039	68,220	1,556,574	660,368	Cháhi	38,423	1,119	37,304	41,129
								Cháhi Nahri ...	3,290	11	3,279	3,087
								Nahri Abi ..	259,752	11,716	248,036	287,369
								Sailáb	5,096	61	5,035	5,972
								Báráni... ...	10,386	2,904	7,482	9,188
								Total ...	316,947	15,811	301,136	346,745
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,814,536*	*81,892*	*182,822*	*2,220,521*	*997,975*	*Cháhi*	*226,904*	...	*226,904*	*338,115*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*593*	...	*593*	
								Nahri	*395*	...	*395*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*1,444*	...	*1,444*	
								Sailáb	*97,663*	...	*97,663*	
								Báráni	*4,327*	...	*4,327*	
								Total ...	*331,326*	...	*331,326*	*338,115*
		1896-97	3,774,303	14,039	225,479	1,556,574	1,375,384	Cháhi	225,001	4,870	220,131	256,024
								Cháhi Nahri ...	7,371	78	7,293	7,539
								Nahri Abi ...	270,101	12,023	258,078	299,944
								Sailáb	82,590	1,930	80,660	90,965
								Báráni... ...	17,764	4,771	12,993	14,870
								Total ...	602,827	23,672	579,155	669,342
MONTGOMERY.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,444,529*	*2,213,279*	*132,588*	...	*777,438*	*Cháhi* ...	*160,836*	*25*	*160,811*	*160,847*
								Nahri Abi ...	*87,179*	...	*87,179*	*87,179*
								Sailáb ...	*61,632*	...	*61,632*	*61,632*
								Báráni ...	*11,577*	...	*11,577*	*11,577*
								Total ...	*321,224*	*25*	*321,199*	*321,235*
		1896-97	988,402	...	98,820	...	588,968	Cháhi ...	127,164	5,860	121,304	131,256
								Cháhi Nahri ...	38,797	2,316	36,481	37,499
								Nahri ...	98,811	24,159	74,652	76,251
								Abi	3,205	734	2,471	2,590
								Sailáb ...	25,954	5,264	20,690	21,479
								Báráni ...	6,683	3,185	3,498	3,459
								Total ...	300,614	41,518	259,096	272,534
	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*150,662*	...	*14,977*	...	*87,410*	*Cháhi* ...	*10,536*	...	*10,536*	*10,536*
								Sailáb ...	*37,578*	...	*37,578*	*37,578*
								Báráni ...	*161*	...	*161*	*161*
								Total ...	*48,275*	...	*48,275*	*48,275*
		1896-97	2,586,713	540,968	56,814	1,561,065	331,961	Cháhi ...	34,903	1,639	33,264	37,930
								Cháhi Nahri ...	6,593	594	5,999	6,179
								Nahri ...	31,559	10,691	20,868	20,942
								Abi	5,890	1,057	4,833	5,578
								Sailáb ...	10,244	2,279	7,965	10,096
								Báráni ...	6,716	2,956	3,760	3,770
								Total ...	95,905	19,216	76,689	84,495
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,595,191*	*2,213,279*	*147,565*	...	*864,848*	*Cháhi* ...	*171,372*	*25*	*171,347*	*171,383*
								Nahri Abi ...	*87,179*	...	*87,179*	*87,179*
								Sailáb ...	*99,210*	...	*99,210*	*99,210*
								Báráni ...	*11,738*	...	*11,738*	*11,738*
								Total ...	*369,499*	*25*	*369,474*	*369,510*
		1896-97	3,575,115	540,968	155,634	1,561,065	920,929	Cháhi ...	162,067	7,499	154,568	169,186
								Cháhi Nahri ...	45,390	2,910	42,480	43,678
								Nahri ...	130,370	34,850	95,520	97,193
								Abi	9,095	1,791	7,304	8,168
								Sailáb ...	36,198	7,543	28,655	31,575
								Báráni ...	13,399	6,141	7,258	7,229
								Total ...	396,519	60,734	335,785	357,029

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenkli's and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jagírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,149*	*22*	*43,668*	*655*	*41,676*	*1,337*	*43,013*	*4,630*	*6,573*	...	...	...
99	35	3,726	32	2,64,985	230	2,63,152	1,603	2,64,755	77,659	19,137	463	...	131
...	...	*10,663*	*193*	*3,68,816*	*4,210*	*3,53,000*	*11,606*	*3,64,606*	*39,597*	*51,611*	...	...	...
223	195	15,940	288	5,97,721	2,019	5,81,344	14,358	5,95,702	1,28,590	35,248	748	...	947
1,378	*858*	*6,484*	*426*	*2,83,118*	*2,888*	*2,62,064*	*8,166*	*2,80,230*	*18,365*	*39,207*	...	...	...
151	79	7,987	809	2,32,267	5,959	2,19,401	6,907	2,26,308	36,582	13,027	1,266	8,863	43,465
...	*45*	*466*	*10*	*62,574*	*357*	*62,217*	...	*62,217*	*5,948*	*60,975*	...	...	...
73	19	2,901	547	1,01,529	3,263	97,908	358	98,266	13,197	4,018	6,418	6,896	44,531
1,378	*903*	*6,950*	*436*	*3,45,692*	*3,245*	*3,24,281*	*18,166*	*3,42,447*	*24,313*	*1,00,182*	...	...	...
224	98	10,888	1,356	3,33,796	9,222	3,17,309	7,265	3,24,574	49,779	17,045	7,684	15,759	87,996

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	*Available for cultivation.*		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
LAHORE.		*Last Settlement.*	*2,304,559*	*230,064*	*268,409*	*638*	*535,105*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*388,653*	*77,549*	*311,104*	*284,179*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,566*	*2,875*	*15,691*	*6,963*
								Nahri	*320,500*	*21,957*	*298,543*	*326,693*
								Cháhi Abi- ...	*17,669*	*6,762*	*10,907*	*6,122*
								Abi	*13,349*	*4,018*	*9,331*	*17,286*
								Sailáb	*60,610*	*10,515*	*50,095*	*64,154*
								Bárani ...	*450,996*	*70,879*	*380,117*	*512,122*
								Total ...	*1,270,343*	*194,555*	*1,075,788*	*1,217,519*
	Total Fixed.	1896-97	23,08,649	2,12,366	276,350	2,211	608,928	Cháhi	362,040	148,350	213,690	272,532
								Cháhi Nahri ...	22,613	7,650	14,963	6,508
								Nahri	364,297	57,558	306,739	402,999
								Cháhi Abi ...	20,745	11,003	9,742	6,731
								Abi	11,343	5,567	5,776	7,371
								Sailáb	58,815	18,926	39,889	45,439
								Báráni	368,941	289,179	79,762	61,273
								Total ...	1,208,794	538,233	670,561	802,853
AMRITSAR.		*Last Settlement*	*996,473*	*2,886*	*118,209*	*1,395*	*102,680*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*245,220*	*9,953*	*235,267*	*210,740*
								Nahri	*160,318*	*6,368*	*153,950*	*193,162*
								Abi	*1,405*	*258*	*1,147*	*2,344*
								Sailáb	*29,538*	*3,816*	*25,722*	*30,347*
								Bárani... ...	*334,822*	*40,029*	*294,793*	*422,300*
								Total ...	*771,303*	*60,424*	*710,879*	*858,893*
	Total Fixed.	1896-97	997,524	2,903	120,115	1,399	94,226	Cháhi	238,243	17,286	220,957	292,680
								Nahri	176,855	11,799	165,056	247,465
								Abi	1,674	381	1,293	2,923
								Sailáb	26,650	8,486	18,164	21,144
								Báráni	335,459	110,601	224,858	208,512
								Total ...	778,881	148,553	630,328	772,724
GURDASPUR.		*Last Settlement.*	*1,155,358*	*9,136*	*206,615*	*714*	*101,271*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,213*	*11,378*	*187,835*	*246,607*
								Maira	*240,755*	*16,201*	*224,554*	*231,651*
								Ek-fasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Do-fasli	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*114,597*	*5,572*	*109,025*	*135,846*
								Bárani... ...	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*837,622*	*48,860*	*788,762*	*926,932*
	Fixed.	1896-97	1,155,187	7,045	219,165	419	99,942	Cháhi	130,711	5,053	125,658	141,435
								Shahi Nahri ...	37,602	1,834	35,768	37,101
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,782	2,941	27,841	27,048
								Cháhi Nahri ...	309	1	308	10
								Abi	3,150	331	2,819	4,781
								Sailáb	103,084	17,227	85,857	108,991
								Rohi	200,142	33,067	167,075	206,730
								Maira	240,027	56,623	183,404	188,414
								Báráni... ..	78,483	14,947	63,536	94,841
								Ek-fasli and Kut	4,326	2,547	1,779	2,027
								Total ...	828,616	134,571	694,045	811,378

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágirdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
238	*216*	*13,338*	*2,040*	*9,19,954*	*24,007*	*7,84,835*	*1,11,112*	*8,95,947*	*1,37,101*	*60,403*	*3,260*	*6,291*	*5,613*
367	102	14,011	2,143	9,51,347	23,027	8,15,091	1,13,229	9,28,320	1,45,788	54,677	25,367	44,574	1,42,120
138	*39*	*10,554*	*386*	*12,51,538*	*23,135*	*10,22,278*	*2,06,125*	*12,28,403*	*1,88,877*	*89,169*	*4,363*	*15,206*	*4,400*
207	41	11,118	435	12,50,643	27,008	10,27,901	1,95,734	12,23,635	1,88,893	73,808	1,030	14	10,758
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,38,698*	*14,048*	*14,00,345*	*1,24,305*	*15,24,650*	*2,22,448*	*92,428*	...	...	*447*
242	75	5,868	3,378	15,13,344	13,559	13,94,141	1,05,644	14,99,785	2,28,616	88,048	...	...	...

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
GURDASPUR—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*10,894*	...	*2,927*	...	*4,999*	*Rohi*	*4*	...	*4*	*4*
								Maira	*167*	*39*	*128*	*130*
								Sailáb	*2,797*	*228*	*2,569*	*2,658*
								Total ...	*2,968*	*267*	*2,701*	*2,792*
		1896-97	10,953	...	2,926	...	4,748	Sailáb	3,154	1,939	1,215	1,311
								Maira	125	54	71	71
								Total ...	3,279	1,993	1,286	1,382
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,166,252*	*9,136*	*209,542*	*714*	*106,270*	*Cháhi*	*127,781*	*2,447*	*125,334*	*133,762*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*272*	*1*	*271*	...
								Nahri	*60,584*	*1,673*	*58,911*	*70,563*
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*	*19*	*5,321*	*5,229*
								Abi	*4,041*	*242*	*3,799*	*4,228*
								Rohi	*199,217*	*11,378*	*187,839*	*246,611*
								Maira	*240,922*	*16,240*	*224,682*	*231,781*
								Ek-fasli and Kut	*21,206*	*5,914*	*15,292*	*17,387*
								Do-fasli ...	*5,969*	*445*	*5,524*	*9,114*
								Sailáb	*117,394*	*5,800*	*111,594*	*138,504*
								Báráni... ...	*57,864*	*4,968*	*52,896*	*72,545*
								Total ...	*840,590*	*49,127*	*791,463*	*929,724*
		1896-97	1,166,140	7,045	222,091	419	104,690	Cháhi	130,711	5,053	125,658	141,435
								Cháhi Nahri ...	309	1	308	10
								Sháhi Nahri ...	37,602	1,834	35,768	37,101
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,782	2,941	27,841	27,048
								Abi	3,150	331	2,819	4,781
								Sailáb	106,238	19,166	87,072	110,302
								Rohi	200,142	33,067	167,075	206,730
								Maira	240,152	56,677	183,475	188,485
								Báráni... ...	78,483	14,947	63,536	94,841
								Ek-fasli and Kut	4,326	2,547	1,779	2,027
								Total ...	831,895	136,564	695,331	812,760
SIALKOT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement7*	*1,260,553*	*558*	*162,527*	*4,088*	*157,734*	*Cháhi* ...	*472,493*	*33,731*	*438,762*	*409,268*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*10,286*	*1,763*	*8,523*	*4,026*
								Abi	*30,055*	*5,213*	*24,842*	*36,648*
								Nahri ...	*9,576*	*707*	*8,869*	*7,561*
								Sailáb ...	*89,040*	*9,580*	*79,460*	*99,714*
								Báráni ...	*324,196*	*37,001*	*287,195*	*434,216*
								Total ...	*935,646*	*87,995*	*847,651*	*991,433*
		1896-97	1,264,995	1,842	161,026	3,435	164,161	Cháhi ...	475,452	79,444	396,008	478,664
								Cháhi Abi ...	10,590	4,396	6,194	3,231
								Abi	30,853	17,495	13,358	12,751
								Nahri ...	9,588	231	9,357	9,717
								Sailáb ...	82,441	20,123	62,318	57,740
								Báráni ...	325,?	114,365	211,222	257,953
								Total ...	934,511	236,054	698,457	820,056

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachcha wells, dhenklís and jhálárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	*4,710*	...	*4,488*	*222*	*4,710*	*712*	*283*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,611	...	2,530	81	2,611	405	157	...	...	...
57	*78*	*5,427*	*2,824*	*15,43,408*	*14,048*	*14,04,833*	*1,24,527*	*15,29,360*	*2,33,160*	*92,711*	...	...	*474*
242	75	5,868	3,378	15,15,955	13,559	13,96,671	1,05,725	15,02,396	2,29,021	88,205	...	...	...
608	*316*	*20,725*	*1,534*	*14,38,773*	*6,108*	*13,29,819*	*92,846*	*14,32,665*	*2,13,992*	*88,469*	*710*	...	*5,752*
555	187	21,313	1,621	14,80,682	5,544	13,91,491	83,647	14,75,138	2,31,434	87,502	1,945	76	75,797

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
GUJRAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,220,510*	*55,505*	*165,754*	*895*	*201,623*	*Cháhi* ...	*214,369*	*67,253*	*147,116*	*182,327*
								Sailáb ...	*54,875*	*6,983*	*47,892*	*56,447*
								Bárani ...	*527,489*	*131,930*	*395,559*	*407,534*
								Total ...	*796,733*	*206,166*	*590,567*	*646,308*
		1896-97	1,228,259	53,753	163,398	2,040	173,843	Cháhi ...	213,990	66,169	147,821	184,128
								Sailáb ...	51,413	9,806	41,607	46,778
								Bárani ...	569,822	278,915	290,907	302,597
								Total ...	835,225	354,890	480,335	533,498
GUJRANWALA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,866,285*	*12,957*	*137,032*	*19,924*	*849,769*	*Cháhi*	*477,327*	*126,870*	*350,957*	*341,949*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*18,993*	*2,214*	*16,779*	*3,995*
								Nahri	*58,964*	*5,757*	*53,207*	*69,125*
								Nahri Abi ...	*52,070*	*10,015*	*42,055*	*55,006*
								Abi	*1,269*	*796*	*473*	*1,149*
								Sailáb	*37,481*	*5,616*	*31,865*	*40,172*
								Bárani	*199,999*	*58,446*	*141,553*	*193,454*
								Total ...	*846,603*	*209,714*	*636,889*	*704,850*
		1896-97	1,874,381	16,480	140,986	44,729	706,209	Cháhi	462,381	154,869	307,512	326,438
								Cháhi Nahri ...	17,555	3,539	14,016	1,971
								Nahri	240,960	45,864	195,096	228,714
								Abi	1,188	850	338	329
								Sailáb	34,465	12,085	22,380	26,705
								Bárani	209,428	136,526	72,902	91,012
								Total ...	965,977	353,733	612,244	675,169
SHAHPUR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,031,566*	*260,608*	*305,244*	*503,324*	*1,275,965*	*Cháhi*	*236,524*	*65,723*	*170,801*	*172,086*
								Nahri	*87,654*	*17,772*	*69,882*	*79,802*
								Sailáb	*69,338*	*5,965*	*63,373*	*71,244*
								Bárani	*292,409*	*45,261*	*247,148*	*272,979*
								Total ...	*686,425*	*134,721*	*551,704*	*596,111*
		1896-97	3,032,261	749,714	316,073	1,978	1,215,633	Cháhi	242,202	93,198	149,004	158,417
								Nahri	100,765	36,241	64,524	72,000
								Sailáb	68,775	22,172	46,603	51,806
								Bárani	337,121	219,621	117,500	119,756
								Total ...	748,863	371,232	377,631	401,979
JHELUM.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,593,691*	*331,974*	*997,820*	*175*	*345,175*	*Cháhi*	*23,862*	...	*23,862*	*941,246*
								Cháhi Abi ...	*242*	...	*242*	
								Nahri	*815*	...	*815*	
								Abi	72	...	72	
								Sailáb	*26,813*	...	*26,813*	
								Bárani	*866,743*	*9,977*	*856,766*	
								Total ...	*918,547*	*9,977*	*908,570*	*941,246*
		1896-97	2,587,462	2,20,757	1,046,980	63,235	181,417	Cháhi	29,040	3,898	25,142	37,428
								Nahri Abi ...	1,999	362	1,637	2,451
								Sailáb	24,800	6,591	18,209	24,570
								Bárani	1,019,234	511,043	508,191	528,521
								Total ...	1,075,073	521,894	553,179	592,970

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kuchcha wells, dhenklís and jhaláirs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
360	*138*	*8,697*	*309*	*7,18,195*	*4,914*	*6,70,348*	*42,933*	*7,13,281*	*1,06,423*	*74,753*	*242*	*4*	*36,192*
299	95	9,007	506	8,34,813	4,701	7,76,927	53,185	8,30,112	1,25,100	79,031	8,324	68,335	245,480
208	*101*	*12,326*	*146*	*8,79,892*	*13,653*	*7,11,300*	*1,54,939*	*8,66,239*	*1,37,434*	*52,130*	...	...	...
130	92	12,286	137	9,75,799	13,232	813,192	149,375	962,567	172,193	60,673	7,697	27,609	23,585
136	*142*	*6,668*	*197*	*5,75,747*	*5,575*	*5,33,499*	*36,673*	*5,70,172*	*88,598*	*33,901*	*42,308*	*12,485*	*9,527*
254	94	7,133	198	6,07,174	5,337	5,59,807	42,030	6,01,837	87,284	33,084	3,136	37,364	1,38,150
1,232	*60*	*3,747*	*95*	*7,32,779*	*4,427*	*6,92,806*	*35,546*	*7,28,352*	*77,131*	*67,229*	...	...	...
152	103	4,626	326	7,29,903	5,123	6,91,801	32,979	7,24,780	1,07,885	38,618	2,684	6,569	1,36,989

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
RAWALPINDI.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,051,287*	*171,403*	*1,314,343*	*1,303*	*332,496*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*18,884*	*292*	*18,592*	*1,255,599*
								Nahri	*13,377*	*1,133*	*12,244*	
								Sailáb	*10,459*	*1,191*	*9,268*	
								Báráni... ...	*1,189,022*	*181,159*	*1,007,863*	
								Total ...	*1,231,742*	*183,775*	*1,047,967*	*1,255,599*
		1896-97	3,229,431	463,022	1,190,439	2,644	265,998	Cháhi	23,217	818	22,399	43,068
								Nahri	14,491	3,067	11,424	15,043
								Sailáb	10,180	2,940	7,240	8,235
								Báráni... ...	1,259,440	629,556	629,884	672,825
								Total ...	1,307,328	636,381	670,947	739,171
HAZARA.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,815,201*	*154,799*	*1,239,189*	...	*32,219*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*362*	*6*	*356*	*477,554*
								Abi	*36,222*	*566*	*35,656*	
								Báráni... ...	*352,410*	*8,608*	*343,802*	
								Total ...	*388,994*	*9,180*	*379,814*	*477,554*
		1896-97	1,820,866	302,153	701,634	6	385,462	Cháhi	755	15	740	1,589
								Abi	41,790	3,823	37,967	54,085
								Báráni... ...	389,066	81,687	307,379	363,866
								Total ...	431,611	85,525	346,086	419,540
PESHAWAR.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,602,545*	*...*	*423,044*	*27*	*358,801*	*Cháhi ... ...*	*29,683*	*...*	*29,683*	*909,011*
								Abi	*143,285*	*...*	*143,285*	
								Sailáb	*20,329*	*...*	*20,329*	
								Báráni ...	*627,376*	*...*	*627,376*	
								Total ...	*820,673*	*...*	*820,673*	*909,011*
		1896-97	1,668,733	23,887	409,358	7,958	332,388	Cháhi	42,239	1,341	40,898	73,718
								Nahri	128,405	11,908	116,497	168,538
								Sháhi Nahri ...	127,091	15,242	111,759	148,607
								Cháhi Sháhi Nahri.	3,726	184	3,542	6,459
								Cháhi Nahri ...	1,325	186	1,139	1,336
								Cháhi Abi ...	3	...	3	6
								Abi	5,552	983	4,569	6,626
								Dagoba ...	29,371	14,650	14,721	16,316
								Sailáb	17,888	5,034	12,854	17,662
								Báráni	371,580	177,077	194,503	200,148
								Maira	168,052	112,563	55,489	57,604
								Total ...	895,142	339,168	555,974	697,020
KOHAT.	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,343,697*	*92,617*	*866,387*	*15,831*	*143,692*	*Cháhi ...*	*662*	*...*	*662*	*654*
								Nahri ...	*2,207*	*...*	*2,207*	*...*
								Abi	*32,816*	*...*	*32,816*	*240*
								Báráni ...	*189,485*	*818*	*188,667*	*176,227*
								Total ...	*225,170*	*818*	*224,352*	*177,121*
		1896-97	1,750,754	...	1,241,699	1,134	185,389	Cháhi ...	1,115	87	1,028	1,834
								Cháhi Nahri ...	14	9	5	8
								Abi	41,656	15,078	26,578	37,324
								Sailáb ...	24	12	22	34
								Báráni ...	279,713	107,018	172,695	179,316
								Total ...	322,532	122,204	200,328	218,516

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachcha wells, dhenklís and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54	*64*	*4,713*	*1,457*	*7,34,168*	*20,965*	*6,88,344*	*24,859*	*7,13,203*	*70,905*	*80,335*	...	...	*884*
170	51	5,910	829	9,74,546	16,816	9,10,246	47,484	9,57,730	1,54,338	48,732	413	6,426	82,921
...	...	*111*	*1*	*3,09,615*	*2,255*	*2,34,144*	*73,216*	*3,07,360*	*46,302*	*15,481*	...	...	...
9	3	225	72	3,07,251	16,907	2,27,864	62,480	2,90,344	51,083	14,952	...	...	1,918
530	*236*	*6,083*	*1,325*	*9,00,302*	*1,62,106*	*6,81,561*	*56,635*	*7,38,196*	*1,35,390*	*44,883*	...	...	...
256	107	10,065	955	11,04,672	88,593	9,09,534	1,06,545	10,16,079	1,76,204	60,477	3,428	145	11,406
...	*16*	*295*	*137*	*1,52,023*	*4,076*	*98,548*	*9,399*	*1,07,947*	*22,897*	*14,883*	...	...	...
23	11	341	195	1,90,842	33,407	1,41,142	16,293	1,57,435	39,028	9,458	10,990	27,373	35,082

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
BANNU.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,144,249*	...	*725,607*	*92,429*	*807,719*	*Cháhi* ...	*968*	...	*968*	*968*
								Nahri ...	*118,978*	*1,418*	*117,560*	*117,560*
								Báráni ...	*398,548*	*54,019*	*344,529*	*344,529*
								Total ...	*518,494*	*55,437*	*463,057*	*463,057*
		1896-97	2,166,212	...	720,575	91,295	565,408	Cháhi ...	2,252	272	1,980	2,511
								Cháhi Nahri ...	49	...	49	126
								Nahri ...	171,032	43,304	127,728	156,236
								Sailáb ...	187	74	113	113
								Báráni ...	615,414	224,403	391,011	394,438
								Total ...	788,934	268,053	520,881	553,424
	Fluctuating.	*Last. Settlement.*	*283,102*	...	*142,753*	*6,615*	*70,783*	*Cháhi* ...	*192*	...	*192*	*192*
								Sailáb ...	*62,759*	*2,560*	*60,199*	*60,199*
								Total ...	*62,951*	*2,560*	*60,391*	*60,391*
		1896-97	284,072	...	119,776	1,211	94,411	Cháhi ...	783	...	783	1,191
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,089	350	5,739	6,511
								Sailáb ...	61,802	1,615	60,187	67,608
								Total ...	68,674	1,965	66,709	75,310
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,427,351*	...	*863,360*	*99,044*	*838,502*	*Cháhi* ...	*1,160*	...	*1,160*	*1,160*
								Nahri ...	*118,978*	*1,418*	*117,560*	*117,560*
								Sailáb ...	*62,759*	*2,560*	*60,199*	*60,199*
								Báráni ...	*398,548*	*54,019*	*344,529*	*344,529*
								Total ...	*581,445*	*57,997*	*523,448*	*523,448*
		1896-97	2,450,284	...	840,351	92,506	659,819	Cháhi ...	3,035	272	2,763	3,702
								Cháhi Nahri ...	49	...	49	126
								Nahri ...	171,032	43,304	127,728	156,236
								Nahri Sailáb ...	6,089	350	5,739	6,511
								Sailáb ...	61,989	1,689	60,300	67,721
								Báráni ...	615,414	224,403	391,011	394,438
								Total ...	857,608	270,018	587,590	628,734
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*4,345,941*	...	*975,731*	*653,561*	*2,354,826*	*Cháhi*	*58,791*	...	*58,791*	*58,791*
								Nahri	*210*	...	*210*	*210*
								Abi	*124*	...	*124*	*124*
								Rod Kohi ...	*133,079*	...	*133,079*	*133,079*
								Kálápáni ...	*69,008*	...	*69,008*	*69,008*
								Sailáb	*5,482*	...	*5,482*	*5,482*
								Báráni ...	*95,129*	...	*95,129*	*95,129*
								Total ...	*361,823*	...	*361,823*	*361,823*
		1896-97	4,194,748	...	981,426	596,635	2,383,801	Cháhi	48,380	610	47,770	50,311
								Cháhi Nahri ...	151	1	150	259
								Nahri Abi ...	53,360	11,442	41,918	42,743
								Sailáb	10,503	148	10,355	10,979
								Báráni... ...	120,492	30,009	90,483	91,309
								Total ...	232,886	42,210	190,676	195,601

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.			Kachcha wells, dhenklis and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	BALANCE DUE TO END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	*17*	*163*	*8*	*3,65,521*	*18,714*	*3,41,839*	*4,968*	*3,46,807*	*43,826*	*25,987*	...	...	...
14	5	323	14	3,64,292	13,505	3,31,492	19,295	3,50,787	55,401	18,798	5,261	16,244	18,277
...	*2*	*58*	*5*	*78,582*	*437*	*72,765*	*5,380*	*78,145*	*11,093*	*6,966*	...	...	...
11	6	168	...	76,883	320	76,291	272	76,563	11,852	5, 446	...	...	...
...	*19*	*221*	*13*	*4,44,103*	*19,151*	*4,14,604*	*10,348*	*4,24,952*	*54,919*	*32,953*	...	...	...
25	11	491	14	4,41,175	13,825	4,07,783	19,567	4,27,350	67,253	24,244	5,261	16,244	18,277
...	...	*1,016*	*3*	*2,23,160*	*2,154*	*1,72,062*	*48,944*	*2,21,006*	*21,249*	*23,075*	...	...	...
100	32	3,357	18	2,11,847	6,210	1,46,819	58,818	2,05,637	33,707	10,791	5,270	2,12,195	45,216

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
DERA ISMAIL KHAN—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,603,678*	...	*312,209*	*9,118*	*839,442*	*Cháhi*	*35,507*	...	*35,507*	*35,507*
								Rod Kohi ...	*61,333*	...	*61,333*	*61,333*
								Kálápáni ...	*11,443*	...	*11,443*	*11,443*
								Sailáb	*185,557*	...	*185,557*	*185,557*
								Báráni	*149,069*	...	*149,069*	*149,069*
								Total ...	*442,909*	...	*442,909*	*442,909*
		1896-97	1,742,696	3,612	348,832	15,285	960,477	Cháhi	55,097	422	54,675	59,454
								Cháhi Nahri ...	102	...	102	104
								Nahri Abi ...	7,956	1,045	6,911	6,978
								Sailáb	251,110	2,263	248,847	266,848
								Báráni	100,225	44,652	55,573	59,428
								Total ...	414,490	48,382	366,108	392,812
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*5,949,619*	...	*1,287,940*	*662,679*	*3,194,268*	*Cháhi*	*94,298*	...	*94,298*	*94,298*
								Nahri	*210*	...	*210*	*210*
								Abi	*124*	...	*124*	*124*
								Rod Kohi ...	*194,412*	...	*194,412*	*194,412*
								Kálápáni ...	*80,451*	...	*80,451*	*80,451*
								Sailáb	*191,039*	...	*191,039*	*191,039*
								Báráni	*244,198*	...	*244,198*	*244,198*
								Total ...	*804,732*	...	*804,732*	*804,732*
		1896-97	5,937,444	3,612	1,330,258	611,920	3,344,278	Cháhi	103,477	1,032	102,445	109,765
								Cháhi Nahri ...	253	1	252	363
								Nahri Abi ...	61,316	12,487	48,829	49,721
								Sailáb	261,613	2,411	259,202	277,827
								Báráni	220,717	74,661	146,056	150,737
								Total ...	647,376	90,592	556,784	588,413
DERA GHAZI KHAN	Total Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,109,347*	*3,000*	*660,038*	*171,985*	*1,213,166*	*Cháhi* ...	*40,032*	*9,446*	*30,586*	*30,586*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*125,099*	*4,412*	*120,687*	*120,687*
								Nahri ...	*169,882*	*60,611*	*109,271*	*109,271*
								Kálápáni ...	*7,505*	...	*7,505*	*7,505*
								Jadíd ...	*148,020*	*148,020*	...	...
								Sailáb ...	*104,483*	*1,365*	*103,118*	*103,118*
								Báráni ...	*466,137*	*168,979*	*297,158*	*297,158*
								Total ...	*1,061,158*	*392,833*	*668,325*	*668,325*
		1896-97	3,220,389	34,456	787,979	131,181	1,232,076	Cháhi ...	40,758	22,336	18,422	43,139
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	7,804	2,735	5,069	5,866
								Cháhi Nahri ...	180,415	58,567	121,848	59,484
								Nahri ...	163,416	99,636	63,780	107,625
								Abi	16,387	6,012	10,375	13,960
								Sailáb ...	146,817	56,641	90,176	90,627
								Rod Kohi ...	435,077	314,226	120,851	119,279
								Báráni ...	44,023	42,304	1,719	3,769
								Total ...	1,084,697	602,457	432,240	443,749
MUZAFFARGARH.	Fixed.	*Last Settlement.*	*1,268,082*	*6,529*	*131,233*	*227,093*	*655,625*	*Cháhi* ...	*31,709*	...	*31,709*	*320,210*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*152,158*	...	*152,158*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*44,221*	...	*44,221*	
								Sailáb ...	*19,514*	...	*19,514*	
								Total ...	*247,602*	...	*247,602*	*320,210*
		1896-97	1,300,107	7,792	131,446	227,499	656,126	Cháhi ...	28,930	385	28,545	29,027
								Cháhi Nahri ...	99,133	2,260	96,873	99,584
								Nahri Abi ...	134,016	8,405	125,611	160,783
								Sailáb ...	15,165	187	14,978	15,854
								Total ...	277,244	11,237	266,007	305,248

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachcha wells, dhenklís and jhalárs in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfidárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rss.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	*2,108*	*379*	*3,21,708*	*1,008*	*2,35,858*	*84,842*	*3,20,700*	*20,912*	*38,078*	...	...	...
92	35	2,974	815	3,63,542	606	2,76,785	86,151	3,62,936	60,913	18,680	27,912	875	30,625
...	...	*5,124*	*382*	*5,44,868*	*3,162*	*4,07,920*	*1,33,786*	*5,41,706*	*52,161*	*61,153*	...	...	...
192	67	6,331	833	5,75,389	6,816	4,23,604	1,44,969	5,68,573	94,620	29,471	33,182	2,13,070	75,841
352	*1,936*	*6,018*	*807*	*4,25,788*	*3,202*	*3,56,540*	*66,046*	*4,22,586*	*75,225*	*42,988*	*526*	...	*1,566*
161	182	9,076	2,059	5,00,131	10,652	4,20,194	69,285	4,89,479	78,563	24,580	8,976	5,260	80,725
...	...	*9,054*	...	*3,80,494*	*447*	*3,73,760*	*6,287*	*3,80,047*	*60,746*	*31,594*	*7,165*	...	*16,545*
151	66	11,409	940	4,05,221	233	3,97,674	7,314	4,04,988	64,316	20,262	5,400	1,507	5,671

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												AREA IN
					Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
						Available for cultivation.						
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
MUZAFFARGARH—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*734,544*	*42,092*	*151,805*	*28,385*	*360,907*	*Cháhi*	*32,907*	...	*32,907*	*77,324*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*8,309*	...	*8,309*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*10,974*	...	*10,974*	
								Sailáb	*99,165*	...	*99,165*	
								Total ...	*151,355*	...	*151,355*	*77,324*
		1896-97	722,398	37,168	194,997	17,577	314,893	Cháhi	20,249	98	20,151	20,977
								Cháhi Nahri ...	6,008	53	5,955	6,217
								Nahri Abi ...	36,357	611	35,746	42,437
								Sailáb	95,149	1,461	93,688	97,479
								Total ...	157,763	2,223	155,540	167,110
	Total Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*2,002,626*	*48,621*	*283,038*	*255,478*	*1,016,532*	*Cháhi*	*64,616*	...	*64,616*	*397,534*
								Cháhi Nahri...	*160,467*	...	*160,467*	
								Nahri Abi ...	*55,195*	...	*55,195*	
								Sailáb	*118,679*	...	*118,679*	
								Total ...	*398,957*	...	*398,957*	*397,534*
		1896-97	2,022,505	44,960	326,443	245,076	971,019	Cháhi ...	49,179	483	48,696	50,004
								Cháhi Nahri ...	105,144	2,313	102,828	105,801
								Nahri Abi ...	170,373	9,016	161,357	203,220
								Sailáb... ...	110,314	1,648	108,666	113,333
								Total ...	435,007	13,460	421,547	472,358
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB.			*61,304,505*	*6,465,194*	*11,358,498*	*3,928,923*	*15,198,943*	*Cháhi*	*3,534,701*	*3,774,164*	*20,578,783*	*21,452,889*
								Cháhi Nahri ...	*587,081*			
								Cháhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Cháhi Dahri ...	*1,283*			
								Sháhi Nahri ...	*5,340*			
								Nahri	*1,848,894*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*311,572*			
								Abi	*279,696*			
								Dahri	*75,960*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*133,079*			
								Kálápáni ...	*76,513*			
								Rohi	*199,213*			
								Maira	*240,755*			
								Ek-fasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Do-fasli ...	*5,969*			
								Sailáb	*1,175,469*			
								Bárání... ...	*15,679,999*			
								Jadid	*148,020*			
								Total ...	*24,352,947*	*3,774,164*	*20,578,783*	*21,452,889*
	Fixed.	1896-97	56,359,912	3,686,894	11,159,964	2,195,277	13,887,413	Cháhi	3,746,922	720,149	3,026,773	3,811,009
								Cháhi Nahri ..	531,123	84,235	446,888	353,158
								Cháhi Sháhi Nahri.	3,726	184	3,542	6,459
								Cháhi Abi ...	31,338	15,399	15,939	9,968
								Cháhi Sailáb ...	7,804	2,735	5,069	5,866
								Nahri	3,099,114	803,167	2,295,947	2,829,216
								Sháhi Nahri ...	164,603	17,076	147,527	185,708
								Nahri Abi ...	484,714	49,194	435,520	581,842
								Zamíndári Nahri	30,782	2,941	27,841	27,048
								Abi	188,400	56,304	132,096	188,471
								Dahri	67,475	14,634	52,841	43,552
								Rod Kohi ...	435,077	314,226	120,851	119,279
								Rohi	200,142	33,067	167,075	206,730
								Maira	408,079	169,186	238,893	246,018
								Ek-fasliand Kut	4,326	2,547	1,779	2,027
								Dogoba ...	29,371	14,650	14,721	16,316
								Sailáb	1,108,907	340,241	768,666	854,597
								Bárání ...	14,897,461	7,828,744	7,068,717	7,683,167
								Total ...	25,439,364	10,468,679	14,970,685	17,170,431

No. III—*continued.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Wells Irrigating Lands.			Kachcha wells, dhenklís and jhaláras in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands maaf to the owners.	Balance to be collected.			Cesses.		Paid during the year on account of previous years.	Balance due at end of year.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.				Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.		On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,840	...	1,95,903	2,453	1,90,844	2,606	1,93,450	33,650	16,509	1,692	...	6,571
69	54	3,274	1,095	1,80,936	144	1,76,877	3,915	1,80,792	30,470	9,047	2,358	...	11,302
...	...	11,894	...	5,76,391	2,900	5,64,604	8,893	5,73,497	94,396	48,103	8,857	...	23,116
220	120	14,683	2,035	5,86,157	377	5,74,551	11,229	5,85,780	94,786	29,309	7,758	1,507	16,973
8,113	9,064	209,101	20,753	2,46,95,389	6,36,221	2,14,12,044	26,47,124	2,40,59,168	34,81,383	18,14,048	69,033	1,18,955	1,17,797
6,890	2,055	2,42,477	42,946	2,55,69,758	5,85,339	2,24,03,860	25,80,559	2,49,84,419	38,88,794	1,383,789	1,86,188	7,17,798	2,633,230

STATEMENT

AREA IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.			Cultivation.				
					Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.		Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár returns.
						Unappropriated Government waste.	Others.					
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB—*concluded.*	Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*3,648,442*	*44,747*	*717,496*	*59,155*	*18,79,711*	*Châhi*	*122,024*			
								Châhi Nahri ...	*9,706*			
								Châhi Dhari ...	*200*			
								Nahri	*14,067*			
								Nari Abi ...	*11,285*			
								Abi	*317*			
								Dhari	*11,885*	*27,923*	*919,410*	*857,764*
								Rod Kohi ...	*61,333*			
								Kálápâni ...	*11,443*			
								Rohi	*4*			
								Maira	*167*			
								Sailáb	*524,145*			
								Bárâni ...	*180,757*			
								Total ...	*947,333*	*27,923*	*919,410*	*857,764*
		1896-97	9,379,818	651,514	924,682	3,608,903	2,812,128	Châhi	174,971	6,130	168,841	186,835
								Châhi Nahri ...	39,701	1,007	38,694	39,771
								Nahri	174,061	33,546	140,515	145,902
								Nahri Abi ...	304,065	13,372	290,693	336,784
								Abi	5,944	1,069	4,875	5,860
								Sailáb Nahri...	6,089	350	5,739	6,511
								Dahri... ...	6,041	4,653	1,385	1,428
								Maira	125	54	71	71
								Sailáb	530,277	27,809	502,468	540,989
								Báráni... ...	141,317	65,195	76,122	81,375
								Total ...	1,382,591	153,188	1,229,403	1,345,526
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Fixed and Fluctuating.	*Last Settlement.*	*64,952,947*	*6,509,941*	*12,075,994*	*3,988,078*	*17,078,654*	*Châhi*	*3,656,725*			
								Châhi Nahri ...	*596,787*			
								Châhi Abi ...	*28,197*			
								Châhi Dahri ...	*1,483*			
								Shâhi Nahri ...	*5,340*			
								Nahri	*1,862,961*			
								Nahri Abi ...	*322,857*			
								Abi	*230,013*			
								Dahri	*87,845*			
								Rod Kohi ...	*194,412*	*3,802,087*	*21,498,193*	*22,310,653*
								Kálápáni ...	*87,956*			
								Rohi	*199,217*			
								Maira	*240,922*			
								Ek-fasli and Kut	*21,206*			
								Do-fasli ...	*5,969*			
								Sailáb ...	*1,699,614*			
								Bárâni ...	*15,860,756*			
								Jadíd	*148,020*			
								Total ...	*25,300,280*	*3,802,087*	*21,498,193*	*22,310,653*
		1896-97	65,739,730	4,338,408	12,075,646	5,804,180	16,699,541	Châhi	3,921,893	726,279	3,195,614	3,997,844
								Châhi Nahri ...	570,824	85,242	485,582	392,929
								Châhi Shah Nahri.	3,726	184	3,542	6,459
								Châhi Abi ...	31,338	15,399	15,939	9,968
								Châhi Sailáb ...	7,804	2,735	5,069	5,866
								Nahri	3,273,175	836,713	2,436,462	2,975,118
								Shah Nahri ...	164,603	17,076	147,527	185,708
								Nahri Abi ...	788,779	62,566	726,213	918,626
								Sáliáb Nahri ...	6,089	350	5,739	6,511
								Zamíndár Nahri.	30,782	2,941	27,841	27,048
								Abi	194,344	57,373	136,971	194,331
								Dahri	73,516	19,290	54,226	44,980
								Rod Kohi ...	435,077	314,226	120,851	119,279
								Rohi	200,142	33,067	167,075	206,730
								Maira	408,204	169,240	238,964	246,089
								Ek-fasli and Kut	4,326	2,547	1,779	2,027
								Dogaba ...	29,371	14,650	14,721	16,316
								Sailáb	1,639,184	368,050	1,271,134	1,395,586
								Báráni... ...	15,038,778	7,893,939	7,144,839	7,764,542
								Total ...	26,821,955	10,621,867	16,200,088	18,515,957

No. III—*concluded.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ACRES.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
WELLS IRRIGATING LANDS.						BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.			BALANCE DUE AT END OF YEAR.	
Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kachcha wells, dhenklís and jhaláre in use during the year.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands muáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to Jágírdárs, Muáfdárs and Inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	*115*	*8,293*	*779*	*9,19,231*	*8,684*	*8,05,663*	*1,04,884*	*9,10,547*	*1,19,580*	*1,41,542*	*1,692*	*75*	*7,591*
652	172	16,375	3,751	15,05,544	6,591	14,03,475	95,478	14,98,953	2,87,518	81,133	40,368	7,910	91,877
8,156	*9,179*	*208,394*	*21,532*	*2,56,14,620*	*6,44,905*	*2,22,17,707*	*27,52,008*	*2,49,69,715*	*36,00,963*	*19,55,590*	*70,725*	*1,19,030*	*1,25,388*
7,542	2,227	258,852	46,697	2,70,75,302	5,91,930	2,38,07,335	26,76,037	2,64,83,372	41,76,312	14,64,922	2,26,556	7,25,708	27,25,107

STATEMENT

RETURN OF RAINFALL FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR KHARIF 1896

(*N.B.*—The figures are only

Months.	Hissár.	Rohtak.	Gurgáon.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Umballa.	Simla.	Kángra (Dharmsála).	Hoshiárpur Sadr.	Jullundur.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore Sadr.
June 1896	0·58	2·66	1·44	5·40	3·16	4·38	9·42	19·41	4·78	5·60	1·52	6·74
July 1896	1·81	3·66	7·17	8·96	2·78	6·47	10·81	23·92	5·51	2·06	3·31	1·01
August 1896...	1·45	2·30	2·59	6·34	9·77	11·33	15·15	33·80	9·40	7·80	7·54	0·54
September 1896	0·59	0·11	1·34	...	...	0·30	2·20	0·13	0·10	...	0·96	0·15
October 1896	0·05	...	0·12	...	...	0·05	0·73	0·22	0·23	...	0·15	0·39
November 1896	0·33	...	0·35	0·37	0·15	0·04	0·72	0·15	0·45	0·06	0·02	0·17
December 1896	0·17	...	0·27	0·34	0·95	0·72	2·65	2·30	1·23	0·36	0·65	...
January 1897	0·15	...	0·05	0·11	0·10	0·25	5·19	3·89	1·49	1·18	0·53	1·58
February 1897	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·69	3·94	1·54	0·98	0·99	0·35
March 1897	0·07	0·11	0·24	0·41	0·20	0·25	2·27	2·74	1·62	1·29	0·14	0·04
April 1897	0·25	0·18	...	0·03	0·25	0·33	1·65	2·96	2·26	1·97	1·39	0·95
May 1897	0·08	0·95	0·53	0·52	0·90	0·68	0·95	1·77	0·26	0·32	...	0·58
Total of four months, June to September ...	4·43	8·73	12·54	20·70	15·71	22·48	37·58	77·26	19·79	15·46	13·33	2·44
Total of three months, October to December ...	0·55	...	0·74	0·71	1·10	0·81	4·10	2·67	1·91	0·42	0·82	0·56
Total of five months January to May	0·55	1·24	0·82	1·07	1·45	1·85	11·75	15·30	7·17	5·74	3·95	3·50
Total year	5·53	9·97	14·10	22·48	18·26	25·14	53·43	95·23	28·87	21·62	17·20	6·50
Average annual fall	16·55	20·19	26·04	28·08	29·72	33·25	64·22	120·30	34·42	28·03	26·60	18·05
Difference + or—	—11·02	—10·22	—11·94	—5·60	—11·46	—8·14	—10·79	—25·07	—5·55	—6·41	—9·40	—11·55

No. IV.

AND RABI 1897 (TO END OF MAY) IN INCHES, TENTHS, &c.; THEREOF.

given for head-quarters of districts).

Mooltan.	Jhang.	Montgomery.	Lahore.	Amritsar Sadr.	Gurdáspur.	Siálkot.	Gujrát.	Gujránwála.	Shahpur.	Jhelum.	Ráwalpindi.	Hazára (Abbottabad).	Pesháwar.	Kohát.	Bannu.	D. I. Khan.	D. G. Khan.	Muzaffargarh.
...	0·68	0·32	1·50	0·37	4·24	1·74	2·12	2·58	2·52	1·78	1·58	1·49	...	1·43	0·16	0·17	...	...
0·15	3·18	4·51	1·97	3·81	10·48	5·70	5·05	2·97	3·53	3·08	8·05	5·23	0·28	2·48	1·64	0·01	0·05	0·09
0·71	1·06	2·06	2·48	10·19	6·24	3·86	3·19	3·09	3·93	7·32	7·81	5·99	0·02	2·01	3·18	0·63	0·49	0·58
0·06	0·20	0·09	0·82	0·57	0·88	0·61	0·64	0·14	0·35	1·80	1·00	4·38	...	1·90	0·49	0·65	0·18	0·03
...	0·39	0·25	...	...	...	0·30	0·09	...	0·16	0·36	0·33	1·60	...	0·37	...	0·12	0·05	...
0·01	0·06	0·09	0·14	...	...	0·39	0·10	0·22	0·03	0·18	0·94	2·14	1·08	0·86	0·79	0·20	...	0·05
...	...	0·07	0·02	...	0·88	0·18	0·20	0·14	...	0·31	0·19	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0·66	0·71	1·37	1·34	2·38	2·09	1·70	1·96	1·02	2·49	2·70	5·91	2·96	2·30	1·92	0·34	0·23	0·05
0·21	0·16	0·54	0·67	0·73	0·83	0·64	0·60	0·45	0·28	0·49	1·23	2·81	1·19	1·82	1·10	0·94	0·25	0·23
0·12	0·83	...	0·24	0·70	0·72	0·93	1·47	0·66	0·98	2·18	3·32	6·60	1·39	1·38	2·04	0·72	0·09	0·20
0·42	0·03	0·11	0·12	0·65	1·95	0·37	0·95	0·19	0·88	1·06	1·48	7·55	2·78	4·11	3·31	0·64	1·01	0·41
0·03	0·29	0·34	0·40	0·25	0·78	0·33	...	0·17	0·18	0·29	1·08	2·97	1·35	1·65	0·49	0·01	0·19	...
0·92	5·12	6·98	6·77	14·94	21·84	11·91	11·00	8·78	10·33	13·98	18·44	17·09	0·30	7·82	5·47	1·46	0·72	0·70
0·01	0·45	0·41	0·16	...	0·88	0·87	0·39	0·36	0·19	0·85	1·46	4·75	1·08	1·23	0·79	0·32	0·03	0·05
0·78	1·97	1·70	2·80	3·67	6·66	4·36	4·72	3·43	3·34	6·51	9·81	25·84	9·67	11·26	8·86	2·66	1·71	0·89
1·71	7·54	9·09	9·73	18·61	29·38	17·14	16·11	12·57	13·86	21·34	29·71	47·68	11·05	20·31	15·12	4·44	2·5	1·64
5·89	8·61	10·76	17·80	25·85	30·95	34·49	26·35	23·29	14·62	21·84	31·19	44·84	12·07	18·30	11·30	7·97	8·5	5·70
—4·18	—1·07	—1·67	—8·07	—7·24	—1·57	—17·35	—10·24	—10·72	—0·76	—0·50	—1·48	+2·84	—1·02	+2·01	+3·82	—3·53	—6·0	—4·06

STATEMENT No. V.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1897.

(Column 7 (b) in square miles, the rest in acres).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (a).	7 (b).	7 (c).		Available for cultivation.						
							According to the village papers.			9 (a).	9 (b).					
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Hissár	Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	810·2	518,502	41,218	1,280	62,001	18,918	82,199	348,561	46,524	395,085
	Hánsi	...	...	...	...	...	798·9	511,284	...	1,073	55,262	31,548	87,883	293,165	130,236	423,401
	Bhiwáni	...	...	...	...	...	749·5	479,710	...	...	48,770	23,997	72,767	349,386	57,557	406,943
	Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,178·9	754,554	...	...	124,918	45,383	170,301	510,420	73,833	584,253
	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	1,650·7	1,056,421	...	1,202	229,022	34,418	264,642	746,864	44,915	791,779
	Total	...	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·2	3,320,471	41,218	3,555	519,973	154,264	677,792	2,248,396	353,065	2,601,461
Rohtak	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	591·7	378,669	...	...	33,641	22,490	56,131	152,781	169,757	322,538
	Sámpla	...	...	...	...	...	...	409·1	261,845	...	...	25,681	16,356	42,037	85,440	134,368	219,808
	Gohána	...	...	...	...	...	...	336·1	215,130	...	...	22,212	14,530	36,742	64,089	114,299	178,388
	Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	...	...	466·4	298,499	...	5,122	42,236	16,772	64,130	135,252	99,117	234,369
	Total	...	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·3	1,154,143	...	5,122	123,770	70,148	199,040	437,562	517,541	955,103
Gurgáon	Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	...	413·2	264,469	...	...	33,273	50,312	83,585	53,462	127,422	180,884
	Rewári	...	...	...	...	...	...	425·8	272,502	...	...	18,515	24,681	43,196	95,974	133,332	229,306
	Palwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	381·8	244,330	...	...	35,983	16,628	52,611	22,865	168,854	191,719
	Núh	...	...	...	...	...	...	402·6	257,690	...	...	17,245	33,104	50,349	39,876	167,465	207,341
	Fírozpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	316·6	202,639	...	...	7,488	32,341	39,829	21,860	140,950	162,810
	Total	...	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·0	1,241,630	...	...	112,504	157,066	269,570	234,037	738,023	972,060
Delhi	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	429·2	274,704	...	229	51,074	42,844	94,147	45,427	135,130	180,557
	Sonepat	...	...	...	...	...	...	454·7	290,979	...	...	56,325	34,621	90,946	56,638	143,395	200,033
	Balabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	384·7	246,220	...	520	28,190	65,708	94,418	37,683	114,119	151,802
	Total	...	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,268·6	811,903	...	749	135,589	143,173	279,511	139,748	392,644	532,392

Karnál	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	840·1	537,670	...	1,606	179,534	82,035	263,175	131,164	143,331	274,495
	Pánipat	...	...	...	...	...	...	463·1	296,395	...	...	50,949	64,135	115,084	71,291	110,020	181,311
	Kaithal	...	...	...	...	...	...	834·7	534,177	...	3,288	168,498	32,677	204,463	225,226	104,488	329,714
	Gulah (Sub-Tahsíl) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454·1	290,631	...	3,069	117,387	64,307	184,763	68,954	36,914	105,868
	Total ...	2,594	...	...	...	2,594	2,592·0	1,658,873	...	7,963	516,368	243,154	767,485	496,635	394,753	891,388		
Umballa	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	354·7	227,020	...	...	23,218	30,113	53,331	61,462	112,227	173,689		
	Kharar	...	...	...	...	...	369·1	236,241	...	121	18,327	64,098	82,546	30,383	123,312	153,695		
	Rúpar	...	...	...	...	...	287·9	184,255	...	97	12,099	49,114	61,310	23,491	99,454	122,945		
	Naráingarh	...	...	...	...	...	435·5	278,691	...	...	15,917	124,234	140,151	55,377	83,163	138,540		
	Jagádhri	...	...	...	...	...	406·3	260,032	12,019	826	30,556	50,643	82,025	66,096	99,892	165,988		
	Pípli	...	...	...	...	...	558·9	357,723	1,693	995	98,625	47,007	146,627	88,130	121,273	209,403		
	Total ...	9,445	7,036	...	7,036	2,409	2,412·4	1,543,962	13,712	2,039	198,742	365,209	565,990	324,939	639,321	964,260		
Simla	Simla and Bharauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	16,843	696	64	5,842	7,207	13,113	317	2,717	3,034		
	Kotkhái and Kotgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	32,785	8,915	...	15,617	869	16,486	514	6,870	7,384		
	Total ...	6,405	6,303	24	6,327	78	77·5	49,628	9,611	64	21,459	8,076	29,599	831	9,587	10,418		
Kángra	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	428·8	274,459	169,511	160	22,717	16,235	39,112	10,383	55,453	65,836		
	Núrpur	...	...	...	...	...	525·5	336,304	133,802	...	46,318	49,052	95,370	38,374	68,758	107,132		
	Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	515·5	329,907	88,074	...	76,362	58,614	134,976	32,869	73,988	106,857		
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	600·8	384,530	131,609	29	62,131	39,071	101,231	55,904	95,786	151,690		
	Pálampur	...	...	...	...	...	442·7	283,356	153,135	144	32,294	17,122	49,560	8,209	72,452	80,661		
	Kulu	...	...	...	...	...	1,047·2	670,185	612,579	32	6,809	7,400	14,241	3,231	40,134	43,365		
	Plách	...	...	...	...	...	288·3	184,519	131,575	...	7,928	8,278	16,206	4,735	32,003	36,738		
	Total ...	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,848·8	2,463,260	1,420,285	365	254,559	195,772	450,696	153,705	438,574	592,279		
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	507·5	324,821	...	...	38,249	122,860	161,109	20,671	143,041	163,712		
	Dasúya	...	...	...	...	...	501·1	320,721	6,624	1,596	43,871	67,127	112,594	15,429	186,074	201,503		
	Garhshankar	...	...	...	...	...	511·2	327,161	...	...	32,654	111,350	144,004	15,490	167,667	183,157		
	Una	...	...	...	...	...	717·5	459,186	34,886	272	60,263	194,335	254,870	20,875	148,555	169,430		
	Total ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,237·3	1,431,889	41,510	1,868	175,037	495,672	672,577	72,465	645,337	717,802		
Jullundur	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	391·5	250,559	...	33	14,843	20,429	35,305	25,256	189,998	215,254		
	Nakodar...	...	...	...	...	...	372·3	238,284	...	139	15,187	33,818	49,144	51,232	137,908	189,140		
	Phillour	...	...	...	...	...	295·9	189,386	...	45	11,983	23,768	35,796	31,110	122,480	153,590		
	Nawashahr	...	...	...	...	...	298·2	190,857	1,079	4	26,232	27,644	53,880	16,317	119,581	135,898		
	Total ...	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,357·9	869,086	1,079	221	68,245	105,659	174,125	123,915	569,967	693,882		
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	681·3	436,710	197	13	39,728	34,132	73,873	91,982	270,658	362,640		
	Samrâla	...	...	...	...	...	293·5	187,825	...	...	15,372	17,357	32,729	25,018	130,078	155,096		
	Jagráon	...	...	...	...	...	410·6	262,822	...	4	9,799	14,729	24,532	61,791	176,499	238,290		
	Total ...	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,385·4	887,357	197	17	64,899	66,218	131,134	178,791	577,235	756,026		

STATEMENT No. V—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (*a*)	7 (*b*)	7 (*c*)		*Available for cultivation.*						
							According to the village papers.			9 (*a*)	9 (*b*)					
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	481·0	307,858	...	33	37,254	36,095	73,382	143,409	91,067	234,476
	Zíra	...	...	...	...	...	496·2	317,563	...	199	42,704	23,763	66,666	146,165	104,732	250,897
	Moga	...	...	...	...	...	807·1	516,572	...	...	12,691	22,296	34,987	313,682	167,903	481,585
	Mukhtsar	...	...	...	...	...	940·9	602,145	...	...	57,715	37,132	94,847	280,748	226,550	507,298
	Fázilka	...	...	...	...	...	1,357·4	868,725	...	887	181,848	40,820	223,555	355,217	289,953	645,170
	Total ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,082·6	2,612,863	...	1,119	332,212	160,106	493,437	1,239,221	880,205	2,119,426
Mooltan	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	995·8	637,319	346	212,559	205,538	43,512	461,609	15,078	160,286	175,364
	Shujabad	...	...	...	...	...	408·3	261,284	630	11,441	114,831	31,627	157,899	3,311	99,444	102,755
	Lodhrán	...	...	...	...	...	1,026·6	657,043	28,890	116,153	317,445	67,234	500,832	15,805	111,516	127,321
	Mailsi	...	...	...	...	...	1,923·5	1,231,081	46,409	579,009	365,850	85,966	1,030,825	20,471	133,376	153,847
	Kabírwála	...	...	...	...	...	1,560·1	998,443	42,564	532,426	250,651	26,497	809,574	11,593	134,712	146,305
	Total ...	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,914·3	3,785,170	118,839	1,451,588	1,254,315	254,836	2,960,739	66,258	639,334	705,592
Jhang	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	2,296·5	1,469,795	...	872,844	377,855	83,380	1,334,079	4,642	131,074	135,716
	Chiniot	...	...	...	...	...	1,2327	788,920	1,211	194,096	420,615	54,651	669,362	6,629	111,718	118,347
	Shorkot	...	...	...	...	...	1,207·0	772,478	...	320,471	304,359	47,734	672,564	2,375	97,539	99,914
	Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,161·1	743,110	12,828	169,163	272,555	39,714	481,432	10,026	238,824	248,850
	Total ...	5,743	...	...	...	5,743	5,897·3	3,774,303	14,039	1,556,574	1,375,384	225,479	3,157,437	23,672	579,155	602,827
Montgomery ...	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	1,748·5	1,119,041	300,923	586,254	188,502	23,719	798,475	3,371	16,272	19,643
	Gugera	...	...	...	...	...	1,525·4	976,260	240,045	464,224	189,792	30,357	684,373	8,214	43,628	51,842
	Dipálpur	...	...	...	...	...	986·5	631,331	...	79,585	284,595	53,220	417,400	25,668	188,263	213,931
	Pákpattan	...	...	...	...	...	1,325·7	848,483	...	431,002	258,040	48,338	737,380	23,481	87,622	111,103
	Total ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,586·1	3,575,115	540,968	1,561,065	920,929	155,634	2,637,628	60,734	335,785	396,519
Lahore	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	730·3	467,360	29,570	744	91,687	58,234	150,665	108,430	178,695	287,125
	Chúnián...	...	...	...	...	...	821·0	525,448	...	168	59,823	56,257	116,248	175,668	233,532	409,200
	Kasúr	...	...	...	...	...	1,162·3	743,854	108,164	1,221	197,799	63,990	263,010	183,801	188,879	372,680
	Sharakpur	...	...	...	...	...	893·7	571,987	74,632	78	259,619	97,869	357,566	70,334	69,455	139,789
	Total ...	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,607·3	2,308,649	212,366	2,211	608,928	276,350	887,489	538,233	670,561	1,208,794

Amritsar	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	545·5	349,115	428	1,223	21,891	38,029	61,143	39,029	248,515	287,544
	Tarn Táran	...	...	...	...	...	596·6	381,807	2,475	63	16,679	35,274	52,016	71,755	255,561	327,316
	Ajnála	...	...	...	...	...	416·5	266,602	...	113	55,656	46,812	102,581	37,769	126,252	164,021
	Total ...	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,558·6	997,524	2,903	1,399	94,226	120,115	215,740	148,553	630,328	778,881
Gurdáspur ...	Batála	...	...	...	...	...	476·1	304,703	...	18	24,789	39,977	64,784	21,230	218,689	239,919
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	493·8	316,201	...	16	28,823	55,840	84,679	26,513	205,009	231,522
	Pathánkot	...	...	...	...	...	366·5	234,547	7,045	315	31,668	68,212	100,195	22,534	104,773	127,307
	Shakargarh	...	...	...	...	...	485·4	310,689	...	70	19,410	58,062	77,542	66,287	166,860	233,147
	Total ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,821·8	1,166,140	7,045	419	104,690	222,091	327,280	136,564	695,331	831,895
Siálkot	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	426·9	273,236	753	75	22,903	39,947	62,925	38,695	170,863	209,558
	Pasrúr	...	...	...	...	...	393·7	251,996	...	50	19,511	40,754	60,315	55,110	136,571	191,681
	Zafarwál	...	...	...	...	...	310·0	198,417	458	122	13,400	25,248	38,770	34,258	124,931	159,189
	Raya	...	...	...	..	...	485·9	310,993	...	3,002	83,408	33,532	119,942	63,792	127,259	191,051
	Daska	...	...	...	...	...	359·9	230,353	631	186	24,959	21,545	46,690	44,199	138,833	183,032
	Total ...	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,976·4	1,264,995	1,842	3,435	164,181	161,026	328,642	236,054	698,457	934,511
Gujrát	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	550·4	352,224	2,628	658	21,189	49,359	71,206	72,134	206,256	278,390
	Khárián	...	...	...	...	...	645·0	412,792	25,060	259	41,837	73,914	116,010	102,104	169,618	271,722
	Pháliá	...	...	...	...	...	723·8	463,243	26,065	1,123	110,817	40,125	152,065	180,652	104,461	285,113
	Total ...	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,919·2	1,228,259	53,753	2,040	173,843	163,398	339,281	354,890	480,335	835,225
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	756·2	483,996	2,071	762	148,104	32,153	181,019	139,309	161,597	300,906
	Wazírabad	...	...	...	...	...	455·6	291,575	1,622	751	84,217	46,778	131,746	43,439	114,768	158,207
	Háfizabad	...	...	...	...	...	894·2	572,268	1,819	2,829	279,223	39,399	321,451	88,209	160,789	248,998
	Khángah Dográn ...	...	...	...	...	...	488·2	312,483	10,968	339	168,934	10,375	179,648	56,666	65,201	121,867
	New Colony	...	...	...	...	...	334·5	214,059	...	40,048	25,731	12,281	78,060	26,110	109,889	135,999
	Total ..	3,145	...	102	102	3,043	2,928·7	1,874,381	16,480	44,729	706,209	140,986	891,924	353,733	612,244	965,977
Shahpur	Bhera...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177·3	753,435	147,328	33	317,860	37,112	355,005	137,238	113,864	251,102
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,025·5	656,311	218,784	1,933	161,530	30,483	193,946	97,917	145,664	243,581
	Khusháb...	...	...	...	...	...	2,535·2	1,622,515	383,602	12	736,243	248,478	984,733	136,077	118,103	254,180
	Total ...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·0	3,032,261	749,714	1,978	1,215,633	316,073	1,533,684	371,232	377,631	748,863
Jhelum	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	889·0	568,936	91,390	1,249	38,628	228,417	268,294	99,819	109,433	209,252
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	883·7	565,584	63,523	58,723	51,088	187,353	297,164	113,370	91,527	204,897
	Chakwál	...	...	...	...	...	1,025·4	656,245	28,955	2,553	32,463	253,441	288,457	154,973	183,860	338,833
	Talagang	...	...	...	...	...	1,244·8	796,697	36,889	710	59,238	377,769	437,717	153,732	168,359	322,091
	Total ...	9,395	...	...	...	9,395	4,042·9	2,587,462	220,757	63,235	181,417	1,046,980	1,291,632	521,894	553,179	1,075,073

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9		10	11	12	13	14
			Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.		
						7 (*a*)	7 (*b*)	7 (*c*)		*Available for cultivation.*						
							According to the village papers.			9 (*a*)	9 (*b*)					
District.	Tahsil.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	763·7	488,777	42,775	2,475	20,383	183,875	206,733	86,651	152,618	239,269
	Attock	...	...	...	...	...	651·2	416,735	66,556	...	25,559	132,265	157,824	106,838	85,517	192,355
	Kahúta	...	...	...	...	...	455·9	291,768	114,602	...	14,135	68,456	82,591	23,617	70,958	94,575
	Murree	...	...	...	...	...	258·1	165,190	109,212	...	11,333	7,607	18,940	14,883	22,155	37,038
	Pindigheb	...	...	...	...	...	1,495·2	956,942	90,439	3	128,630	461,310	589,943	185,900	90,660	276,560
	Gujar Khan	...	...	...	...	...	566·9	362,827	5,837	134	26,612	110,986	137,732	64,297	154,961	219,258
	Fatehjang	...	...	...	...	...	855·0	547,192	33,601	32	39,346	225,940	265,318	154,195	94,078	248,273
	Total ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,046·0	3,229,431	463,022	2,644	265,998	1,190,439	1,459,081	636,381	670,947	1,307,328
Hazára	Abbottabád	...	...	...	...	...	716·9	458,867	113,428	6	7,763	211,550	219,319	19,931	106,189	126,120
	Haripur	...	...	...	...	...	666·7	426,715	62,814	...	7,956	208,769	216,725	50,356	96,820	147,176
	Mansehra	...	...	...	...	...	1,461·4	935,284	125,911	...	369,743	281,315	651,058	15,238	143,077	158,315
	Total ...	2,991	...	220	220	2,771	2,845·0	1,820,866	302,153	6	385,462	701,634	1,087,102	85,525	346,086	431,611
Pesháwar	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	450·7	288,426	591	3,168	89,122	58,001	150,291	40,976	96,568	137,544
	Chársada	...	...	...	...	...	379·7	242,978	...	11	37,437	38,715	76,163	44,604	122,211	166,815
	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	699·6	447,781	23,296	3,997	151,253	143,419	298,669	72,814	53,002	125,816
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	610·3	390,616	...	782	31,651	94,620	127,053	108,796	154,767	263,563
	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	467·1	298,932	...	...	22,925	74,603	97,528	71,978	129,426	201,404
	Total ...	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·4	1,668,733	23,887	7,958	332,388	409,358	749,704	339,168	555,974	895,142
Kohát	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	656·2	419,988	...	1,134	70,026	272,399	343,599	43,797	32,632	76,429
	Hangu	...	...	...	...	...	545·1	348,836	...	...	23,474	285,239	308,713	15,620	24,503	40,123
	Bárak	...	...	...	...	...	1,534·3	981,930	...	...	91,889	684,061	775,950	62,787	143,193	205,980
	Total ...	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,735·6	1,750,754	...	1,134	185,389	1,241,699	1,428,222	122,204	200,328	322,532
Bannu	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	442·7	283,345	...	231	32,738	72,612	105,581	46,867	130,897	177,764
	Marwat	...	...	...	...	...	1,229·3	786,727	...	...	173,457	277,165	450,622	134,151	201,954	336,105
	Isa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	678·5	434,205	...	...	118,801	208,017	326,818	25,986	81,401	107,387
	Miánwáli	...	...	...	...	...	1,478·1	946,007	...	92,275	334·823	282,557	709,655	63,014	173,338	236,352
	Total ...	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·6	2,450,284	...	92,506	659,819	840,351	1,592,676	270,018	587,590	857,608

D. I. Khan ...	D. I. Khan	...	...	...	...	...	1,689·6	1,081,300	3,612	31,529	552,973	339,423	923,925	32,969	120,794	153,763
	Tánk	...	...	...	...	...	545·6	349,190	...	1,769	182,726	91,215	275,710	21,026	52,454	73,480
	Kuláchi	...	...	...	...	...	1,510·4	966,633	...	7,466	724,690	137,640	869,796	32,032	64,805	96,837
	Leiah	...	...	...	...	...	2,416·3	1,546,447	...	89,321	616,026	684,443	1,389,790	173	156,484	156,657
	Bhakkar	...	...	...	...	...	3,115·4	1,993,874	...	481,835	1,267,863	77,537	1,827,235	4,392	162,247	166,639
	Total ...	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,277·3	5,937,444	3,612	611,920	3,344,278	1,330,258	5,286,456	90,592	556,784	647,376
D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan	...	...	...	...	...	1,459·3	933,969	...	22,801	185,473	321,283	529,557	239,307	165,105	404,412
	Sanghar	...	...	...	...	...	658·0	421,091	...	20,777	113,050	116,667	250,494	108,927	61,670	170,597
	Jámpur	...	...	...	...	...	895·1	572,851	4,539	11,609	169,802	116,420	297,831	150,826	119,655	270,481
	Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	...	2,019·5	1,292,478	29,917	75,994	763,751	233,609	1,073,354	103,397	85,810	189,207
	Total ...	4,919	...	...	...	4,919	5,031·9	3,220,389	34,456	131,181	1,232,076	787,979	2,151,236	602,457	432,240	1,034,697
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	908·9	581,685	9,765	78,209	190,498	131,261	399,968	8,034	163,918	171,952
	Alipur	...	...	...	...	...	935·2	598,494	27,397	17,517	274,839	133,165	425,521	4,021	141,555	145,576
	Sìnáwán	...	...	...	...	...	1,316·1	842,326	7,798	149,350	505,682	62,017	717,049	1,405	116,074	117,479
	Total ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,160·2	2,022,505	44,960	245,076	971,019	326,443	1,542,538	13,460	421,547	435,007
	GRAND TOTAL ...	201,816	33,324	7,968	45,692	110,424	102,716·6	65,739,730	4,338,408	5,804,180	16,699,541	12,075,646	34,579,367	10,621,867	16,200,088	26,821,955

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES MADE DURING THE YEAR IN DISTRICTS, DIVISIONS AND PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES

Province.	INTERNAL TRANSFERS.						EXTERNAL TRANSFERS.							
	District or Division from which transferred.	Area transferred and Land Revenue thereof.			District or Division to which transferred.	Number and date of Notification of transfers.	Province from which transferred.	Area transferred and Land Revenue thereof.			Province to which transferred.	Area transferred and Land Revenue thereof.			Number and date of Notification of transfers in columns 8 to 15.
		Area.		Land revenue.				Area.				Area.			
		Cultivated.	Total.					Cultivated.	Total.	Land revenue.		Cultivated.	Total.	Land revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUŃJAB ...	Gujránwála	336	1,334	...	Jhang	No. 158, dated 15th March 1897.									
	Do.	200	1,150	209	Gujrát	No. 479, dated 23rd June 1897.									

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

STATEMENT No. VI A.

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR KHARIF 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oil-seeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Hissár	Irrigated	379	18,708	5,415	...	871	1	...	...	322	64	401	...	26,161	391	...
	Unirrigated ...	6,035	49,324	98,024	...	6	...	...	1	2,742	12	8,176	22	164,342	310	...
	Total ...	6,414	68,032	103,439	...	877	1	...	1	3,064	76	8,577	22	190,503	701	...
Rohtak	Irrigated	2,182	6,886	1,885	...	261	13	...	2	115	146	40	782	12,312	222	...
	Unirrigated ...	13	173,130	143,121	...	78	47	...	2	6,151	863	1,467	22,606	347,478	511	...
	Total ...	2,195	180,016	145,006	...	339	60	...	4	6,266	1,009	1,507	23,388	359,790	733	...
Gurgáon	Irrigated	4	6,711	3,839	...	204	10	15	38	75	133	207	1,235	12,471	363	...
	Unirrigated ...	67	100,799	174,844	...	977	77	1	199	13,789	3,913	10,365	92,611	397,642	4,327	1
	Total ...	71	107,510	178,683	...	1,181	87	16	237	13,864	4,046	10,572	93,846	410,113	4,690	1
Delhi	Irrigated	2,531	4,111	1,471	66	7,715	208	...	29	12	75	52	580	16,850	169	...
	Unirrigated ...	249	77,471	51,913	2	2,522	288	...	172	2,608	2,007	2,412	27,593	167,237	791	...
	Total ...	2,780	81,582	53,384	68	10,237	496	...	201	2,620	2,082	2,464	28,173	184,087	960	...
Karnál	Irrigated	22,006	10,545	1,130	1,707	6,422	493	12	349	63	372	200	20	43,319	248	47
	Unirrigated ...	16,354	67,434	9,065	513	8,811	613	107	28	550	4,483	2,148	308	110,414	918	44
	Total ...	38,360	77,979	10,195	2,220	15,233	1,106	119	377	613	4,855	2,348	328	153,733	1,166	91
Umballa	Irrigated	5,309	331	41	629	5,098	2	12	5	22	541	3	31	12,024	114	894
	Unirrigated ...	24,160	111,964	8,747	1,786	130,725	674	19,704	163	4,556	34,421	10,722	1,545	349,167	5,971	2,719
	Total ...	29,469	112,295	8,788	2,415	135,823	676	19,716	168	4,578	34,962	10,725	1,576	361,191	6,085	3,613
Simla	Irrigated	452	...	...	36	164	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	670	...	2
	Unirrigated ...	439	...	1	1,027	1,486	316	1,076	1,093	...	369	4	404	6,215	4	...
	Total ...	891	...	1	1,063	1,650	316	1,076	1,098	...	379	4	407	6,885	4	2
Kángra	Irrigated	74,252	25	...	403	7,623	7	18	1,274	26	2,594	...	634	86,856	156	2
	Unirrigated ...	21,577	139	4	11,747	116,140	2,143	3,366	14,873	180	14,522	278	16,135	201,104	10,748	4
	Total ...	95,829	164	4	12,150	123,763	2,150	3,384	16,147	206	17,116	278	16,769	287,960	10,904	6

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	13,878	135	7	...	4,951	...	14	14	...	69	4	6	19,078	19	...		
	Unirrigated ...	16,683	41,820	4,826	...	162,506	...	4,541	5,124	1,508	17,877	31,823	8,198	294,906	6,534	45		
	Total ...	30,561	41,955	4,833	...	167,457	...	4,555	5,138	1,508	17,946	31,827	8,204	313,984	6,553	45		
Jullundur	Irrigated	1,067	9,753	14	34	76,812	13	7	87	15	451	305	22	88,580	130	146		
	Unirrigated ...	1,697	59,495	237	5	20,479	16	292	867	3,932	11,163	51,825	572	150,580	2,613	46		
	Total ...	2,764	69,248	251	39	97,291	29	299	954	3,947	11,614	52,130	594	239,160	2,743	192		
Ludhiána	Irrigated	264	15,084	428	5	53,787	103	41	31	1,601	1,288	1,876	611	75,119	380	3		
	Unirrigated ...	2,308	77,391	1,858	5	14,925	74	822	164	18,203	3,625	43,862	1,941	165,178	521	...		
	Total ...	2,572	92,475	2,286	10	68,712	177	863	195	19,804	4,913	45,738	2,552	240,297	901	3		
Ferozepore	Irrigated	1,822	117,995	23,330	1	48,732	49	344	4	3,151	6,204	23,748	2,574	227,954	1,086	15		
	Unirrigated ...	304	19,463	8,438	...	1,497	1	5	1	833	11,532	14,019	421	56,514	828	1		
	Total ...	2,126	137,458	31,768	1	50,229	50	349	5	3,984	17,736	37,767	2,995	284,468	1,914	16		
Mooltan	Irrigated	17,050	75,488	9,437	379	1,538	292	6,820	1,005	98	637	572	151	113,467	16,555	2,069		
	Unirrigated ...	25	1,761	1,764	1	26	1	22	99	10	2,476	8	459	6,652	4,367	128		
	Total ...	17,075	77,249	11,201	380	1,564	293	6,842	1,104	108	3,113	580	610	120,119	20,922	2,197		
Jhang	Irrigated	2,032	59,083	10,627	778	11,955	310	7,064	916	632	1,290	628	102	95,417	3,067	34		
	Unirrigated ...	2,353	8,595	8,838	2	1,118	6	3	440	693	24,624	437	694	47,803	3,906	115		
	Total ...	4,385	67,678	19,465	780	13,073	316	7,067	1,356	1,325	25,914	1,065	796	143,220	6,973	149		
Montgomery	Irrigated	9,651	9,576	339	36	4,871	3,322	3,494	87	284	593	710	66	33,029	6,114	1		
	Unirrigated ...	254	1,548	253	3	183	82	46	...	261	2,564	104	124	5,422	1,689	4		
	Total ...	9,905	11,124	592	39	5,054	3,404	3,540	87	545	3,157	814	190	38,451	7,803	5		
Lahore	Irrigated	28,379	64,614	1,403	122	44,755	539	729	271	63	1,392	2,934	284	145,485	2,055	6,770		
	Unirrigated ...	399	12,160	366	1	2,242	11	6	110	207	7,499	1,470	5	24,476	1,044	311		
	Total ...	28,778	76,774	1,769	123	46,997	550	735	381	270	8,891	4,404	289	169,961	3,099	7,081		
Amritsar	Irrigated	33,734	21,526	11	560	50,835	198	6	435	157	2,609	349	60	110,480	1,205	14,833		
	Unirrigated ...	976	64,318	160	52	4,122	88	10	3,581	6,481	5,639	14,084	152	99,663	6,447	601		
	Total ...	34,710	85,844	171	612	54,957	286	16	4,016	6,638	8,248	14,433	212	210,143	7,652	15,434		
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	34,989	161	7	...	14,285	98	...	813	64	4,010	43	1	54,471	622	2,838		
	Unirrigated ...	30,097	8,026	3,498	...	58,398	4,293	...	18,732	2,025	47,381	25,161	53	197,664	25,387	1,941		
	Total ...	65,086	8,187	3,505	...	72,683	4,391	...	19,545	2,089	51,391	25,204	54	252,135	26,009	4,779		
Siálkot	Irrigated	39,537	5,177	258	1,547	41,488	345	10	1,530	15	1,014	251	136	91,308	510	7,421		
	Unirrigated ...	10,461	41,955	4,644	381	40,149	8,218	46	9,966	368	10,078	3,350	571	130,187	5,095	3,115		
	Total ...	49,998	47,132	4,902	1,928	81,637	8,563	56	11,496	383	11,092	3,601	707	221,495	5,605	10,536		
Gujrát	Irrigated	3,285	4,525	2,302	...	12,538	153	460	983	83	71	209	62	24,671	149	1,630		
	Unirrigated ...	2,119	35,009	59,942	...	10,060	10	48	1,505	2,923	1,159	22,569	72	135,416	4,925	325		
	Total ...	5,404	39,534	62,244	...	22,598	163	508	2,488	3,006	1,230	22,778	134	160,087	5,074	1,955		

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Cereals and Pulses.													Oil-seeds.	
District.	Irrigated or Unirrigated.	Rice.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Kangni.	China.	Other cereals.	Múng.	Másh.	Moth.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Til.	Others.
Gujránwala	Irrigated	22,652	27,942	5,316	13	19,988	246	1,901	1,781	2,139	708	1,552	218	84,456	933	11,324
	Unirrigated ...	248	26,688	3,167	...	2,728	51	6	691	5,371	950	7,071	206	47,177	2,800	327
	Total ...	22,900	54,630	8,483	13	22,716	297	1,907	2,472	7,510	1,658	8,623	424	131,633	3,733	11,651
Shahpur	Irrigated	863	19,670	7,973	...	3,022	159	3,126	633	43	29	405	65	35,988	702	68
	Unirrigated ...	1,297	11,531	49,317	...	3,469	6	14	299	880	769	13,818	41	81,441	1,293	2
	Total ...	2,160	31,201	57,290	...	6,491	165	3,140	932	923	798	14,223	106	117,429	1,995	70
Jhelum	Irrigated	31	1,584	3,444	...	3,327	5	96	114	6	3	38	1	8,649	8	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,615	38,626	105,745	...	4,387	48	...	162	11,117	722	24,252	28	186,702	1,430	...
	Total ...	1,646	40,210	109,189	...	7,714	53	96	276	11,123	725	24,290	29	195,351	1,438	...
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	846	946	1,581	...	17,677	13	3	4	69	119	129	10	21,397	28	...
	Unirrigated ...	180	46,316	125,320	...	34,367	1,268	33	685	18,992	4,979	19,483	2,495	254,118	2,325	4
	Total ...	1,026	47,262	126,901	...	52,044	1,281	36	689	19,061	5,098	19,612	2,505	275,515	2,353	4
Hazára	Irrigated	12,024	413	39	...	14,646	23	4	13	127	575	116	468	28,448	29	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	2,010	4,681	...	141,627	2,234	231	1,156	843	7,855	4,893	12,137	177,667	442	3
	Total ...	12,024	2,423	4,720	...	156,273	2,257	235	1,169	970	8,430	5,009	12,605	206,115	471	3
Pesháwar	Irrigated	12,222	9,737	5	...	109,755	13	...	1	1,348	496	539	1,190	135,306	90	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	13,519	647	...	4,303	44	...	...	582	49	5,543	20	24,707	1,328	...
	Total ...	12,222	23,256	652	...	114,058	57	...	1	1,930	545	6,082	1,210	160,013	1,418	...

Kohát	Irrigated	2,064	156	1,021	...	9,899	23	...	...	570	...	14	25	13,772	166	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	6,881	44,056	...	4,901	1,374	8	3	3,729	...	4,307	14	65,273	2,193	...
	Total ...	2,064	7,037	45,077	...	14,800	1,397	8	3	4,299	...	4,321	39	79,045	2,359	...
Bannu	Irrigated	1,826	3,530	3,765	..	27,353	...	14	12	5	1	104	53	36,663	13	13
	Unirrigated ...	...	18,644	101,539	...	8	...	...	1	1,160	2,395	12,209	...	135,956	1,217	...
	Total ...	1,826	22,174	105,304	...	27,361	...	14	13	1,165	2,396	12,313	53	172,619	1,230	13
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	1,254	9,243	10,168	1	52	2	471	188	84	8	55	...	21,526	348	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	18,854	48,874	...	2	...	9	1,929	6,592	3,069	8,313	2	87,644	32,260	...
	Total ...	1,254	28,097	59,042	1	54	2	480	2,117	6,676	3,077	8,368	2	109,170	32,608	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated	27,898	38,513	8,010	...	18	14	199	1,045	49	9	491	138	76,384	990	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	68,945	12,304	...	...	...	...	276	241	4,239	8	...	86,013	3,753	...
	Total ...	27,898	107,458	20,314	...	18	14	199	1,321	290	4,248	499	138	162,397	4,743	...
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	37,104	16,896	7,315	264	7	78	418	1,057	36	90	10,416	5	73,686	1,732	77
	Unirrigated ...	7	1,360	1,181	11	1	...	1	901	8	1,603	4	141	5,218	4,506	391
	Total ...	37,111	18,256	8,496	275	8	78	419	1,958	44	1,693	10,420	146	78,904	6,238	468
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated	411,587	559,064	110,581	6,581	600,649	6,732	25,278	12,726	11,274	25,601	46,391	9,533	1,825,997	38,594	48,187
	Unirrigated ...	139,917	1,205,176	1,077,374	15,536	772,243	21,983	30,397	63,223	117,535	232,837	344,185	189,570	4,209,976	140,483	10,127
	Total ...	551,504	1,764,240	1,187,955	22,117	1,372,892	28,715	55,675	75,949	128,809	258,438	390,576	199,103	6,035,973	179,077	58,314

STATEMENT No. VI A—*continued.*

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		Condiments and spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous food crops.						
District.	Irrigated or Un-irrigated.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Hissár	Irrigated	292	...	1	...	1,599	39,475	480	5	13,732	...	...	5,517	113	175	8	11	87,960	12,911	100,871
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	...	309	256	...	8	...	...	10,339	...	66	...	...	175,631	1,348,460	1,524,091
	Total ...	293	...	1	...	1,599	39,784	736	5	13,740	...	...	15,856	113	241	8	11	263,591	1,361,371	1,624,962
Rohtak	Irrigated	95	...	...	...	19,211	28,213	893	...	17,521	1	...	6	43	229	12	...	78,758	2,188	80,946
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	13	13,328	1,054	3	208	...	...	161	7	78	...	...	362,842	249,434	612,276
	Total ...	96	...	...	...	19,224	41,541	1,947	3	17,729	1	...	167	50	307	12	...	441,600	251,622	693,222
Gurgáon	Irrigated	363	...	...	1	4,082	23,237	1,112	12	5,336	...	114	75	206	388	19	...	47,779	2,278	50,057
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	...	...	70	33,333	1,792	1	35	...	...	1,288	140	355	48	...	439,535	151,555	591,090
	Total ...	366	...	...	1	4,152	57,070	2,904	13	5,371	...	114	1,363	346	743	67	...	487,314	153,833	641,147
Delhi	Irrigated	1,213	...	...	...	24,364	7,098	786	...	2,943	...	...	412	1,417	986	188	36	56,462	1,989	58,451
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	...	...	1,104	14,222	1,024	...	142	...	...	9,793	69	279	45	264	194,974	40,916	235,890
	Total ...	1,217	...	...	...	25,468	21,320	1,810	...	3,085	...	...	10,205	1,486	1,265	233	300	251,436	42,905	294,341
Karnál	Irrigated	582	3	1	3	19,140	27,375	811	138	5,203	...	...	4,090	3	285	41	35	101,324	6,339	107,663
	Unirrigated ...	4	3	...	...	1,787	4,342	321	247	38	...	...	20,526	4	36	6	390	139,080	183,178	322,258
	Total ...	586	6	1	3	20,927	31,717	1,132	385	5,241	...	...	24,616	7	321	47	425	240,404	189,517	429,921
Umballa	Irrigated	419	48	2	...	8,549	2,626	85	...	132	...	...	28	153	338	2	5	25,419	1,827	27,246
	Unirrigated ...	70	7	...	...	9,874	46,753	3,267	57	585	4	16	2,490	373	289	59	36	421,737	138,543	560,280
	Total ...	489	55	2	...	18,423	49,379	3,352	57	717	4	16	2,518	526	627	61	41	447,156	140,370	587,526
Simla	Irrigated	...	31	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	..	718	56	774
	Unirrigated ...	1	22	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	52	...	28	29	4	159	13	6,536	808	7,344
	Total ...	1	53	1	...	10	4	...	4	...	52	...	28	33	4	160	13	7,254	864	8,118
Kángra	Irrigated	52	40	373	1	2,136	951	140	22	...	3,634	...	4	181	212	217	3	94,980	5,714	100,694
	Unirrigated ...	97	1	512	12	1,964	4,374	2,976	392	...	6,214	3	29	261	880	812	381	230,764	79,508	310,272
	Total ...	149	41	885	13	4,100	5,325	3,116	414	...	9,848	3	33	442	1,092	1,029	384	325,744	85,222	410,966

Hoshiárpur	Irrigated	236	1	42	...	8,819	1,312	8	5	25	...	...	...	196	328	8	1	30,078	857	30,935
	Unirrigated ...	15	2	4	...	20,660	22,575	8,092	188	511	...	...	941	10,297	176	415	...	365,361	30,287	395,648
	Total ...	251	3	46	...	29,479	23,887	8,100	193	536	...	...	941	10,493	504	423	1	395,439	31,144	426,583
Jullundur	Irrigated	1,496	...	...	...	32,435	29,849	361	61	290	...	...	857	155	481	39	13	154,893	5,495	160,388
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	2,881	1,793	3,809	38	118	...	...	5,510	20	281	270	32	167,992	27,265	195,257
	Total ...	1,497	...	...	...	35,316	31,642	4,170	99	408	...	...	6,367	175	762	309	45	322,885	32,760	355,645
Ludhiána	Irrigated	247	...	1	...	13,987	10,063	826	244	632	...	2	806	123	164	169	21	102,778	2,780	105,558
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	3,958	2,168	2,346	83	514	...	...	5,218	8	234	186	36	180,451	67,668	248,119
	Total ...	248	...	1	...	17,945	12,231	3,172	327	1,146	...	2	6,024	131	398	346	57	283,229	70,448	353,677
Ferozepore	Irrigated	969	1	...	...	1,855	23,846	1,679	20	179	...	...	11,104	122	391	115	47	269,383	27,534	296,917
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	259	93	...	...	...	...	1,658	4	65	71	84	59,577	339,020	398,597
	Total ...	969	1	...	...	1,855	24,105	1,772	20	179	...	...	12,762	126	456	186	131	328,960	366,554	695,514
Mooltan	Irrigated	147	...	...	...	2,842	87,442	47	...	33,099	...	...	605	582	423	9	181	257,468	56,448	313,916
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	4	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	199	11,403	3,030	14,433
	Total ...	147	...	...	...	2,846	87,484	48	...	33,099	...	...	605	589	426	9	380	268,871	59,478	328,349
Jhang	Irrigated	81	...	...	...	11,132	70,378	255	11	102	...	...	227	7	362	5	1	181,079	13,866	194,945
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	439	2	1	...	..	...	3	...	103	25	...	52,397	8,420	60,817
	Total ...	81	...	...	...	11,133	70,817	257	12	102	...	...	230	7	464	30	1	233,476	22,286	255,762
Montgomery	Irrigated	195	...	...	...	543	35,745	148	...	4	...	...	37,174	84	35	4	3	113,079	38,726	151,805
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	1,714	...	...	...	...	9,015	8,126	17,141
	Total ...	195	...	...	..	543	35,931	148	...	4	..	...	38,888	84	35	4	3	122,094	46,852	168,946
Lahore	Irrigated	1,456	1	1	...	8,317	83,071	1,182	42	32	...	...	569	590	1,607	147	183	251,508	45,407	296,915
	Unirrigated ...	20	2	...	...	35	2,440	92	1	...	...	...	14	1	17	68	...	28,521	72,055	100,576
	Total ...	1,476	3	1	...	8,352	85,511	1,274	43	32	...	...	583	591	1,624	215	183	280,029	117,462	397,491
Amritsar	Irrigated	469	...	...	...	25,149	30,048	1,010	83	...	...	...	479	620	1,174	230	14	185,794	8,111	193,905
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1,781	1,642	733	8	...	...	...	146	16	23	282	30	111,372	32,048	143,420
	Total ...	469	...	...	...	26,930	31,690	1,743	91	...	...	...	625	636	1,197	512	44	297,166	40,159	337,325
Gurdáspur	Irrigated	359	...	255	33	32,118	7,191	268	...	...	...	...	1,065	406	1,091	11	6	100,734	2,567	103,301
	Unirrigated ...	26	...	94	455	25,089	12,234	4,955	...	...	...	...	49,255	661	415	156	27	318,359	46,635	364,994
	Total ...	385	...	349	488	57,207	19,425	5,223	...	...	...	...	50,320	1,067	1,506	167	33	419,093	49,202	468,295
Siálkot	Irrigated	767	1	141	...	34,010	21,065	476	57	...	...	...	2,061	523	1,034	339	...	159,713	25,274	184,987
	Unirrigated ...	17	...	9	...	13,758	12,835	3,174	38	...	...	...	17,784	299	67	586	7	186,971	53,154	240,125
	Total ...	784	1	150	...	47,768	33,900	3,650	95	...	...	...	19,845	822	1,101	925	7	346,684	78,428	425,112
Gujrát	Irrigated	57	...	...	...	7,596	11,633	102	77	...	...	...	5,185	115	236	108	78	51,637	15,426	67,063
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1,149	14,758	1,166	21	...	...	...	3,754	119	41	6	54	161,734	119,340	28,1074
	Total ...	57	...	...	...	8,745	26,391	1,268	98	...	...	...	8,939	234	277	114	132	213,371	134,766	348,137

STATEMENT No. VI A—*concluded.*

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		Condiments and Spices.					Fibres.			Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Miscellaneous food crops.						
District.	Irrigated or un-irrigated.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Tea.	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	*Orchards and garden produce.* Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Gujránwála	Irrigated	168	...	1	...	22,446	58,095	506	15	144	...	...	1,091	290	353	69	2	179,893	25,897	205,790
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	120	1,454	78	1	1	...	...	932	8	10	936	...	53,844	101,846	155,690
	Total ...	168	...	1	...	22,566	59,549	584	16	145	...	...	2,023	298	363	1,005	2	233,737	127,743	361,480
Shahpur	Irrigated	11	...	...	...	1,303	32,770	15	9	2	...	...	...	4	138	147	511	71,668	22,316	93,984
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	6	3,637	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,538	222	91,163	92,430	183,593
	Total ...	11	...	...	...	1,309	36,407	38	9	2	...	...	...	4	139	4,685	733	162,831	114,746	277,577
Jhelum	Irrigated	384	...	...	...	271	3,985	12	24	...	...	...	105	106	176	1	77	13,798	1,553	15,351
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	3	22,619	1,024	49	...	...	...	948	...	27	...	...	212,802	188,701	401,503
	Total ...	384	...	...	...	274	26,604	1,036	73	...	...	...	1,053	106	203	1	77	226,600	190,254	416,854
Ráwalpindi	Irrigated	226	...	...	...	2,411	3,706	18	2	...	...	...	17	41	445	20	8	28,319	3,552	31,871
	Unirrigated ...	2	...	1	...	16	10,374	1,510	5	...	...	...	96	8	50	1,578	9	270,096	298,698	568,794
	Total ...	228	...	1	...	2,427	14,080	1,528	7	...	...	...	113	49	495	1,598	17	298,415	302,250	600,665
Hazára	Irrigated	64	...	721	...	1,170	1,242	10	...	...	...	...	3	16	131	7	5	31,846	3,822	35,668
	Unirrigated ...	2	...	...	...	2	3,075	77	7	...	...	...	147	4	15	825	19	182,285	80,496	262,781
	Total ...	66	...	721	...	1,172	4,317	87	7	...	...	...	150	20	146	832	24	214,131	84,318	298,449
Pesháwar	Irrigated	1,005	...	...	...	14,232	24,650	99	...	...	...	...	926	1,111	1,133	102	140	178,794	8,689	187,483
	Unirrigated ...	1	...	...	...	7	1,490	1	...	...	...	...	991	...	3	25	...	28,553	44,579	73,132
	Total ...	1,006	...	...	...	14,239	26,140	100	...	...	...	...	1,917	1,111	1,136	127	140	207,347	53,268	260,615

Kohát	Irrigated	71	...	1	...	44	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	156	...	...	15,330	4,869	20,199
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,759	46,744	118,503
	Total ...	71	...	1	...	44	5,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	156	...	...	87,089	51,613	138,702
Bannu	Irrigated	59	...	106	...	8,124	4,274	25	...	2	...	...	13	29	221	76	21	49,639	5,230	54,869
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	..	...	...	9,480	12	...	...	...	...	246	...	9	5,901	3	152,824	40,969	193,793
	Total ...	59	...	106	...	8,124	13,754	37	...	2	...	...	259	29	230	5,977	24	202,463	46,199	248,662
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Irrigated	51	...	...	...	114	7,812	4	...	1	...	1	6	36	163	294	28	30,384	8,092	38,476
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,919	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	5,774	1	135,607	54,207	189,81 4
	Total ...	51	...	...	...	114	17,731	5	...	6	...	1	6	36	166	6,068	29	165,991	62,299	228,290
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Irrigated	96	...	...	...	51	30,841	4	...	13,704	...	...	1,196	355	222	6	42	123,891	41,867	165,758
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,825	2	...	...	...	...	5,670	2	137	1	1	99,404	47,355	146,759
	Total ...	96	...	...	...	51	34,666	6	...	13,704	...	...	6,866	357	359	7	43	223,295	89,222	312,517
Muzaffargarh... ...	Irrigated	198	...	...	...	5,860	26,399	5	...	28,505	...	...	...	55	240	3	...	136,760	11,280	148,040
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	197	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	10,321	1,048	11,369
	Total ...	198	...	...	...	5,860	26,596	6	...	28,505	...	...	...	55	248	3	...	147,081	12,328	159,409
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated	11,828	126	1,646	38	313,920	735,469	11,367	827	121,588	3,635	117	73,621	7,729	13,317	2,388	1,472	3,211,866	412,960	3,624,826
	Unirrigated ..	266	37	621	467	84,282	258,899	37,882	1,144	2,165	6,270	19	139,681	12,337	3,674	22,772	1,808	4,932,910	3,996,522	8,929,432
	Total ...	12,094	163	2,267	505	398,202	994,368	49,249	1,971	123,753	9,905	136	213,302	20,066	16,991	25,160	3,280	8,144,776	4,409,482	12,554,258

STATEMENT

CROP RETURN OF THE DISTRICTS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oilseeds.	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissár ...	Irrigated ...	26,349	32,858	23,895	87	...	87	...	83,276	...	1,039
	Unirrigated ...	1,127	2,368	14,947	...	...	...	...	18,442	...	6,047
	Total ...	27,476	35,226	38,842	87	...	87	...	101,718	...	7,086
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	55,977	29,509	8,616	32	54	926	2	95,116	...	1,583
	Unirrigated ...	436	351	1,378	30	...	...	...	2,195	...	245
	Total ...	56,413	29,860	9,994	62	54	926	2	97,311	...	1,828
Gurgáon ...	Irrigated ...	42,271	81,573	33,563	3	22	5	182	157,619	...	3,915
	Unirrigated ...	28,757	51,895	55,772	...	18	19	715	137,176	...	22,636
	Total ...	71,028	133,468	89,335	3	40	24	897	294,795	...	26,551
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	72,498	21,740	3,356	8,500	899	126	420	107,539	...	2,683
	Unirrigated ...	15,149	14,389	19,817	2,239	166	24	140	51,924	...	5,081
	Total ...	87,647	36,129	23,173	10,739	1,065	150	560	159,463	...	7,764
Karnál ...	Irrigated ...	130,020	18,350	12,575	1,833	68	3,504	116	166,466	10	3,130
	Unirrigated ...	12,835	2,648	3,773	15	23	471	63	19,828	22	288
	Total ...	142,855	20,998	16,348	1,848	91	3,975	179	186,294	32	3,418
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	38,517	3,528	1,745	3,572	80	690	190	48,322	216	910
	Unirrigated ...	121,846	6,412	31,765	24,078	713	7,147	879	192,840	1,153	2,702
	Total ...	160,363	9,940	33,510	27,650	793	7,837	1,069	241,162	1,369	3,612
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	424	50	...	...	1	1	...	476	...	1
	Unirrigated ...	3,375	1,674	3	...	2	16	...	5,070	...	7
	Total ...	3,799	1,724	3	...	3	17	...	5,546	...	8
Kángra ...	Irrigated ...	51,536	9,637	396	30	653	490	1,103	63,845	12,101	652
	Unirrigated ...	131,338	54,120	5,796	11	64	814	279	192,422	352	2,771
	Total ...	182,874	63,757	6,192	41	717	1,304	1,382	256,267	12,453	3,423
Hoshiárpur ...	Irrigated ...	27,228	3,256	4,190	13	...	1,176	42	35,905	226	597
	Unirrigated ...	237,848	23,979	88,622	97	31	8,576	1,292	360,445	2,389	2,442
	Total ...	265,076	27,235	92,812	110	31	9,752	1,334	396,350	2,615	3,039
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	142,736	8,379	4,937	15,455	12	1,257	1,096	173,872	275	1,426
	Unirrigated ...	66,421	3,710	25,478	50,709	68	3,097	1,156	150,639	90	239
	Total ...	209,157	12,089	30,415	66,164	80	4,354	2,252	324,511	365	1,665
Ludhiána ...	Irrigated ...	102,018	19,487	25,168	115	...	9	446	138,243	83	3,774
	Unirrigated ...	101,092	6,174	94,850	2	...	1,558	146	203,822	253	5,651
	Total ...	203,110	16,661	120,018	117	...	1,567	592	342,065	336	9,425

No. VI B.

THE PUNJAB FOR RABI 1897.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous food crops.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
31	...	...	416	...	...	4,421	507	749	1,081	389	335	92,244	10,648	102,892
4	...	...	...	...	...	16	133	2	...	2	190	24,836	113,712	138,548
35	...	...	416	...	...	4,437	640	751	1,081	391	525	117,080	124,360	241,440
57	...	...	262	...	...	4,879	283	200	1,195	568	67	104,210	16,899	121,109
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	1	2,683	7,142	9,825
57	...	...	262	...	...	4,879	525	200	1,195	568	68	106,893	24,041	130,934
1,224	44	...	1,037	...	...	956	157	1,049	3,497	72	72	169,642	9,072	178,714
113	10	...	1	...	...	484	436	90	20	...	53	161,019	48,674	209,693
1,337	54	...	1,038	...	...	1,440	593	1,139	3,517	72	125	330,601	57,746	388,407
498	30	...	1,200	...	...	6,041	1,461	1,031	1,403	433	3	122,320	11,003	133,323
49	...	...	...	...	...	231	434	222	6	249	257	58,453	35,257	93,710
545	30	...	1,200	...	...	6,272	1,895	1,253	1,409	682	260	180,773	46,260	227,033
969	2	14	1,747	...	...	12,089	225	485	2,013	871	61	188,032	16,971	205,003
...	...	...	...	...	..	29	886	3	2	126	1	21,185	14,487	35,672
969	2	14	1,747	...	...	12,068	1,111	488	2,015	997	62	209,217	31,458	240,675
543	3	3,346	1,201	...	...	300	500	1,551	682	102	54	57,730	7,725	65,455
43	49	95	9	...	...	124	12,772	1,170	68	138	11	211,174	127,411	338,585
586	52	3,441	1,210	...	...	424	13,272	2,721	750	240	65	268,904	135,136	404,040
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	496	57	553
2	...	181	1	...	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	5,295	1,160	6,455
3	...	185	1	...	...	...	32	16	...	...	...	5,791	1,217	7,008
29	24	113	394	...	8	1	256	443	6	179	6	78,057	3,077	81,134
33	304	1,720	414	...	12	3	605	194	3	226	7	199,066	47,754	246,820
62	328	1,833	808	...	20	4	861	637	9	405	13	277,123	50,831	327,954
63	39	106	2,725	...	...	6,415	...	1,644	772	81	1,299	49,872	451	50,323
93	2,110	...	204	...	...	1,958	...	7,501	9	7,193	298	384,642	53,605	438,247
156	2,149	106	2,929	...	...	8,373	...	9,145	781	7,274	1,597	434,514	54,056	488,570
300	2	251	4,509	...	...	51,686	3,483	5,396	527	2,142	53	243,922	6,402	250,324
7	4	...	15	..	...	900	2,284	57	5	468	12	154,720	38,687	193,407
307	6	251	4,524	...	...	52,586	5,767	5,453	532	2,610	65	398,642	45,089	443,731
43	...	10	1,717	...	1	22,152	108	1,785	2,603	1,954	41	172,514	10,456	182,970
4	...	...	34	...	4	1,790	23	325	134	1,398	55	213,493	66,099	279,592
47	...	10	1,751	...	5	23,942	131	2,110	2,737	3,352		386,007	76,555	462,562

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil-seeds.	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other cereals.	Peas.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	213,709	41,302	141,346	2,799	4	163	...	399,314	27	49,511
	Unirrigated ...	75,307	17,927	84,396	115	1	2,680	1	180,427	2	8,764
	Total ...	289,007	59,229	225,742	2,914	5	2,843	1	579,741	29	58,275
Mooltan ...	Irrigated ...	220,890	7,755	7,662	15,337	6,631	295	2,275	260,845	1	3,918
	Unirrigated ...	41,159	1,153	5,056	57	27,764	1,737	3,380	80,306	3	1,104
	Total ...	262,049	8,908	12,718	15,394	34,395	2,032	5,655	341,151	4	5,022
Jhang ...	Irrigated ...	265,620	14,475	2,582	17,983	229	317	450	301,656	37	18,374
	Unirrigated ...	30,854	1,634	7,624	110	6,907	2,351	1,241	50,721	396	322
	Total ...	296,474	16,109	10,206	18,093	7,136	2,668	1,691	352,377	433	18,696
Montgomery ...	Irrigated ...	108,230	11,803	11,690	5,916	87	152	486	138,364	...	789
	Unirrigated ...	12,435	879	3,730	55	1,773	459	1,596	20,927	...	123
	Total ...	120,665	12,682	15,420	5,971	1,860	611	2,082	159,291	...	912
Lahore ...	Irrigated ...	278,258	24,961	34,136	7,026	24	481	322	345,208	31	9,920
	Unirrigated ...	33,677	3,150	23,730	319	21	2,410	3,220	66,527	6	8,438
	Total ...	311,935	28,111	57,866	7,345	45	2,891	3,542	411,735	37	18,358
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	216,776	19,690	25,388	49	...	651	198	262,752	367	1,845
	Unirrigated ...	54,768	3,494	50,949	225	...	1,035	711	111,182	167	4,688
	Total ...	271,544	23,184	76,337	274	...	1,686	909	373,934	534	6,533
Gurdáspur ...	Irrigated ...	69,226	12,860	1,566	157	...	3,574	...	87,383	468	244
	Unirrigated ...	182,152	41,062	26,553	2,930	...	6,355	...	259,052	4,889	2,547
	Total ...	251,378	53,922	28,119	3,087	...	9,929	...	346,435	5,357	2,791
Siálkot ...	Irrigated ...	206,653	57,517	3,463	364	18	3,607	206	271,828	1,316	972
	Unirrigated ...	85,428	24,205	3,609	35	11	5,619	1,039	119,946	2,934	854
	Total ...	292,081	81,722	7,072	399	29	9,225	1,245	391,774	4,250	1,826
Gujrát ...	Irrigated ...	72,442	21,792	1,394	4,034	...	816	17	100,495	269	1,121
	Unirrigated ...	125,366	17,543	17,065	629	26	3,805	150	164,584	1,119	10,168
	Total ...	197,808	39,335	18,459	4,663	26	4,621	167	265,079	1,388	11,289
Gujránwála ...	Irrigated ...	238,261	36,691	8,760	21,491	32	286	508	306,029	169	14,247
	Unirrigated ...	19,060	2,893	25,810	10,418	199	445	124	58,949	647	3,402
	Total ...	257,321	39,584	34,570	31,909	231	731	632	364,978	816	17,649
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	104,287	8,048	5,590	11,733	...	355	...	130,013	28	297
	Unirrigated ...	54,708	2,405	10,815	588	...	2,142	...	70,658	257	6,284
	Total ...	158,995	10,453	16,405	12,321	...	2,497	...	200,671	285	6,581

No. VI B—*continued.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous food crops.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
240	...	13	2,101	...	...	17,131	270	2,214	5,159	10,830	208	487,018	39,543	526,561
81	...	...	33	...	...	2,117	8	133	35	1,374	54	193,028	219,600	412,628
321	...	13	2,134	...	...	19,248	278	2,347	5,194	12,204	262	680,046	259,143	939,189
430	...	25	2,169	3	158	10,139	832	3,927	42,538	16	31	325,032	7,489	332,521
24	...	...	...	...	21	1,891	4	424	1,673	44	15	85,509	3,183	88,692
454	...	25	2,169	3	179	12,030	836	4,351	44,211	60	46	410,541	10,672	421,213
107	...	21	1,992	2	...	17,030	172	417	32,201	10,410	9	382,428	9,060	391,488
39	1	...	1	...	...	136	20	1	1,022	779	...	53,438	2,234	55,672
146	1	21	1,993	2	...	17,166	192	418	33,223	11,189	9	435,866	11,294	447,160
1,712	1	51	1,464	...	...	25,700	174	896	32,181	3,773	41	205,146	12,662	217,808
19	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	...	385	839	387	9	29,789	6,457	36,246
1,731	1	51	1,464	...	...	32,800	174	1,281	33,020	4,160	50	234,935	19,119	254,054
238	...	410	3,683	1	1	56,862	1,519	13,024	12,470	643	623	444,633	35,352	479,985
58	...	...	7	...	...	1,742	36	1,226	33	117	1	78,191	41,324	119,515
296	...	410	3,690	1	1	58,604	1,555	14,250	12,503	760	624	522,824	76,676	599,500
111	...	171	2,544	...	...	71,701	11,022	3,497	716	2,476	72	357,274	13,859	371,133
3	...	...	7	...	...	1,062	604	17	9	522	23	118,284	45,217	163,501
114	...	171	2,551	...	...	72,763	11,626	3,514	725	2,998	95	475,558	59,076	534,634
223	...	31	1,427	...	...	14,662	787	1,939	29	2,401	47	109,641	2,108	111,749
340	14	1	314	...	...	5,813	1,507	257	...	9,189	103	284,026	49,689	333,715
563	14	32	1,741	...	...	20,475	2,294	2,196	29	11,590	150	393,667	51,797	445,464
217	...	50	4,479	...	...	55,598	4,876	2,568	2,412	330	4	344,650	27,688	372,338
33	1	...	40	...	...	1,646	3,201	52	9	5	1	128,722	62,499	191,221
250	1	50	4,519	...	...	57,244	8,077	2,620	2,421	335	5	473,372	90,187	563,559
...	859	49	3,007	...	893	15,043	1,544	3,721	3,754	940	796	132,491	15,056	147,547
...	440	...	126	...	2,902	2,865	3,443	1,068	543	229	149	187,636	103,660	291,296
...	1,299	49	3,133	...	3,795	17,908	4,987	4,789	4,297	1,169	945	320,127	118,716	438,843
182	...	92	2,804	...	...	33,362	314	1,747	12,190	6,263	160	377,559	22,421	399,980
6	...	...	2	...	...	44	8	4	113	697	1	63,873	22,995	86,868
188	...	92	2,806	...	...	33,406	322	1,751	12,303	6,960	161	441,432	45,416	486,848
141	...	1,034	1,139	60	...	1,678	...	535	20,546	2,892	386	158,749	12,589	171,338
2	...	...	24	...	...	27	...	93	51	2,970	33	80,399	20,563	100,962
143	...	1,034	1,163	60	...	1,705	...	628	20,597	5,862	419	239,148	33,152	272,300

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cereals and Pulses.								Oil-seeds.	
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other cereals.	Massar.	Other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Rape and others.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	14,302	3,809	44	1,114	4	89	62	19,424	118	98
	Unirrigated ...	256,223	6,644	34,401	365	154	1,060	...	298,847	935	22,017
	Total ...	270,525	10,453	34,445	1,479	158	1,149	62	318,271	1,053	22,115
Ráwalpindi ...	Irrigated ...	11,192	11,178	21	213	53	83	482	23,222	48	574
	Unirrigated ...	300,151	21,557	31,340	8	21	787	6	353,870	124	44,284
	Total ...	311,343	32,735	31,361	221	74	870	488	377,092	172	44,858
Hazára ...	Irrigated ...	12,240	6,611	3	...	67	7	6	18,934	...	1,063
	Unirrigated ...	93,490	54,212	602	...	418	3,091	160	151,973	4	29,340
	Total ...	105,730	60,823	605	...	485	3,098	166	170,907	4	30,403
Pesháwar ...	Irrigated ...	103,095	83,688	20	313	104	4,124	312	191,656	19	8,890
	Unirrigated ...	137,108	114,384	1,459	105	...	196	117	253,369	22	3,913
	Total ...	240,203	198,072	1,479	418	104	4,320	429	445,025	41	12,803
Kohát ...	Irrigated ...	17,843	4,226	1	...	1	...	12	22,083	...	292
	Unirrigated ...	86,190	3,570	13,769	...	...	...	...	103,529	...	2,828
	Total ...	104,033	7,796	13,770	...	1	...	12	125,612	...	3,120
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	78,686	19,318	216	...	76	...	16	98,312	14	1,019
	Unirrigated ...	176,992	11,700	105,824	...	1,235	2,576	...	298,327	114	4,777
	Total ...	255,678	31,018	106,040	...	1,311	2,576	16	396,639	128	5,796
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	97,363	9,801	591	1,184	240	3	188	109,370	1	2,699
	Unirrigated ...	178,854	14,595	35,132	707	17,699	3,280	872	251,139	27	28,278
	Total ...	276,217	24,396	35,723	1,891	17,939	3,283	1,060	360,509	28	30,977
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated ...	81,991	3,100	2,825	8	4,294	66	677	92,961	...	965
	Unirrigated ...	54,886	3,566	7,581	35	9,800	5,158	1,957	82,983	...	29,319
	Total ...	136,877	6,666	10,406	43	14,094	5,224	2,634	175,944	...	30,284
Muzaffargarh...	Irrigated ...	168,782	7,904	4,302	113	19,214	1,002	45	201,362	1	3,512
	Unirrigated ...	55,989	3,167	6,238	28	23,889	4,581	841	94,733	6	4,158
	Total ...	224,771	11,071	10,540	141	43,103	5,583	886	296,095	7	7,670
Grand Total of the Province	Irrigated ...	3,269,411	625,896	370,041	119,474	32,867	24,342	9,859	4,451,890	15,825	140,060
	Unirrigated ...	2,775,021	517,430	837,884	93,910	91,003	71,489	20,085	4,406,852	15,911	263,717
	Total ...	6,044,432	1,143,356	1,207,925	213,384	123,870	95,831	29,944	8,858,742	31,736	403,777

No. VI B—*concluded.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Miscellaneous food crops.							
							Orchards and garden produce.							
Spices.	Safflower.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Ind an hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Total of all crops.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
86	1	...	766	...	...	1,357	149	796	2,166	1,103	17	26,081	2,017	28,098
4	19	...	17	...	...	3,858	4	92	59	14,426	11	340,289	215,122	555,411
90	20	...	783	...	...	5,215	153	888	2,225	15,529	28	366,370	217,139	583,509
73	...	17	2,211	...	...	819	96	1,262	278	1,174	18	29,792	908	30,700
1	...	...	8	...	...	11	15	803	19	11,830	...	410,965	175,126	586,091
74	...	17	2,219	...	...	830	111	2,065	297	13,004	18	440,757	176,034	616,791
18	...	39	116	...	...	2,862	221	371	54	91	59	23,828	682	24,510
...	...	1	...	...	...	50	15	24	10	161	3	181,581	11,726	193,307
18	...	40	116	...	...	2,912	236	395	64	252	62	205,409	12,408	217,817
12	...	11	2,930	...	...	16,058	720	1,795	145	3,275	985	226,496	3,275	229,771
...	...	...	...	...	...	816	1	6	22	5,017	11	263,177	15,843	279,020
12	...	11	2,930	...	...	16,874	721	1,801	167	8,292	996	489,673	19,118	508,791
68	...	...	192	...	...	351	182	47	58	482	81	23,836	1,395	25,231
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,231	...	107,591	21,027	128,618
70	...	...	192	...	...	352	182	47	58	1,713	81	131,427	22,422	153,849
...	...	1	709	...	...	11,617	209	357	323	4,367	8	116,936	2,925	119,861
...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	1	135	5,783	4	309,335	44,925	354,260
...	...	1	709	...	...	11,811	209	358	458	10,150	12	426,271	47,850	474,121
377	1	2	1,191	18	...	262	293	479	12,076	2,626	70	129,465	5,732	135,197
334	1	...	...	2	...	1,192	...	8	5,742	6,199	35	292,957	35,935	328,892
711	2	2	1,191	20	...	1,454	293	487	17,818	8,825	105	422,422	41,667	464,055
...	3	542	1,584	5	23	1,476	209	1,035	7,130	241	9	106,183	8,386	114,569
...	8	...	...	15	34	292	5	451	321	841	2	114,271	21,884	136,155
...	11	542	1,584	20	57	1,768	214	1,486	7,451	1,082	11	220,454	30,270	250,724
39	2	2	1,454	3	...	6	670	1,320	11,564	591	1,739	222,265	4,439	226,704
10	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	1,668	389	2,035	103,012	1,222	104,234
49	2	2	1,454	3	...	11	673	1,325	13,232	980	3,774	325,277	5,661	330,938
8,030	1,011	6,405	53,170	92	1,084	462,604	31,243	56,290	211,769	61,715	7,354	5,508,542	320,347	5,828,889
1,304	2,961	1,998	1,257	17	2,973	36,397	26,717	14,620	12,550	71,990	3,375	4,862,639	1,674,219	6,536,858
9,334	3,972	8,403	54,427	109	4,057	499,001	57,960	70,910	224,319	133,705	10,729	10,371,181	1,994,566	12,365,747

STATEMENT

ABBREVIATED CROP RETURN FOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CEREALS AND							
DISTRICTS.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
HISSAR	Irrigated	379	26,349	32,858	18,708	5,415	...	871	23,895
	Unirrigated ...	6,035	1,127	2,368	49,324	98,024	...	6	14,947
	Total	6,414	27,476	35,226	68,032	103,439	...	877	38,842
ROHTAK... ...	Irrigated	2,182	55,977	29,509	6,886	1,885	...	261	8,616
	Unirrigated ...	13	436	351	173,130	143,121	...	78	1,378
	Total	2,195	56,413	29,860	180,016	145,006	...	339	9,994
GURGAON ...	Irrigated	4	42,271	81,573	6,711	3,839	...	204	33,563
	Unirrigated ...	67	28,757	51,895	100,799	174,844	...	977	55,772
	Total	71	71,028	133,468	107,510	178,683	...	1,181	89,335
DELHI	Irrigated	2,531	72,498	21,740	4,111	1,471	66	7,715	3,356
	Unirrigated ...	249	15,149	14,389	77,471	51,913	2	2,522	19,817
	Total	2,780	87,647	36,129	81,582	53,384	68	10,237	23,173
KARNAL ...	Irrigated	22,006	130,020	18,350	10,545	1,130	1,707	6,422	12,575
	Unirrigated ...	16,354	12,835	2,648	67,434	9,065	513	8,811	3,773
	Total	38,360	142,855	20,998	77,979	10,195	2,220	15,233	16,348
UMBALLA ...	Irrigated	5,309	38,517	3,528	331	41	629	5,098	1,745
	Unirrigated ...	24,160	121,846	6,412	111,964	8,747	1,786	130,725	31,765
	Total	29,469	160,363	9,940	112,295	8,788	2,415	135,823	33,510
SIMLA	Irrigated	452	424	50	...	...	36	164	...
	Unirrigated ...	439	3,375	1,674	...	1	1,027	1,486	3
	Total	891	3,799	1,724	...	1	1,063	1,650	3
KANGRA ...	Irrigated	74,252	51,536	9,637	25	...	403	7,623	396
	Unirrigated ...	21,577	131,338	54,120	139	4	11,747	116,140	5,796
	Total	95,829	182,874	63,757	164	4	12,150	123,763	6,192
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated	13,878	27,228	3,256	135	7	...	4,951	4,190
	Unirrigated ...	16,683	237,848	23,979	41,820	4,826	...	162,506	88,622
	Total	30,561	265,076	27,235	41,955	4,833	...	167,457	92,812
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated	1,067	142,736	8,379	9,753	14	34	76,812	4,937
	Unirrigated ...	1,697	66,421	3,710	59,495	237	5	20,479	25,478
	Total	2,764	209,157	12,089	69,248	251	39	97,291	30,415
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated	264	102,018	10,487	15,084	428	5	53,787	25,168
	Unirrigated ..	2,308	101,092	6,174	77,391	1,858	5	14,925	94,850
	Total	2,572	203,110	16,661	92,475	2,286	10	68,712	120,018

No. VI C.

THE YEAR KHARIF 1896 AND RABI 1897.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mûng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
88	386	488	109,437	...	391	1,039	292	31	1	...	1,599
1	2,754	8,198	182,784	...	310	6,047	1	4	...	...	...
89	3,140	8,686	292,221	...	701	7,086	293	35	1	...	1,599
47	261	1,804	107,428	...	222	1,583	95	57	..	...	19,211
79	7,014	24,073	349,673	...	511	245	1	...	...	...	13
126	7,275	25,877	457,101	...	733	1,828	96	57	...	...	19,224
66	208	1,651	170,090	...	363	3,915	363	1,224	...	1	4,082
277	17,702	103,728	534,818	...	4,327	22,637	3	113	...	...	70
343	17,910	105,379	704,908	...	4,690	26,552	366	1,337	...	1	4,152
8,737	87	2,077	124,389	...	169	2,683	1,213	496	...	...	24,364
2,699	4,615	30,335	219,161	...	791	5,081	4	49	...	...	1,104
11,436	4,702	32,412	343,550	...	960	7,764	1,217	545	...	...	25,468
2,687	435	3,908	209,785	10	248	3,177	582	972	1	3	19,140
763	5,033	3,013	130,242	22	918	332	4	3	...	...	1,787
3,450	5,468	6,921	340,027	32	1,166	3,509	586	975	1	3	20,927
3,591	563	994	60,346	216	114	1,804	419	591	2	...	8,549
44,619	38,977	21,006	542,007	1,153	5,971	5,421	70	50	...	...	9,874
48,210	39,540	22,000	602,353	1,369	6,085	7,225	489	641	2	...	18,423
5	10	5	1,146	...	...	3	...	32	...	...	10
2,485	369	426	11,285	...	4	7	1	24	1	...	...
2,490	379	431	12,431	...	4	10	1	56	1	...	10
1,329	2,620	2,880	150,701	12,101	156	654	52	69	373	1	2,136
20,393	14,702	17,570	393,526	352	10,748	2,775	97	34	512	12	1,964
21,722	17,322	20,450	544,227	12,453	10,904	3,429	149	103	885	13	4,100
41	69	1,228	54,983	226	19	597	236	64	42	..	8,819
9,762	19,385	49,920	655,351	2,389	6,534	2,487	15	95	4	...	20,660
9,803	19,454	51,148	710,334	2,615	6,553	3,084	251	159	46	...	29,479
15,562	466	2,692	262,452	275	130	1,572	1,496	300	...	...	32,435
51,884	15,095	56,718	301,219	90	2,613	285	1	7	...	...	2,881
67,446	15,561	59,410	563,671	365	2,743	1,857	1,497	307	...	...	35,316
290	2,889	2,942	213,362	83	380	3,777	247	43	1	...	13,987
1,062	21,828	47,507	369,000	280	521	5,651	1	4	...	...	3,958
1,352	24,717	50,449	582,362	336	901	9,428	248	47	1	...	17,945

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	39,475	480	5	13,732	...	...	...	416
	Unirrigated ...	309	256	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	39,784	736	5	13,740	...	...	...	416
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	28,213	893	...	17,521	...	...	1	262
	Unirrigated ...	13,328	1,054	3	208	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	41,541	1,947	3	17,729	...	...	1	262
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	23,237	1,112	12	5,336	44	...	...	1,037
	Unirrigated ...	33,833	1,792	1	35	10	...	...	1
	Total ...	57,070	2,904	13	5,371	54	...	...	1,038
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	7,098	786	...	2,943	30	...	...	1,200
	Unirrigated ...	14,222	1,024	...	142	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,320	1,810	...	3,085	30	...	...	1,200
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	27,375	811	138	5,203	2	14	...	1,747
	Unirrigated ...	4,342	321	247	38	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31,717	1,132	385	5,241	2	14	...	1,747
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	2,626	85	...	132	3	3,346	...	1,201
	Unirrigated ...	46,753	3,267	57	585	49	95	4	9
	Total ...	49,379	3,352	57	717	52	3,441	4	1,210
Simla ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	4	...	...	181	52	1
	Total ...	4	...	4	...	...	185	52	1
Kangra ...	Irrigated ...	951	140	22	...	24	113	3,634	394
	Unirrigated ...	4,374	2,976	392	...	304	1,720	6,214	414
	Total ...	5,325	3,116	414	...	328	1,833	9,848	808
Hoshiarpur ...	Irrigated ...	1,312	8	5	25	39	106	...	2,725
	Unirrigated ...	22,575	8,092	188	511	2,110	...	...	204
	Total ...	23,887	8,100	193	536	2,149	106	...	2,929
Jullundur ...	Irrigated ...	29,849	361	61	290	2	251	...	4,509
	Unirrigated ...	1,793	3,809	38	118	4	...	...	15
	Total ...	31,642	4,170	99	408	6	251	...	4,524
Ludhiana ...	Irrigated ...	10,063	826	244	632	...	10	...	1,717
	Unirrigated ...	2,168	2,346	83	514	...	...	...	34
	Total ...	12,231	3,172	327	1,146	...	10	...	1,751

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
NARCOTICS.			ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food.*						
Indian hemp (Bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1896.	Rabi 1897.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1896-97.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	9,938	620	924	1,081	397	346	87,960	92,244	180,204	23,559	203,763	112,380
...	...	10,355	133	68	...	2	190	175,631	24,836	200,467	1,462,172	1,662,639	240,685
...	...	20,293	753	992	1,081	399	536	263,591	117,080	380,671	1,485,731	1,866,402	353,065
...	...	4,885	326	429	1,195	580	67	78,758	104,210	182,968	19,087	202,055	223,322
...	...	161	249	78	...		1	362,842	2,683	365,525	256,576	622,101	294,219
...	..	5,046	575	507	1,195	580	68	441,600	106,893	548,493	275,663	824,156	517,541
...	114	1,631	363	1,437	3,497	91	72	47,779	169,642	217,421	11,350	228,771	207,698
...	...	1,772	576	445	20	48	53	439,535	161,019	600,554	200,229	800,783	530,325
...	114	2,803	939	1,882	3,517	139	125	487,314	330,661	817,975	211,579	1,029,554	738,023
...	...	6,453	2,878	2,017	1,403	621	39	56,462	122,320	178,782	12,992	191,774	170,181
...	...	10,024	503	501	6	294	521	194,974	58,453	253,427	76,173	329,600	222,463
...	...	16,477	3,381	2,518	1,409	915	560	251,436	180,773	432,209	89,165	521,374	392,644
...	...	16,129	228	770	2,013	912	96	101,324	188,032	289,356	23,310	312,666	230,192
...	...	20,555	890	39	2	132	391	139,080	21,185	160,265	197,665	457,930	164,561
...	...	36,684	1,118	809	2,015	1,044	487	240,404	209,217	449,621	220,975	670,596	394,753
...	...	328	653	1,889	682	104	59	25,419	57,730	83,149	9,552	92,701	49,280
...	16	2,614	13,145	1,459	68	197	47	421,737	211,174	632,911	265,954	898,865	590,041
...	16	2,942	13,798	3,348	750	301	106	447,156	268,904	716,060	275,506	991,566	639,321
...	...	...	8	10	...	1	...	718	496	1,214	113	1,327	787
...	...	28	57	10	...	159	13	6,536	5,295	11,831	1,968	13,799	8,800
...	...	28	65	20	...	160	13	7,254	5,791	13,045	2,081	15,126	9,587
...	8	5	437	655	6	396	9	94,980	78,057	173,037	8,791	181,828	110,547
...	15	32	866	1,074	3	1,038	388	230,764	199,066	429,830	127,262	557,092	328,027
...	23	37	1,303	1,729	9	1,434	397	325,744	277,123	602,867	136,053	738,920	438,574
...	...	6,415	196	1,972	772	89	1,300	30,078	49,872	79,950	1,308	81,258	49,560
...	...	2,899	10,297	7,677	9	7,608	298	365,361	384,642	750,003	83,892	833,895	595,777
...	...	9,314	10,493	9,649	781	7,697	1,598	395,439	434,514	829,953	85,200	915,153	645,337
...	...	52,543	3,638	5,877	527	2,181	66	154,893	243,922	398,815	11,897	410,712	280,534
...	...	6,410	2,304	338	5	738	44	167,992	154,720	322,712	65,952	388,664	289,433
...	...	58,953	5,942	6,215	532	2,919	110	322,885	398,642	721,527	77,849	799,376	569,967
...	3	22,958	231	1,949	2,603	2,114	62	102,778	172,514	275,292	13,236	288,528	155,528
...	4	7,008	31	559	134	1,584	91	180,451	213,493	393,944	133,767	527,711	421,707
...	7	29,966	262	2,508	2,737	3,698	153	283,229	386,007	669,236	147,003	816,239	577,235

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CEREALS AND							
DISTRICTS.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated	1,822	213,700	41,302	117,995	23,330	1	48,732	141,346
	Unirrigated ...	304	75,307	17,927	19,463	8,438	...	1,497	84,396
	Total ...	2,126	289,007	59,229	137,458	31,768	1	50,229	225,742
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated	17,050	220,890	7,755	75,488	9,437	379	1,538	7,662
	Unirrigated ...	25	41,159	1,153	1,761	1,764	1	26	5,056
	Total ...	17,075	262,049	8,908	77,249	11,201	380	1,564	12,718
JHANG	Irrigated	2,032	265,620	14,475	59,083	10,627	778	11,955	2,582
	Unirrigated ...	2,353	30,854	1,634	8,595	8,838	2	1,118	7,624
	Total ...	4,385	296,474	16,109	67,678	19,465	780	13,073	10,206
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated	9,651	108,230	11,803	9,576	339	36	4,871	11,690
	Unirrigated ...	254	12,435	879	1,548	253	3	183	3,730
	Total ...	9,905	120,665	12,682	11,124	592	39	5,054	15,420
LAHORE ...	Irrigated	28,379	278,258	24,961	64,614	1,403	122	44,755	34,136
	Unirrigated ...	399	33,677	3,150	12,160	366	1	2,242	23,730
	Total ...	28,778	311,935	28,111	76,774	1,769	123	46,997	57,866
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated	33,734	216,776	19,690	21,526	11	560	50,835	25,388
	Unirrigated ...	976	54,768	3,494	64,318	160	52	4,122	50,949
	Total ...	34,710	271,544	23,184	85,844	171	612	54,957	76,337
GURDASPUR ...	Irrigated	34,989	69,226	12,860	161	7	...	14,285	1,566
	Unirrigated ...	30,097	182,152	41,062	8,026	3,498	...	58,398	26,553
	Total. ...	65,086	251,378	53,922	8,187	3,505	...	72,683	28,119
SIALKOT ...	Irrigated	39,537	206,653	57,517	5,177	258	1,547	41,488	3,463
	Unirrigated ...	10,461	85,428	24,205	41,955	4,644	381	40,149	3,609
	Total ...	49,998	292,081	81,722	47,132	4,902	1,928	81,637	7,072
GUJRAT ...	Irrigated	3,285	72,442	21,792	4,525	2,302	...	12,538	1,394
	Unirrigated ...	2,119	125,366	17,543	35,009	59,942	...	10,060	17,065
	Total ...	5,404	197,808	39,335	39,534	62,244	...	22,598	18,459
GUJRANWALA ...	Irrigated	22,652	238,261	36,691	27,942	5,316	13	19,988	8,760
	Unirrigated ...	248	19,060	2,893	26,688	3,167	...	2,728	25,810
	Total ...	22,900	257,321	39,584	54,630	8,483	13	22,716	34,570
SHAHPUR ...	Irrigated	863	104,287	8,048	19,670	7,973	...	3,022	5,590
	Unirrigated ...	1,297	54,708	2,405	11,531	49,317	...	3,469	10,815
	Total ...	2,160	158,995	10,453	31,201	57,290	...	6,491	16,405

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Mung and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
3,196	9,355	26,489	627,268	27	1,086	49,526	969	241	...	...	1,855
122	12,365	17,122	236,941	2	828	8,765	...	81	...	...	...
3,318	21,720	43,611	864,209	29	1,914	58,291	969	322	...	...	1,855
23,454	735	9,924	374,312	1	16,555	5,987	147	430	...	...	2,842
179	2,486	33,348	86,958	3	4,367	1,232	...	24	...	...	4
23,633	3,221	43,272	461,270	4	20,922	7,219	147	454	...	...	2,846
26,273	1,922	1,726	397,073	37	3,067	18,408	81	107	...	...	11,132
553	25,317	11,630	98,524	396	3,906	437	...	39	...	...	1
26,832	27,239	13,356	495,597	433	6,973	18,845	81	146	...	...	11,133
12,819	877	1,501	171,393	...	6,114	790	195	1,712	...	...	543
183	2,825	4,056	26,349	...	1,689	127	...	19	...	...	...
13,002	3,702	5,557	197,742	...	7,803	917	195	1,731	...	...	543
8,565	1,455	4,045	490,693	31	2,055	16,690	1,456	239	1	...	8,317
446	7,706	7,126	91,003	6	1,044	8,749	20	60	...	...	35
9,011	9,161	11,171	581,696	37	3,099	25,439	1,476	299	1	...	8,352
688	2,766	1,258	373,232	367	1,205	16,678	469	111	...	...	25,149
3,904	12,120	15,982	210,845	167	6,447	5,289	...	3	...	...	1,781
4,592	14,886	17,240	584,077	534	7,652	21,967	469	114	...	...	26,930
1,068	4,074	3,618	141,854	468	622	3,082	359	223	255	33	32,118
25,955	49,406	31,569	456,716	4,889	25,387	4,488	26	340	94	455	25,089
27,023	53,480	35,187	598,570	5,357	26,009	7,570	385	563	349	488	57,207
2,249	1,029	4,218	363,136	1,316	510	8,393	767	218	141	...	24,010
18,265	10,446	10,590	250,133	2,934	5,095	3,969	17	33	9	...	13,758
20,514	11,475	14,808	613,269	4,250	5,605	12,362	784	251	150	...	47,768
5,630	154	1,104	125,166	269	149	2,751	57	...	...	...	7,596
2,192	4,082	26,622	300,000	1,119	4,925	10,493	...	...	...	...	1,149
7,822	4,236	27,726	425,166	1,388	5,074	3,244	57	...	...	...	8,745
25,419	2,847	2,596	390,485	169	933	25,571	168	182	1	...	22,446
11,166	6,321	8,045	106,126	647	2,800	3,729	...	6	...	...	120
36,585	9,168	10,641	496,611	816	3,733	29,300	168	188	1	...	22,566
15,651	72	825	166,001	28	702	365	11	141	...	...	1,303
907	1,649	16,001	152,099	257	1,293	6,286	...	2	...	...	6
16,558	1,721	16,826	318,100	285	1,995	6,651	11	143	...	...	1,309

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Ferozepore ...	Irrigated ...	23,846	1,679	20	179	...	13	...	2,101
	Unirrigated ...	259	93	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Total ...	24,105	1,772	20	179	...	13	...	2,134
Mooltan ...	Irrigated... ...	87,442	47	...	33,099	...	25	...	2,169
	Unirrigated ...	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	87,484	48	...	33,099	...	25	...	2,169
Jhang ...	Irrigated	70,378	255	11	102	...	21	...	1,992
	Unirrigated ...	439	2	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	70,817	257	12	102	1	21	...	1,993
Montgomery ...	Irrigated	35,745	148	...	4	1	51	...	1,464
	Unirrigated... ...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,931	148	...	4	1	51	...	1,464
Lahore ...	Irrigated	83,071	1,182	42	32	...	410	...	3,683
	Unirrigated... ...	2,440	92	1	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	85,511	1,274	43	32	...	410	...	3,690
Amritsar ...	Irrigated	30,048	1,010	83	...	...	171	...	2,544
	Unirrigated... ...	1,642	733	8	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	31,690	1,743	91	...	...	171	...	2,551
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated	7,191	268	...	...	...	31	...	1,427
	Unirrigated... ...	12,234	4,955	...	...	14	1	...	314
	Total ...	19,425	5,223	...	...	14	32	...	1,741
Sialkot ...	Irrigated	21,065	476	57	...	...	50	...	4,479
	Unirrigated... ...	12,835	3,174	38	...	1	...	...	40
	Total ...	33,900	3,650	95	...	1	50	...	4,519
Gujrat ...	Irrigated	11,633	102	77	...	859	49	...	3,007
	Unirrigated... ...	14,758	1,166	21	...	440	...	...	126
	Total ...	26,391	1,268	98	...	1,299	49	...	3,133
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated	58,095	506	15	144	...	92	...	2,804
	Unirrigated... ...	1,454	78	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	59,549	584	16	145	...	92	...	2,806
Shahpur... ...	Irrigated	32,770	15	9	2	...	1,034	...	1,139
	Unirrigated ...	3,637	23	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Total ...	36,407	38	9	2	...	1,034	...	1,163

No. VI C—*continued.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
COTICS.			ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food.*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1896.	Rabi 1897.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1896-97.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	28,235	392	2,605	5,159	10,945	255	269,383	487,018	756,401	67,077	823,478	602,544
...	...	3,775	12	198	35	1,445	138	59,577	193,028	252,605	558,620	811,225	277,661
...	...	32,010	404	2,803	5,194	12,390	393	328,960	680,046	1,009,006	625,697	16,34,703	880,205
3	158	10,744	1,414	4,350	42,538	25	212	257,468	325,032	582,500	63,937	646,437	549,227
...	21	1,891	11	427	1,673	44	214	11,403	85,509	96,912	6,213	103,125	90,107
3	179	12,635	1,425	4,777	44,211	69	426	268,871	410,541	679,412	70,150	749,562	639,334
2	...	17,257	179	779	32,201	10,415	10	181,079	382,428	563,507	22,926	586,433	485,502
...	...	139	20	103	1,022	804	...	52,197	53,438	105,835	10,654	116,489	93,653
2	...	17,396	199	882	33,223	11,219	10	233,476	435,866	669,342	33,580	702,922	579,155
...	...	62,874	258	931	32,181	3,777	44	113,079	205,146	318,225	51,388	369,613	299,872
...	...	8,814	...	385	839	387	9	9,015	29,789	38,804	14,583	53,387	35,913
...	...	71,688	258	1,316	33,020	4,164	53	122,094	234,935	357,029	65,971	423,000	335,785
1	1	57,431	2,109	14,631	12,470	790	806	251,508	444,633	696,141	80,759	776,900	550,910
...	...	1,756	37	1,243	33	185	1	28,521	78,191	106,712	113,379	220,091	119,651
1	1	59,187	2,146	15,874	12,503	975	807	280,029	522,824	802,853	194,138	996,991	670,561
...	...	72,180	11,642	4,671	716	2,706	86	185,794	357,274	543,068	21,935	565,003	387,306
...	...	1,208	620	40	9	804	53	111,372	118,284	229,656	76,154	305,810	243,022
...	...	73,388	12,262	4,711	725	3,510	139	297,166	475,558	772,724	98,089	870,813	630,328
...	...	15,727	1,193	3,030	29	2,412	53	100,734	109,641	210,375	4,675	215,050	502,937
...	...	55,068	2,168	672	...	9,345	130	318,359	284,026	602,385	96,324	698,709	192,394
...	...	70,795	3,361	3,702	29	11,757	183	419,093	393,667	812,760	100,999	913,759	695,331
...	...	57,659	5,399	3,602	2,412	669	4	159,713	344,650	504,363	52,962	557,325	424,917
...	...	19,430	3,500	119	9	591	8	186,971	128,722	315,693	115,653	431,346	273,540
...	...	77,089	8,899	3,721	2,421	1,260	12	346,684	473,372	820,056	168,615	988,671	698,457
...	893	20,228	1,659	3,957	3,754	1,048	874	51,637	132,491	184,128	30,482	214,610	147,821
...	2,902	6,619	3,562	1,109	543	235	203	161,734	187,636	349,370	223,000	572,370	332,514
...	3,795	26,847	5,221	5,066	4,297	1,283	1,077	213,371	320,127	533,498	253,482	786,980	480,335
...	...	34,453	604	2,100	12,190	6,332	162	179,893	377,559	557,452	48,318	605,770	516,962
...	...	976	16	14	113	1,633	1	53,844	63,873	117,717	124,841	242,558	95,282
...	...	35,429	620	2,114	12,303	7,965	163	233,737	441,432	675,169	173,159	848,328	612,244
60	...	1,678	4	673	20,546	3,039	897	71,668	158,749	230,417	34,905	265,322	213,528
...	...	27	...	94	51	7,508	255	91,163	80,399	171,562	112,993	284,555	164,103
60	...	1,705	4	767	20,597	10,547	1,152	162,831	239,148	401,979	147,898	549,877	377,631

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CEREALS AND							
DISTRICTS.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.
JHELUM	Irrigated	31	14,302	3,809	1,584	3,444	...	3,327	44
	Unirrigated	1,615	256,223	6,644	38,626	105,745	...	4,387	34,401
	Total	1,646	270,525	10,453	40,210	109,189	...	7,714	34,445
RAWALPINDI	Irrigated	846	11,192	11,178	946	1,581	...	17,677	21
	Unirrigated	180	300,151	21,557	46,316	125,320	...	34,367	31,340
	Total	1,026	311,343	32,735	47,262	126,901	...	52,044	31,361
HAZARA	Irrigated	12,024	12,240	6,611	413	39	...	14,646	3
	Unirrigated	...	93,490	54,212	2,010	4,681	...	141,627	602
	Total	12,024	105,730	60,823	2,423	4,720	...	156,273	605
PESHAWAR	Irrigated	12,222	103,095	83,688	9,737	5	...	109,755	20
	Unirrigated	...	137,108	114,384	13,519	647	...	4,303	1,459
	Total	12,222	240,203	198,072	23,256	652	...	114,058	1,479
KOHAT ...	Irrigated	2,064	17,843	4,226	156	1,021	...	9,899	1
	Unirrigated	...	86,190	3,570	6,881	44,056	...	4,901	13,769
	Total	2,064	104,033	7,796	7,037	45,077	...	14,800	13,770
BANNU ...	Irrigated	1,826	78,686	19,318	3,530	3,765	...	27,353	216
	Unirrigated	...	176,992	11,700	18,644	101,539	...	8	105,824
	Total	1,826	255,678	31,018	22,174	105,304	...	27,361	106,040
D. I. KHAN	Irrigated	1,254	97,363	9,801	9,243	10,168	1	52	591
	Unirrigated	...	178,854	14,595	18,854	48,874	...	2	35,132
	Total	1,254	276,217	24,396	28,097	59,042	1	54	35,723
D. G. KHAN	Irrigated	27,898	81,991	3,100	38,513	8,010	...	18	2,825
	Unirrigated	...	54,886	3,566	68,945	12,304	...	...	7,581
	Total	27,898	136,877	6,666	107,458	20,314	...	18	10,406
MUZAFFARGARH ...	Irrigated	37,104	168,782	7,904	16,896	7,315	264	7	4,302
	Unirrigated	7	55,989	3,167	1,360	1,181	11	1	6,238
	Total	37,111	224,771	11,071	18,256	8,496	275	8	10,540
GRAND TOTAL	Irrigated	411,587	3,269,411	625,896	559,064	110,581	6,581	600,649	370,041
	Unirrigated	139,917	2,775,021	517,460	1,205,176	1,077,374	15,536	772,243	837,884
	Total	551,504	6,044,432	1,143,356	1,764,240	1,187,955	22,117	1,372,892	1,207,925

No. VI C—*continued.*

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.				Oilseeds.			Condiments and Spices.				
Other cereals.	Múng and másh.	Peas, moth and other pulses.	Total cereals and pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Ginger and spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
1,329	9	194	28,073	118	8	98	384	86	...	...	271
575	11,839	25,494	485,549	935	1,430	22,017	...	4	...	...	3
1,904	11,848	25,688	513,622	1,053	1,438	22,115	384	90	...	...	274
233	188	757	44,619	48	28	574	226	73	...	...	2,411
1,994	23,971	22,792	607,988	124	2,325	44,288	2	1	1	...	16
2,227	24,159	23,549	652,607	172	2,353	44,862	228	74	1	...	2,427
40	702	664	47,382	...	29	1,063	64	18	721	...	1,170
3,621	8,698	20,699	329,640	4	442	29,343	2	...	...	...	2
3,661	9,400	21,363	377,022	4	471	30,406	66	18	721	...	1,172
327	1,844	6,269	326,962	19	90	8,890	1,005	12	...	...	14,232
149	631	5,876	278,076	22	1,328	3,913	1	...	...	...	7
476	2,475	12,145	605,038	41	1,418	12,803	1,006	12	...	...	14,239
23	570	52	35,855	...	166	292	71	68	1	...	44
1,385	3,729	4,321	168,802	...	2,193	2,828	...	2	...	...	...
1,408	4,299	4,373	204,657	...	2,359	3,120	71	70	1	...	44
26	6	249	134,975	14	13	1,032	59	...	106	...	8,124
1	3,555	16,020	434,283	114	1,217	4,777	...	...	...	...	...
27	3,561	16,269	569,258	128	1,230	5,809	59	...	106	...	8,124
1,845	92	486	130,896	1	348	2,699	51	377	...	...	114
2,645	9,661	30,166	338,783	27	32,260	28,278	...	334	...	...	...
4,490	9,753	30,652	469,679	28	32,608	30,977	51	711	...	...	114
1,266	58	5,666	169,345	...	990	965	96	...	...	...	51
311	4,480	16,923	168,996	...	3,753	29,319	...	...	...	...	...
1,577	4,538	22,589	338,341	...	4,743	30,284	96	...	...	...	51
1,666	126	30,682	275,048	1	1,732	3,589	198	39	...	...	5,860
930	1,611	29,456	99,951	6	4,506	4,549	...	10	...	...	...
2,596	1,737	60,138	374,999	7	6,238	8,138	198	49	...	...	5,860
164,210	36,875	122,992	6,277,887	15,825	38,594	188,247	11,828	8,156	1,646	38	313,920
209,513	350,372	716,332	8,616,828	15,911	140,483	273,844	266	1,341	621	467	84,282
373,723	387,247	839,324	14,894,715	31,736	179,077	462,091	12,094	9,497	2,267	505	398,202

STATEMENT

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Nar		
Districts.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.
Jhelum	Irrigated	3,985	12	24	...	1	...	...	766
	Unirrigated ...	22,619	1,024	49	...	19	...	...	17
	Total ...	26,604	1,036	73	...	20	...	...	783
Rawalpindi ...	Irrigated	3,706	18	2	...	...	17	...	2,211
	Unirrigated ...	10,374	1,510	5	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	14,080	1,528	7	...	...	17	...	2,219
Hazara	Irrigated	1,242	10	...	...	...	39	...	116
	Unirrigated ...	3,075	77	7	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	4,317	87	7	...	...	40	...	116
Peshawar ...	Irrigated	24,650	99	...	...	...	11	...	2,930
	Unirrigated ...	1,490	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,140	100	...	...	...	11	...	2,930
Kohat	Irrigated	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
	Unirrigated ...	4,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Bannu	Irrigated	4,274	25	...	2	...	1	...	709
	Unirrigated ...	9,480	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,754	37	...	2	...	1	...	709
D. I. Khan ...	Irrigated	7,812	4	...	1	1	2	...	1,191
	Unirrigated ...	9,919	1	...	5	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,731	5	...	6	2	2	...	1,191
D. G. Khan ...	Irrigated	30,841	4	...	13,704	3	542	...	1,584
	Unirrigated ...	3,825	2	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,666	6	...	13,704	11	542	...	1,584
Muzaffargarh ...	Irrigated	26,399	5	...	28,505	2	2	...	1,454
	Unirrigated ...	197	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,596	6	...	28,505	2	2	...	1,454
Grand Total ...	Irrigated	735,469	11,367	827	121,588	1,011	6,405	3,635	53,170
	Unirrigated ...	258,899	37,882	1,144	2,165	2,961	1,998	6,270	1,257
	Total ...	994,368	49,249	1,971	123,753	3,972	8,403	9,905	54,427

No. VI C—*concluded.*

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
NARCOTICS.			ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.					
					Food.		*Non-food.*						
Indian hemp (bhang).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1896.	Rabi 1897.	Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1896-97.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
...	...	1,462	255	972	2,166	1,104	94	13,798	26,081	39,879	3,570	43,449	26,779
...	...	4,806	4	119	59	14,426	11	212,802	340,289	553,091	403,823	956,914	526,400
...	...	6,268	259	1,091	2,225	15,530	105	226,600	366,370	592,970	407,393	1,000,363	553,179
...	...	836	137	1,707	278	1,194	26	28,319	29,792	58,111	4,460	62,571	33,823
...	...	107	23	853	19	13,408	9	270,096	410,965	681,061	473,824	1,154,885	637,124
...	...	943	160	2,560	297	14,602	35	298,415	440,757	739,172	478,284	1,217,456	670,947
...	...	2,865	237	502	54	98	64	31,846	23,828	55,674	4,504	60,178	38,707
...	...	197	19	39	10	986	22	182,285	181,581	363,866	92,222	456,088	307,379
...	...	3,062	256	541	64	1,084	86	214,131	205,409	419,540	96,726	516,266	346,086
...	...	16,984	1,831	2,928	145	3,377	1,125	178,794	226,496	405,290	11,964	417,254	278,407
...	...	1,807	1	9	22	5,042	11	28,553	263,177	291,730	60,422	352,152	277,567
...	...	18,791	1,832	2,937	167	8,419	1,136	207,347	489,673	697,020	72,386	769,406	555,974
...	...	351	225	203	58	482	81	15,330	23,836	39,166	6,264	45,430	27,611
...	...	1	...	...	...	1,231	...	71,759	107,591	179,350	67,771	247,121	172,717
...	...	352	225	203	58	1,713	81	87,089	131,427	218,516	74,035	292,551	200,328
...	...	11,630	238	578	323	4,443	29	49,639	116,936	166,575	8,155	174,730	136,279
...	...	440	...	10	135	11,684	7	152,824	309,335	462,159	85,894	548,053	451,311
...	...	12,070	238	588	458	16,127	36	202,463	426,271	628,734	94,049	722,783	587,590
18	1	268	329	642	12,076	2,920	98	30,384	129,465	159,849	13,824	173,673	151,526
2	...	1,192	...	11	5,742	11,973	36	135,607	292,957	428,564	90,142	518,706	405,258
20	1	1,460	329	653	17,818	14,893	134	165,991	422,422	588,413	103,966	692,379	556,784
5	23	2,672	564	1,257	7,130	247	51	123,891	106,183	230,074	50,253	280,327	219,494
15	34	5,962	7	588	321	842	3	99,404	114,271	213,675	69,239	282,914	212,746
20	57	8,634	571	1,845	7,451	1,089	54	223,295	220,454	443,749	119,492	563,241	432,240
3	...	6	725	1,560	11,564	594	1,739	136,760	222,265	359,025	15,719	374,744	312,881
...	...	5	3	13	1,668	389	2,035	10,321	103,012	113,333	2,270	115,603	108,666
3	...	11	728	1,573	13,232	983	3,774	147,081	325,277	472,358	17,989	490,347	421,547
92	1,201	536,225	38,972	69,607	211,769	64,103	8,826	3,211,866	5,508,542	8,720,408	733,272	9,453,680	7,497,042
17	2,992	176,078	39,054	18,294	12,550	94,762	5,183	4,932,910	4,862,639	9,795,549	5,669,631	15,465,180	8,703,046
109	4,193	712,303	78,026	87,901	224,319	158,865	14,009	8,144,776	10,371,181	18,515,957	6,402,903	24,918,860	16,200,088

STATEMENT No. VII.

INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Area in acres.				Total land revenue and population.						Incidence of land revenue on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
District.	Total area by survey less fendatary.	*Deduct.*		*Balance of area fully assessed.*		*Total land revenue of District* (i.e., *on area shown in column* 2).			Population of district (*i.e.* of area shown in column 2).	Land revenue per head of population columns 8 and 9.	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (column 4.)	For cultivated area only (column 5)	Number of towns.	Population.
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
										Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Hissár	3,338,880	28,048	45,702	3,265,130	2,571,308	7,42,411	31,406	7,73,817	776,006	0 15 11	7,66,167	0 3 9	0 4 9	4	83,946
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,264	4,788	1,134,028	943,934	9,33,088	25,678	9,58,766	590,475	1 10 0	9,49,167	0 13 5	1 0 1	2	28,583
Gurgáon	1,269,760	26,162	182,694	1,060,904	719,120	11,77,099	36,878	12,13,977	668,929	1 13 0	11,89,875	1 1 11	1 10 6	2	39,161
Delhi	825,600	9,896	13,697	802,007	384,216	7,89,395	60,942	8,50,337	638,689	1 5 4	8,35,496	1 0 8	2 2 10	2	205,190
Karnál	1,660,160	170,642	11,815	1,477,703	798,880	6,48,758	1,77,994	8,26,752	683,718	1 3 4	7,48,984	0 8 1	0 15 0	3	65,278
Umballa	1,541,760	24,576	...	1,517,184	585,092	8,71,939	5,09,339	13,81,278	1,033,427	1 5 5	13,22,381	0 13 11	2 4 2	4	114,241
Simla	65,280	1,326	43,684	20,270	9,949	16,330	1,557	17,887	44,642	0 6 5	16,330	0 12 11	1 10 3	1	13,279
Kángra	6,385,920	47,640	5,545,504	792,776	413,825	7,13,641	2,08,052	9,21,693	763,030	1 3 4	8,88,472	1 1 11	2 2 4	...	...
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	11,501	4,271	1,420,388	645,337	13,16,007	1,09,649	14,25,656	1,011,659	1 6 7	14,15,822	0 15 11	2 3 1	2	33,184
Jullundur	917,120	2,843	48,034	866,243	567,174	13,76,476	1,08,476	14,84,952	907,583	1 10 2	14,80,164	1 11 4	2 9 9	3	87,310
Ludhiána	929,920	32,114	42,563	855,243	550,094	9,23,576	1.86,126	11,09,702	648,722	1 11 4	10,76,445	1 4 2	1 15 4	2	64,450
Ferozepore	2,753,280	150,058	616,311	1,986,911	817,229	8,87,570	2,11,654	10,99,224	886,676	1 3 10	10,21,870	0 8 3	1 4 0	1	50,437
Mooltan	3,890,560	11,944	105,390	3,773,226	633,941	10,24,593	28,672	10,53,265	631,434	1 10 8	10,46,804	0 4 5	1 10 5	2	74,562
Jhang	3,675,520	303,328	1,471,830	1,900,362	527,056	5,81,344	16,377	5,97,721	436,841	1 5 11	5,95,702	0 5 0	1 2 1	2	36,766
Montgomery ...	3,682,560	42,394	2,209,478	1,430,688	335,785	3,17,309	16,487	3,33,796	499,521	0 10 8	3,24,574	0 3 8	0 15 6	...	...
Lahore	2,375,040	44,302	557,318	1,773,420	656,353	8,15,091	1,36,256	9,51,347	1,075,379	0 14 2	9,28,320	0 8 5	1 6 8	4	207,483
Amritsar	1,024,640	62,489	31,396	930,755	665,020	10,27,901	2,22,742	12,50,643	992,697	1 4 2	12,23,635	1 5 0	1 13 5	1	136,766
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	9,037	42,890	1,157,033	687,745	13,96,671	1,19,284	15,15,955	943,922	1 9 8	15,02,005	1 4 9	2 2 11	1	27,223
Siálkot	1,274,240	6,812	9,245	1,258,183	694,817	13,91,491	89,191	14,80,682	1,119,847	1 5 2	14,75,138	1 2 9	2 2 0	2	55,087
Gujrát	1,312,640	6,170	140,174	1,166,296	476,099	7,76,927	57,886	8,34,813	760,875	1 1 7	8,30,081	0 11 5	1 11 11	2	29,115
Gujránwála	2,012,800	32,735	744,758	1,235,307	598,147	8,13,192	1,62,607	9,75,799	690,169	1 6 7	9,62,567	0 12 6	1 9 9	2	42,571
Shahpur	3,097,600	49,164	1,133,104	1,915,332	453,783	5,59,807	47,367	6,07,174	493,588	1 3 8	6,02,279	0 5 0	1 5 3	1	17,428
Jhelum	2,556,800	22,813	...	2,533,987	1,058,248	6,91,801	38,102	7,29,903	609,056	1 3 2	7,24,727	0 4 7	0 10 11	2	27,933
Ráwalpindi	3,164,000	79,545	1,626,260	1,398,195	609,906	9,10,246	64,300	9,74,546	887,194	1 1 7	9,57,730	0 11 0	1 9 1	1	73,795
Hazára	1,914,240	569,292	300,571	1,044,377	328,255	2,27,864	79,387	3,07,251	516,288	0 9 6	2,90,344	0 4 5	0 14 2	1	10,163
Pesháwar	1,667,392	447,601	108,659	1,111,132	431,782	9,09,534	1,95,138	11,04,672	703,915	1 9 1	8,48,490	0 12 3	1 15 5	4	107,137
Kohát	1,670,208	351,198	...	1,319,010	250,198	1,41,142	49,700	1,90,842	203,175	0 15 0	1,05,078	0 1 3	0 6 9	1	27,003
Bannu	2,462,080	516,601	...	1,945,479	520,139	4,07,783	33,392	4,41,175	372,276	1 3 0	4,17,711	0 3 5	0 12 10	...	...
D. I. Khan	6,041,600	456,039	720,608	4,864,953	523,193	4,23,604	1,51,785	5,75,389	486,201	1 2 11	4,84,613	0 1 7	0 14 10	1	26,884
D. G. Khan	3,148,160	626,705	284,265	2,237,190	998,848	4,20,194	79,937	5,00,131	404,031	1 3 10	4,20,194	0 3 0	0 6 9	1	27,886
Muzaffargarh ...	2,325,760	327,988	593,291	1,404,481	420,748	5,74,551	11,606	5,86,157	381,095	1 8 7	5,84,839	0 6 8	1 6 3	...	...
Total ...	70,718,720	4,482,227	16,638,300	49,598,193	19,876,221	2,38,07,335	32,67,967	2,70,75,302	20,861,060	1 4 9	2,60,36,004	0 8 5	1 5 0	54	1,712,861

STATEMENT No. VIII.

IRRIGATION IN 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			AREA IRRIGATED BY						DETAILS OF IRRIGATED CROPS.				
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops in column 41, Form VIC, irrigated and unirrigated.	*Canals.* Government.	*Canals.* Private.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Serial No.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Hissár	380,671	165,017	5,542	...	9,105	540	180,204	26,349	83,088	4,621	66,146	1
2	Rohtak	548,493	147,531	...	...	35,435	2	182,968	55,977	51,451	21,741	53,799	2
3	Gurgáon	817,975	92,085	...	...	105,019	20,317	217,421	42,271	127,819	9,470	37,861	3
4	Delhi	432,209	68,072	...	423	110,287	...	178,782	72,498	51,891	31,283	23,110	4
5	Karnál	449,621	169,083	3,269	3,318	113,686	...	289,356	130,020	79,765	23,063	56,508	5
6	Umballa	716,060	2,759	...	8,017	60,148	12,225	83,149	38,517	21,829	11,877	10,926	6
7	Simla	13,045	...	...	...	...	1,214	1,214	424	722	29	39	7
8	Kángra	602,867	...	173,037	...	...	...	173,037	51,536	99,165	3,630	18,706	8
9	Hoshiárpur... ...	829,953	10,801	10,092	311	50,787	7,959	79,950	27,228	27,762	12,188	12,772	9
10	Jullundur	721,527	...	...	158	397,221	1,436	398,815	142,736	119,716	44,658	91,705	10
11	Ludhiána	669,236	91,383	...	397	183,512	...	275,292	102,018	111,344	20,884	41,046	11
12	Ferozepore	1,009,006	536,808	66,801	...	152,792	...	756,401	213,700	413,568	20,956	108,177	12
13	Mooltan	679,412	427,059	9,939	...	138,878	6,624	582,500	220,890	153,422	51,169	157,019	13
14	Jhang	669,342	302,969	...	...	256,024	4,514	563,507	265,620	131,453	54,706	111,728	14
15	Montgomery ...	357,029	136,024	4,847	...	169,186	8,168	318,225	108,230	63,163	37,690	109,142	15
16	Lahore	802,853	402,999	...	7,371	272,532	13,239	696,141	278,258	212,435	38,317	167,131	16
17	Amritsar	772,724	247,465	...	836	292,680	2,087	543,068	216,776	156,456	44,884	124,952	17
18	Gurdáspur	812,760	37,101	27,048	4,781	141,435	10	210,375	69,226	72,628	38,782	29,739	18
19	Siálkot	820,056	...	9,717	...	478,664	15,982	504,363	206,653	156,483	46,092	95,135	19
20	Gujrát	533,498	...	...	...	184,128	...	184,128	72,442	52,724	18,014	40,948	20
21	Gujránwála ...	675,169	230,685	...	329	326,438	...	557,452	238,261	152,234	43,672	123,285	21
22	Shahpur	401,979	48,637	23,363	...	158,417	...	230,417	104,287	61,714	25,565	38,851	22
23	Jhelum	592,970	...	190	...	37,428	2,261	39,879	14,302	13,771	4,768	7,038	23
24	Ráwalpindi ...	739,172	...	15,043	...	43,068	...	58,111	11,192	33,427	5,727	7,765	24
25	Hazára	419,540	...	54,085	...	1,589	...	55,674	12,240	35,142	2,061	6,231	25
26	Pesháwar	697,020	155,066	169,874	...	73,718	6,632	405,290	103,095	223,867	22,513	55,815	26
27	Kohát	218,516	...	...	1,363	1,842	35,961	39,166	17,843	18,012	1,012	2,299	27
28	Bannu	628,734	...	162,747	...	3,828	...	166,575	78,686	56,289	13,706	17,894	28
29	Dera Ismail Khan...	588,413	...	49,721	...	110,128	...	159,849	97,363	33,596	16,085	12,805	29
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	443,749	166,809	5,486	...	49,005	8,774	230,074	81,991	87,354	9,249	51,480	30
31	Muzaffargarh ...	472,358	294,914	...	616	50,004	13,491	359,025	168,782	106,266	20,303	63,674	31
	Total ...	18,515,957	3,733,267	790,801	27,920	4,006,984	161,436	8,720,408	3,269,411	3,008,556	698,715	1,743,726	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLE SALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c., AT HEAD

Districts.	Wholesale prices of agricultural produce per									
	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowár.	Cumbur or bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or ginjelly.	Sugar (gur or jaggery).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hissár	5 14 9	3 11 3	3 6 4	3 8 0	3 15 5	...	3 3 7	8 3 8	5 14 0	3 14 8
Rohtak	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 10 9	6 8 0	3 8 0
Gurgáon	5 15 5	3 14 10	3 4 3	3 6 3	3 10 1	3 4 5	3 6 8	5 12 5	5 2 9	3 8 1
Delhi	5 0 0	3 12 11	3 4 3	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 14 5	5 0 0	5 5 4	3 7 4
Karnál	6 10 6	3 9 6	2 15 0	4 12 0	5 5 3	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 5 3	5 11 0	3 10 0
Umballa	5 3 11	4 3 4	3 11 2	3 14 5	4 10 9	3 11 6	4 1 3	4 3 10	5 11 5	4 2 11
Simla	5 13 2	4 12 11	4 14 0	...	...	3 15 10	4 3 1	...	7 13 5	5 15 9
Kángra	4 13 6	3 2 7	2 5 6	...	...	3 10 3	4 1 10	3 11 10	5 5 4	5 4 6
Hoshiárpur ...	6 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
Jullundur	7 4 3	3 6 9	2 14 9	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 9 6	3 11 9	4 9 0	5 13 9	4 0 0
Ludhiána	5 2 3	3 8 0	2 14 3	4 3 6	4 9 2	3 14 9	3 10 6	5 2 3	6 9 4	4 9 2
Ferozepore	8 0 0	3 8 0	2 15 0	4 1 0	4 9 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	4 8 0
Mooltan	5 11 9	3 4 4	2 10 0	3 14 10	3 15 3	4 2 9	3 9 0	5 0 0	5 5 5	4 11 11
Jhang	5 0 0	3 4 3	2 10 0	3 10 2	4 0 0	3 7 8	3 11 6	6 10 8	5 11 5	3 10 2
Montgomery ...	4 2 8	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	8 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0
Lahore	5 2 4	3 5 1	2 10 2	3 13 7	4 8 1	3 10 3	3 9 9	4 0 0	4 14 2	3 15 2
Amritsar	5 1 10	4 0 1	3 2 1	3 12 11	4 0 5	3 6 4	3 9 7	4 0 2	5 10 10	3 9 8
Gurdáspur	5 0 0	3 3 2	2 8 0	3 10 2	3 10 2	3 10 2	3 7 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 3 2
Siálkot	6 10 8	3 8 11	2 12 4	3 13 4	4 3 9	4 1 3	3 13 4	4 0 0	5 5 4	3 5 4
Gujrát	5 5 9	3 6 8	2 13 9	4 0 0	4 3 3	4 0 0	3 10 3	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Gujránwála	6 5 0	3 14 9	2 15 0	3 9 3	3 13 9	3 11 6	3 7 3	4 2 3	5 0 0	4 0 0
Shahpur	5 9 0	3 5 0	2 3 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 10 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	5 5 6	3 12 3
Jhelum	5 0 0	3 5 4	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 3 4	4 0 0	3 10 2	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 10 2
Ráwalpindi ...	5 0 0	4 2 4	3 0 10	3 2 11	3 15 7	3 6 6	3 11 4	3 14 0	4 14 10	3 14 9
Hazára	5 4 0	3 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	3 6 6	3 15 0	4 12 0	4 15 0	4 10 0
Peshawar	5 5 4	3 3 11	2 2 3	2 11 3	4 8 6	3 6 3	4 1 1	4 6 7	5 15 9	4 9 1
Kohát	4 14 9	3 13 3	2 10 9	...	4 7 6	3 4 9	4 3 0	...	6 4 6	4 3 0
Bannu	5 11 0	3 14 0	2 9 4	5 6 2	5 9 7	4 8 7	4 0 0	5 6 2	6 6 5	3 7 9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	8 0 0	3 14 0	3 3 2	5 5 4	6 6 4	4 9 1	3 12 3	5 2 0	5 11 5	4 0 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	8 12 0	3 12 0	3 3 0	4 4 6	4 4 6	...	4 3 3	...	6 6 6	6 6 6
Muzaffargarh ...	4 7 1	3 2 8	2 13 8	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 1	6 10 8	5 2 7	4 0 0
Average ...	5 12 6	3 10 1	2 14 3	3 15 5	4 6 8	3 13 6	3 12 5	5 1 3	5 9 7	4 2 5

No. IX.

QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Maund of 82⅔ lbs.						Retail prices.						
Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi (clarified butter).	*Fodder.* Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and bájra.	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per sér.	Districts.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
13 2 8	31 5 6	1 1 3	1 3 6	1 2 6	0 5 6	3 10 6	5 14 9	37 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Hissár.
13 0 0	28 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	7 0 0	50 0 0	3 8 0	...	Rohtak.
12 14 2	28 14 9	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 4 0	3 4 3	5 0 0	70 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 8	Gurgáon.
11 6 0	27 13 3	0 8 0	0 13 4	0 13 8	0 6 9	3 10 0	4 4 0	62 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Delhi.
12 5 0	26 10 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 4 0	3 10 0	5 8 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	Karnál.
12 4 11	27 13 3	1 14 6	0 14 11	2 13 9	0 4 3	3 2 2	6 2 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Umballa.
15 4 11	36 9 2	1 8 7	0 10 0	...	0 8 1	4 13 8	5 2 3	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 6 11	Simla.
16 7 3	27 6 10	0 6 4	1 0 0	...	0 3 6	3 12 4	6 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Kángra.
13 0 0	29 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6	Hoshiárpur.
12 5 0	28 8 0	1 2 1	0 10 3	...	0 6 0	3 1 3	6 1 0	45 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	Jullundur.
14 8 9	32 14 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 8	3 1 3	4 12 0	60 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0	Ludhiána.
13 3 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	55 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	Ferozepore.
12 10 0	31 3 10	0 5 5	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 4 6	3 1 9	5 0 0	35 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6	Mooltan.
13 0 0	29 1 5	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 3 3	5 8 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	Jhang.
12 8 0	28 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	5 12 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	Montgomery.
13 0 0	30 11 1	1 3 0	0 11 6	0 8 5	0 6 7	3 1 0	5 4 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 9	Lahore.
13 8 4	33 3 10	0 7 7	0 9 6	0 5 3	0 5 4	3 0 3	5 0 0	48 4 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Amritsar.
13 0 8	34 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	3 2 0	6 0 0	60 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 6	Gurdáspur.
13 14 7	30 13 4	0 14 0	0 9 2	0 5 3	0 5 3	2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Siálkot.
15 0 0	26 10 6	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	2 13 9	5 0 0	40 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 3	Gujrát.
13 0 0	25 9 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 6 6	2 14 6	5 8 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	0 1 6	Gujránwála.
10 8 0	29 1 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	Shahpur.
14 8 9	27 13 3	1 5 4	0 15 8	1 0 0	0 5 4	2 13 8	5 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	Jhelum.
14 9 0	28 2 3	0 12 9	1 1 4	0 15 11	0 7 8	2 14 5	6 0 0	30 0 0	2 12 0	0 4 0	Ráwalpindi.
...	25 0 0	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 4 0	0 6 2	3 5 4	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	Hazára.
16 6 6	30 7 7	0 4 7	0 8 2	1 0 11	0 7 7	1 9 0	5 10 6	32 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 6	Pesháwar.
16 0 0	35 9 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	...	0 4 3	1 15 5	8 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 2	Kohát.
16 8 0	38 12 6	0 13 0	0 9 3	8 0 6	0 11 6	1 15 2	7 8 0	25 0 0	7 13 8	...	Bannu.
11 15 9	35 8 9	0 9 0	0 12 9	0 8 0	0 5 2	2 6 9	6 2 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	Dera Ismail Khan.
13 8 0	35 1 0	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 8 0	0 6 6	3 3 9	9 0 0	35 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 0	Dera Gházi Khan.
14 0 0	33 11 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	...	0 4 0	3 3 2	6 10 8	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	Muzaffargarh.
13 9 4	30 8 6	0 12 2	0 11 11	1 0 1	0 5 6	3 1 4	5 12 7	38 5 3	3 9 3	0 2 1	Average.

STATEMENT

TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

District.	Nature of rights transferred.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	164	830	28,901	23,443	5,312	2,855	63,779	56,609	17,229	262	4,658	3,974	1,256
	Right of occupancy	142	195	2,647	2,346	1,053	1,095	12,705	11,594	4,953	71	809	759	280
	Total	306	1,025	31,548	25,789	6,365	3,950	76,484	68,203	22,182	333	5,467	4,733	1,536
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	347	1,121	7,237	6,407	6,289	3,149	28,987	27,684	27,962	355	2,255	2,170	2,072
	Right of occupancy	14	32	75	75	135	462	1,401	1,385	1,506	21	46	40	49
	Total	361	1,153	7,312	6,482	6,424	3,611	30,388	29,069	29,468	376	2,301	2,210	2,121
GURGAON.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	377	1,229	9,971	8,360	10,645	2,975	27,279	24,248	34,196	323	1,216	1,166	1,636
	Right of occupancy	63	130	308	305	367	676	2,630	2,492	3,988	26	82	80	122
	Total	440	1,359	10,279	8,665	11,012	3,651	29,909	26,740	38,184	349	1,298	1,246	1,758
DELHI.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	661	1,137	8,504	5,512	7,465	2,319	16,519	14,530	23,874	124	593	560	874
	Right of occupancy	5	14	100	100	140	608	1,791	1,725	2,990	6	3	3	9
	Total	666	1,151	8,604	5,612	7,605	2,928	18,311	16,256	26,865	130	596	563	883
KARNAL.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	97	973	18,775	8,126	5,271	3,596	34,940	26,569	25,706	214	2,071	1,556	1,463
	Right of occupancy	7	16	34	33	64	515	1,957	1,683	2,087	10	24	20	37
	Total	104	989	18,809	8,159	5,335	4,111	36,897	28,252	27,773	224	2,095	1,576	1,500
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	179	2,575	1,917	1,184	1	27	13	1
	Ownership	856	3,070	13,305	9,430	13,466	7,213	89,089	64,708	1,00,243	962	1,606	1,491	2,364
	Right of occupancy	152	321	580	573	1,181	1,036	2,571	2,437	4,590	24	108	104	165
	Total	1,008	3,391	13,885	10,003	14,647	8,428	94,235	69,062	1,06,017	987	1,741	1,608	2,530
SIMLA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	44	109	224	129	165	303	1,407	780	1,343	59	85	48	69
	Right of occupancy	2	4	2	2	1	7	19	9	24	2	1	1	...
	Total	46	113	226	131	166	310	1,426	789	1,367	61	86	49	69
KANGRA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	2	5	31	27	...	76	456	253	99	1	15	12	...
	Ownership	2,135	5,841	11,116	7,690	11,851	10,582	44,058	27,21	42,285	1,502	2,344	1,481	2,753
	Right of occupancy	116	249	316	247	268	1,018	1,942	1,530	1,436	95	48	40	82
	Total	2,252	6,095	11,496	7,903	12,122	10,677	46,455	28,997	43,820	1,598	2,407	1,533	2,835
HOSHIAR-PUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	1	1	60	56	105	46	214	160	932	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	364	1,207	7,252	3,279	6,333	5,864	33,064	22,837	47,121	1,449	1,515	1,078	2,222
	Right of occupancy	166	374	336	314	921	4,407	9,259	7,858	17,675	285	189	160	429
	Total	531	1,582	7,648	3,649	7,359	10,317	42,537	30,855	65,728	1,734	1,704	1,238	2,651
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	10	27	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,121	3,920	8,075	6,108	11,809	3,994	25,976	22,405	48,008	4,449	5,149	4,952	11,104
	Right of occupancy	93	225	247	245	777	826	1,957	1,897	5,311	316	528	517	790
	Total	1,214	4,148	8,322	6,353	12,586	4,847	27,944	24,402	53,346	4,765	5,677	5,469	11,894
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership or talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	13	13,576	10,310	627	3	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,163	3,366	10,329	9,616	15,603	2,597	19,625	18,960	26,904	2,058	2,260	2,123	3,044
	Right of occupancy	62	153	277	276	378	328	978	955	1,406	48	63	62	84
	Total	1,225	3,519	10,606	9,892	15,981	2,938	34,179	29,355	29,027	2,109	2,323	2,185	3,128

No. X A.

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	AREA TRANSFERRED. Total.	AREA TRANSFERRED. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	AREA REDEEMED. Total.	AREA REDEEMED. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	AREA TRANSFERRED. Total.	AREA TRANSFERRED. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	AREA TRANSFERRED. Total.	AREA TRANSFERRED. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,624	29,387	26,894	9,327	3,86,631	838	10,772	9,656	3,383	1,07,486	919	15,601	12,487	3,909	2,62,522	253	4,741	4,155	1,478
616	4,157	4,122	1,742	58,464	221	1,500	1,585	571	23,697	144	1,578	1,344	485	27,840	358	5,583	4,011	3,151
3,240	33,544	31,016	11,069	4,45,095	1,059	12,362	11,241	3,954	1,31,185	1,063	17,179	13,831	4,394	2,90,362	611	10,324	8,166	4,629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,746	18,364	18,002	15,909	7,39,132	1,345	9,816	9,621	8,012	2,31,053	516	3,559	3,260	2,937	2,21,336	593	3,278	3,133	3,462
130	525	521	515	22,131	22	119	117	88	2,342	4	8	7	7	587	180	1,478	767	1,089
3,876	18,889	18,523	16,424	7,61,263	1,367	9,935	9,738	8,100	2,33,395	520	3,567	3,267	2,944	2,21,923	773	4,756	3,900	4,551
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,717	15,838	15,463	21,005	6,43,356	4,479	12,677	12,415	17,153	3,71,191	296	2,485	2,274	3,454	1,10,752	1,864	7,044	6,439	10,928
653	1,588	1,580	2,632	63,223	404	1,071	1,065	2,048	33,086	17	93	93	144	4,337	490	1,915	1,861	4,706
6,370	17,426	17,043	24,537	7,06,579	4,883	13,748	13,480	19,201	4,04,275	313	2,578	2,367	3,598	1,15,089	2,354	8,959	8,300	15,634
1	341	328	56	700	...	...	...	...	...	1	216	183	308	99	...	...	...	...
2,467	7,342	7,141	12,123	5,19,704	972	3,949	3,788	6,284	1,98,497	407	6,704	5,027	9,202	3,20,989	437	4,805	1,801	4,271
301	830	762	1,559	45,439	113	325	323	593	10,027	24	76	60	119	2,615	147	718	705	1,415
2,769	8,513	8,231	13,738	5,65,843	1,085	4,274	4,111	6,877	2,08,524	432	6,996	5,270	9,629	3,23,703	584	5,523	2,506	5,706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,758	8,361	7,108	8,448	3,32,998	580	3,016	2,621	2,914	83,664	691	5,234	3,368	4,023	2,41,588	556	7,475	3,848	4,945
138	345	338	493	17,527	33	104	88	201	4,198	23	67	65	87	4,876	84	270	223	430
1,896	8,706	7,446	8,941	3,50,525	613	3,120	2,709	3,115	87,862	714	5,301	3,433	4,110	2,46,464	640	7,745	4,071	5,375
5	1,116	771	53	258	4	73	38	3	80	23	425	313	55	2,508	7	326	199	75
7,504	15,843	14,453	22,093	11,26,292	4,183	10,177	9,464	14,949	6,15,772	2,394	8,777	7,233	10,634	7,33,969	1,854	7,887	5,828	13,814
702	1,156	1,138	2,353	75,225	172	359	349	716	16,324	101	230	212	477	16,435	253	1,778	912	2,130
8,211	18,115	16,362	24,499	12,01,778	4,359	10,609	9,851	15,668	6,32,176	2,518	9,432	7,758	11,166	7,52,912	2,114	9,991	6,939	16,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
287	220	132	260	15,932	163	167	82	175	6,082	160	159	88	158	17,416	50	29	15	24
13	17	9	17	946	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	1	75	9	4	...	5
300	237	141	277	16,878	163	167	82	175	6,082	163	163	91	159	17,491	59	33	15	29
7	57	52	97	375	3	3	3	...	...	1	48	33	...	...	19	46	27	...
6,158	15,611	10,475	18,430	6,43,899	3,558	10,215	6,510	12,635	2,96,730	2,501	6,946	3,823	6,427	3,15,180	5,824	12,756	7,102	10,714
230	209	170	241	7,172	128	94	79	194	2,984	94	124	101	184	5,258	1,273	2,892	2,242	2,953
6,395	15,877	10,697	18,768	6,51,446	3,689	10,312	6,592	12,829	2,99,714	2,596	7,118	3,957	6,611	3,20,438	7,116	15,694	9,371	13,667
25	...	...	733	14,753	8	...	...	171	2,248	1	...	...	12	1,000	4	66	44	263
7,217	13,776	8,857	19,411	11,10,021	3,344	5,447	4,389	9,523	3,14,069	2,171	3,435	2,528	5,379	4,09,347	3,357	7,609	4,057	62,673
2,935	2,295	2,013	5,530	2,19,076	1,113	1,037	906	2,515	63,396	260	271	232	631	27,469	2,269	2,698	2,378	21,845
10,177	16,071	10,870	25,674	13,43,850	4,465	6,484	5,274	12,209	3,79,713	2,432	3,706	2,760	6,022	4,37,816	5,630	10,373	6,479	84,787
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,827	11,938	10,794	24,221	12,01,989	4,052	6,700	6,528	15,982	5,85,305	3,557	4,398	4,166	9,243	7,51,167	1,355	2,637	2,237	13,860
783	962	942	2,643	87,167	408	595	590	1,733	40,580	205	316	314	770	35,604	423	1,004	996	5,586
7,610	12,900	11,736	26,864	12,89,156	4,460	7,295	7,118	17,715	6,25,885	3,762	4,714	4,480	10,013	7,86,771	1,778	3,641	3,233	19,446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	396	19	165	83	166
7,020	14,595	14,388	21,344	13,55,830	5,128	12,635	12,475	17,007	8,67,222	2,376	3,979	3,755	5,718	6,05,554	2,327	5,173	3,345	10,440
315	594	588	812	46,520	208	421	415	579	22,650	61	80	78	240	6,378	145	441	366	3,091
7,344	15,18	14,976	22,156	14,02,350	5,336	13,056	12,890	17,586	8,89,872	2,438	4,059	3,833	5,960	6,12,328	2,491	5,579	3,794	13,697

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	168	153	15	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	843	2,764	51,671	39,185	13,485	2,148	42,071	37,182	20,930	1,315	6,307	5,179	2,517
	Right of occupancy	241	489	2,155	2,136	1,985	995	8,797	8,630	5,147	202	934	928	439
	Total	1,084	3,253	53,826	41,321	15,470	3,154	51,036	45,965	26,092	1,517	7,241	6,107	2,956
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	160	162	848	490	1,971	98	9,519	3,579	4,445	13	325	227	307
	Ownership	1,041	2,048	24,234	12,130	13,990	1,540	43,877	16,508	19,136	595	8,083	2,989	4,653
	Right of occupancy	44	50	170	131	241	139	2,747	1,307	2,676	15	221	81	111
	Total	1,245	2,260	25,252	12,751	16,202	1,777	56,143	21,394	26,257	623	8,629	3,297	5,071
JHANG.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,897	518	263	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	298	626	11,548	1,629	1,425	1,813	37,723	9,332	12,801	102	2,619	850	905
	Right of occupancy	2	5	53	53	55	242	6,674	5,213	2,574	509	10,068	5,142	2,470
	Total	300	631	11,601	1,682	1,480	2,080	46,294	15,063	15,638	611	12,687	5,992	3,375
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	6,093	1,046	1,405	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	200	503	37,671	13,970	6,827	762	31,703	11,498	7,346	95	1,551	905	390
	Right of occupancy	15	38	218	205	87	192	2,236	1,006	564	11	722	128	115
	Total	215	541	37,889	14,175	6,914	994	40,032	13,550	9,315	106	2,273	1,033	505
LAHORE.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,419	721	529	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	270	1,058	21,516	10,443	5,946	2,063	42,716	33,077	28,724	247	2,410	1,924	1,674
	Right of occupancy	11	35	292	278	254	415	3,204	3,010	2,863	9	71	69	40
	Total	281	1,093	21,808	10,721	6,200	2,489	47,339	36,808	32,116	256	2,481	1,993	1,714
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	290	132	258	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	514	1,814	10,292	7,664	10,418	3,349	25,865	22,948	37,192	1,445	2,491	2,137	3,355
	Right of occupancy	66	142	333	331	723	706	1,914	1,847	3,962	42	38	36	67
	Total	580	1,956	10,625	7,995	11,141	4,064	28,069	24,927	41,412	1,487	2,519	2,173	3,422
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	200	793	5,045	3,507	5,412	3,925	29,299	25,635	47,514	452	1,113	979	2,052
	Right of occupancy	27	46	44	36	124	882	2,710	2,416	4,548	20	22	22	44
	Total	227	839	5,089	3,543	5,536	4,808	32,012	28,056	52,062	472	1,135	1,001	2,096
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	156	148	247	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,690	7,534	24,697	20,924	36,074	3,842	34,111	27,733	43,123	1,140	3,066	2,612	4,815
	Right of occupancy	437	916	1,437	1,414	3,488	1,046	2,240	2,165	4,590	178	169	161	332
	Total	3,127	8,449	26,134	22,338	39,562	4,891	36,507	30,046	47,960	1,318	3,235	2,773	5,147
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	5	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	638	2,807	21,270	13,212	9,181	2,162	22,679	19,173	21,746	367	1,789	1,542	1,733
	Right of occupancy	45	59	132	132	175	473	1,761	1,695	2,236	14	43	42	55
	Total	683	2,866	21,402	13,344	9,356	2,636	24,448	20,875	23,987	381	1,832	1,584	1,788
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	208	744	25,656	9,117	8,353	1,494	39,007	24,941	26,273	256	3,747	1,116	1,491
	Right of occupancy	32	69	976	927	611	426	5,387	4,157	3,439	254	4,850	2,038	1,098
	Total	240	813	26,632	10,044	8,964	1,930	44,396	29,100	29,716	510	8,597	3,154	2,589
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,249	1,203	314	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	272	869	25,846	12,697	9,879	1,500	64,103	25,869	18,094	180	1,261	839	786
	Right of occupancy	12	21	106	103	55	124	916	762	612	2	17	17	6
	Total	284	890	25,952	12,800	9,934	1,626	68,268	27,834	19,020	182	1,278	856	792

No. X A—*continued.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
3	98	85	4	93	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	2	...
9,500	45,965	41,678	27,324	22,05,807	7,618	29,632	27,114	18,004	12,13,125	2,370	19,715	15,533	7,324	9,77,944	1,535	10,747	8,195	14,741
2,657	8,080	8,012	6,156	4,70,141	2,060	6,349	6,307	4,815	2,49,674	555	4,319	4,047	1,922	1,44,919	608	4,637	4,057	3,515
12,160	54,149	49,775	33,484	26,76,041	9,678	35,981	33,421	22,819	14,62,799	2,926	24,034	19,580	9,246	11,22,868	2,144	15,386	12,254	18,256
28	3,060	1,581	2,245	22,917	9	391	150	240	69	70	4,457	2,285	2,789	13,288	118	6,519	3,223	3,821
1,193	23,411	10,161	14,067	9,07,476	910	19,178	8,052	11,228	4,61,608	1,754	40,905	18,038	35,722	10,04,930	1,731	27,616	11,575	18,373
15	212	62	42	1,200	11	74	36	69	1,090	39	1,096	656	714	6,276	170	3,002	1,055	1,522
1,236	26,683	11,804	16,354	9,31,593	930	19,643	8,238	11,537	4,62,787	1,863	46,458	20,979	39,225	10,24,494	2,019	37,137	15,853	23,715
11	365	95	...	927	8	178	94	...	568	6	213	123	...	993	1	34	20	8
1,202	11,408	4,998	5,642	4,16,142	986	10,961	4,241	4,539	1,99,880	734	8,875	2,145	2,345	2,83,217	437	6,669	2,339	2,543
21	386	127	127	4,560	14	200	49	67	2,651	4	342	198	103	6,176	1,019	25,186	15,436	6,647
1,234	12,159	5,220	5,769	4,21,629	1,008	11,339	4,384	4,606	2,03,099	744	9,430	2,466	2,448	2,90,386	1,457	31,889	17,789	9,198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	8,675	4,180	2,575	1,40,352	196	6,940	3,161	1,945	66,082	261	6,251	2,064	1,414	1,24,254	614	30,171	11,091	5,011
26	35	17	14	469	6	37	30	26	950	20	866	116	167	3,535	420	4,145	1,624	1,194
374	8,710	4,197	2,589	1,40,821	202	6,977	3,191	1,971	67,032	281	7,117	2,180	1,581	1,27,789	1,034	34,316	12,715	6,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,499	21,052	17,185	13,691	9,01,071	2,132	20,717	12,086	10,143	4,41,125	1,067	10,407	5,392	5,197	5,94,608	812	7,380	5,955	21,505
318	1,113	1,081	1,129	46,201	137	491	476	458	12,267	34	250	245	203	10,841	115	751	670	2,087
3,817	22,165	18,266	14,820	9,47,272	2,269	21,208	12,562	10,601	4,53,392	1,101	10,657	5,637	5,399	6,05,449	927	8,131	6,625	23,592
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,760	19,655	18,894	30,719	18,16,048	4,495	10,910	10,688	17,264	7,23,640	1,165	3,510	3,025	5,138	4,64,190	2,859	8,343	6,592	1,00,921
906	1,251	1,240	2,767	86,138	391	537	533	1,200	30,359	41	64	63	166	9,598	364	1,550	1,426	11,616
9,666	20,906	20,134	33,486	19,02,186	4,886	11,447	11,221	18,464	7,53,999	1,206	3,574	3,088	5,304	4,73,798	3,223	9,893	8,018	1,12,537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,044	17,081	15,760	30,390	9,46,013	3,217	7,773	7,278	13,748	3,27,281	795	2,975	2,442	4,472	2,61,059	1,545	7,124	5,598	10,881
543	1,066	1,028	2,236	47,747	184	399	375	814	13,808	40	73	72	163	4,856	416	783	752	1,871
7,587	18,147	16,788	32,626	9,93,760	3,401	8,172	7,653	14,562	3,41,089	835	3,048	2,514	4,625	2,65,915	1,961	7,907	6,350	12,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,428	15,275	14,535	25,024	10,62,321	3,551	8,876	8,416	15,391	4,31,135	999	3,276	2,723	4,778	3,10,976	4,226	11,415	9,241	70,102
827	970	959	2,137	65,217	262	461	459	1,133	21,926	25	70	70	167	4,319	787	2,241	1,945	7,228
9,255	16,245	15,494	27,161	11,27,538	3,813	9,337	8,875	16,524	4,53,061	1,024	3,346	2,793	4,945	3,15,295	5,013	13,656	11,186	77,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,179	15,944	13,870	20,812	8,28,555	3,309	7,508	6,849	8,094	2,98,316	1,932	4,606	4,198	4,988	3,18,611	1,494	5,107	3,998	36,967
926	1,272	1,266	1,668	91,017	327	494	492	666	22,681	29	57	55	70	9,081	289	1,029	799	4,686
6,105	17,216	15,136	22,480	9,19,572	3,636	8,002	7,341	8,760	3,20,997	1,961	4,663	4,253	5,058	3,27,692	1,783	6,136	3,897	41,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,323	14,794	11,108	10,384	2,60,208	614	7,136	5,483	6,095	1,13,636	1,068	14,456	7,104	9,431	3,29,210	590	10,346	4,613	14,058
46	171	168	296	4,833	25	143	140	247	3,180	22	156	153	222	4,146	311	4,925	2,574	2,446
1,369	14,965	11,276	10,680	2,65,041	639	7,279	5,623	6,342	1,16,816	1,090	14,612	7,257	9,653	3,33,356	901	15,271	7,187	16,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,625	28,318	17,136	12,165	4,67,735	1,324	18,486	10,344	9,090	2,22,314	1,121	10,374	5,186	3,675	2,47,106	579	11,490	5,765	12,795
100	623	494	504	12,046	48	395	320	444	8,141	17	102	93	147	3,016	27	190	158	190
2,725	28,941	17,630	12,66	4,79,781	1,372	18,881	11,164	9,534	2,30,455	1,138	10,476	5,279	3,822	2,50,122	606	11,680	5,926	12,985

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		HOLDINGS.		AREA PARTITIONED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.				AREA TRANSFERRED.		
DISTRICT.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
JHELUM.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	473	215	40	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,291	6,203	46,864	27,515	19,152	2,503	53,507	30,081	22,383	2,109	5,328	3,946	2,540
	Right of occupancy	403	1,018	3,761	3,429	2,453	639	3,389	2,793	2,146	149	239	209	143
	Total	2,694	7,221	50,625	30,944	21,605	3,144	57,369	33,089	24,569	2,258	5,567	4,155	2,683
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	54,815	17,947	9,188	2	7	7	1
	Ownership	827	1,740	8,349	6,213	4,754	5,305	79,408	44,275	37,277	878	1,980	1,515	1,635
	Right of occupancy	252	440	612	577	1,189	2,622	9,854	8,764	7,537	169	419	375	408
	Total	1,079	2,180	8,961	6,790	5,943	7,957	144,077	70,986	54,002	1,049	2,406	1,897	2,044
HAZARA.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	699	1,086	9,207	4,484	3,257	1,547	33,078	9,571	7,981	564	1,864	1,217	597
	Right of occupancy	301	551	2,190	1,362	1,120	1,038	6,703	3,979	3,673	156	532	317	190
	Total	1,000	1,637	11,397	5,846	4,377	2,585	39,781	13,550	11,654	720	2,396	1,534	787
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	351	999	14,908	11,618	8,635	2,953	41,652	33,203	30,924	1,009	6,364	5,003	4,279
	Right of occupancy	48	95	369	361	745	216	2,113	2,021	2,702	21	120	117	120
	Total	399	1,094	15,277	11,979	9,380	3,169	43,765	35,224	33,626	1,030	6,484	5,120	4,399
KOHAT.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	278	503	6,316	2,638	1,641	1,552	46,356	16,848	9,612	344	2,442	1,017	596
	Right of occupancy	13	28	189	188	67	113	1,349	1,082	322	33	104	99	41
	Total	291	531	6,505	2,826	1,708	1,665	47,705	17,930	9,934	377	2,546	1,116	637
BANNU.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	23	38	4,528	484	648	813	5,867	1,058	95	1	17	2	...
	Ownership	1,329	2,475	23,402	10,710	6,376	3,386	48,463	22,988	12,534	599	2,714	1,769	1,493
	Right of occupancy	107	125	1,184	932	702	221	2,224	926	650	8	52	45	17
	Total	1,459	2,638	29,114	12,126	7,726	4,420	56,554	24,972	13,279	608	2,783	1,816	1,510
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	13	30	10,719	1,559	169	414	69,878	13,490	882	23	10,076	2,647	225
	Ownership	1,408	2,907	41,536	14,372	10,034	4,273	135,653	24,413	19,699	890	18,820	4,731	3,774
	Right of occupancy	294	498	5,896	2,105	1,143	984	16,399	3,978	2,734	158	2,783	618	403
	Total	1,715	3,435	58,151	18,036	11,346	5,671	221,930	41,871	23,315	1,071	31,679	7,996	4,402
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	354	742	15,522	7,068	3,322	2,246	134,988	15,090	9,874	312	3,875	1,626	969
	Right of occupancy	67	143	898	672	450	612	4,380	2,230	1,282	29	188	153	58
	Total	421	885	16,420	7,740	3,772	2,858	139,368	17,320	11,156	341	4,063	1,779	1,027
MUZAFFAR-GARH.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	16	18	944	106	227	251	15,556	5,493	6,609	19	1,484	686	830
	Ownership	1,478	3,412	23,676	12,009	15,503	5,916	93,923	17,282	27,694	889	13,617	3,908	5,957
	Right of occupancy	88	212	703	571	643	242	1,420	816	734	25	164	120	131
	Total	1,582	3,642	25,323	12,686	16,673	6,409	110,899	23,591	35,037	933	15,265	4,714	6,918
GRAND TOTAL.	Superior ownership or talukdári ...	215	254	17,133	2,722	3,120	2,063	186,226	58,355	27,169	63	11,951	3,594	1,364
	Ownership	23,517	64,432	572,945	329,144	2,88,176	99,727	1,464,905	773,712	8,55,818	25,545	115,183	66,403	75,068
	Right of occupancy	3,327	6,692	26,640	20,459	21,595	23,305	123,626	92,364	1,00,937	2,908	23,657	12,503	8,335
	Total	27,059	71,378	616,718	352,325	3,12,891	125,095	1,774,757	924,431	9,83,924	28,516	150,791	82,500	84,767

No. X A—*concluded.*

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,597	18,351	13,674	15,768	4,80,172	2,022	10,634	8,138	6,529	2,51,241	4,175	12,149	7,780	6,256	6,04,174	4,850	18,390	8,400	7,493
650	1,494	1,345	1,619	63,460	303	785	690	696	22,339	332	832	708	678	48,474	512	4,293	2,535	752
6,247	19,845	15,019	17,387	5,43,632	2,325	11,419	8,828	7,225	2,73,580	4,507	12,981	8,488	6,934	6,52,648	5,362	22,683	10,935	8,245
1	1	1	1	80	1	1	1	1	49	7	10	10	7	1,086	...	...	...	...
3,260	11,829	8,171	6,624	3,70,172	2,534	11,862	7,858	6,259	2,70,582	6,383	14,340	9,631	8,090	8,79,080	704	13,939	5,234	8,185
884	1,199	1,155	2,371	89,724	587	946	903	2,028	50,847	825	1,438	1,291	1,920	1,00,004	396	1,084	973	5,060
4,145	13,029	9,327	8,996	4,59,976	3,122	12,809	8,762	8,288	3,21,478	7,217	15,788	10,932	10,017	9,80,170	1,100	15,023	6,207	13,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,214	9,513	6,846	6,163	4,76,825	2,894	5,910	4,910	4,195	2,69,089	1,577	3,765	2,184	1,932	1,98,870	1,565	5,583	3,148	49,258
1,815	3,336	2,414	3,119	1,45,480	901	1,740	1,370	1,664	66,513	485	1,356	812	840	34,420	1,063	2,704	1,944	19,721
6,029	12,849	9,260	9,282	6,22,305	3,795	7,650	6,280	5,859	3,35,602	2,062	5,121	2,996	2,772	2,33,290	2,628	8,287	5,092	68,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,796	18,970	17,187	29,738	8,32,473	3,060	19,605	16,828	17,999	4,48,295	2,125	15,859	10,821	9,431	5,51,033	3,130	25,631	23,184	16,016
184	324	322	1,125	28,592	139	276	272	514	13,084	71	1,625	1,599	2,492	70,970	162	367	342	931
3,980	19,294	17,509	30,863	8,61,065	3,199	19,881	17,100	18,513	4,61,379	2,196	17,484	12,420	11,923	6,22,003	3,292	25,998	23,526	16,947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,168	9,778	7,617	3,753	2,01,436	1,978	16,236	7,682	3,547	1,60,507	1,311	5,716	3,751	2,583	1,40,999	1,068	3,814	2,715	3,208
70	312	277	105	3,872	38	147	110	54	2,612	34	138	113	37	2,551	70	299	244	41
2,238	10,086	7,894	3,858	2,05,308	2,016	16,383	7,798	3,601	1,63,119	1,345	5,854	3,864	2,620	1,43,550	1,138	4,143	2,959	3,249
4	168	19	17	280	3	223	16	13	741	1	2	...	...	30	2	23	6	2
8,288	52,874	34,078	17,054	11,67,275	7,444	45,838	30,785	16,418	8,16,241	3,371	14,452	8,711	5,957	6,48,186	2,784	11,030	7,329	1,23,546
284	2,186	1,443	815	33,127	133	1,104	727	392	14,639	55	637	267	112	6,087	129	1,151	581	305
8,576	55,228	35,540	17,886	12,02,682	7,580	47,235	31,528	16,823	8,31,621	3,425	15,091	8,978	6,069	6,54,303	2,915	12,204	7,916	1,23,853
67	22,414	5,003	346	31,060	38	9,292	2,867	196	6,862	104	11,483	2,476	256	28,216	36	7,602	1,427	156
2,931	58,916	16,469	12,332	5,89,426	1,771	41,874	11,757	9,485	2,97,674	3,522	47,808	8,536	7,469	5,08,465	2,999	39,062	9,918	9,468
581	7,620	2,688	1,860	66,013	265	4,122	1,415	819	21,395	405	4,592	1,253	779	40,663	2,638	16,681	7,511	3,550
3,579	88,950	24,151	14,538	6,77,499	2,074	55,288	16,039	10,500	3,25,931	4,031	63,883	12,264	8,504	5,77,344	5,673	63,345	18,856	13,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	99	32	...	...	...	...	...
1,599	20,317	9,521	6,607	3,76,471	755	12,516	5,892	5,124	1,08,548	1,008	11,064	4,165	2,211	1,96,362	12,354	2,26,481	38,307	23,183
55	321	242	92	7,794	15	113	106	30	2,140	113	728	526	299	5,978	7,112	1,04,236	59,015	6,955
1,645	20,638	9,763	6,699	3,84,265	770	12,629	5,998	5,154	1,10,688	1,122	11,902	4,790	2,542	2,02,340	19,966	3,30,717	97,322	30,138
47	4,367	1,337	1,549	16,111	18	2,892	1,620	817	2,773	65	1,863	272	307	16,363	44	5,312	605	809
2,959	21,882	8,804	9,545	6,22,667	1,900	17,831	8,674	10,010	3,52,263	3,108	18,683	6,832	8,959	6,96,079	2,658	38,958	7,605	21,544
131	802	444	761	12,904	51	275	186	194	4,193	68	380	251	244	6,053	339	3,376	1,416	3,003
3,137	27,051	10,585	11,855	6,51,682	1,969	20,998	10,480	11,021	3,59,229	3,241	20,926	7,355	9,510	7,18,495	3,041	47,646	9,626	25,356
198	31,987	9,272	5,108	87,554	92	13,123	4,789	1,441	13,390	282	18,827	5,794	3,768	63,984	251	20,095	5,636	5,306
135,238	595,278	425,570	4,73,843	2,31,37,429	81,352	415,994	284,264	3,03,124	1,11,49,653	55,836	330,463	178,269	1,98,456	1,33,29,173	67,604	582,760	221,859	7,06,426
17,855	45,458	36,967	47,473	19,23,428	8,719	24,803	20,519	25,568	7,83,773	4,148	21,968	15,097	14,579	6,53,437	22,578	201,411	119,518	1,29,721
153,291	672,723	471,809	5,26,429	2,51,48,411	90,163	453,920	309,572	3,30,133	1,19,46,816	60,266	371,258	199,160	2,16,803	1,40,46,594	90,333	804,266	347,013	8,41,453

STATEMENT No. X B.

STATEMENT SHOWING TRANSFERS TO NEW AGRICULTURISTS OR BY ORDER OF COURT OUT OF THE TRANSACTIONS ENTERED IN COLUMNS 16—20 AND 26—30 OF STATEMENT No. X A.

Districts.	Details.	Number of transactions.	Area.		Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
			Total.	Cultivated.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	847	8,247	7,796	2,903	1,18,499
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	25	1,141	892	320	13,952
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	201	4,918	4,339	1,479	1,07,408
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	90	1,656	1,450	439	42,972
Rohtak	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,441	8,145	7,565	6,540	3,00,795
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	43	507	496	462	29,272
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	152	917	847	784	69,948
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	42	293	291	336	16,465
Gurgaon	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,774	6,045	5,912	8,737	2,08,325
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	12	168	164	210	4,818
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	65	555	522	750	26,209
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	21	306	264	489	10,756
Delhi	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,068	4,350	4,155	7,133	2,70,249
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	31	645	588	1,072	20,993
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	171	4,102	3,061	5,443	1,69,833
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	29	1,710	1,510	3,093	45,394
Karnal	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,045	5,906	4,920	5,661	2,27,091
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	12	277	198	116	5,799
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	253	1,823	1,256	1,428	95,105
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	17	171	118	152	6,205
Umballa	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	3,182	9,580	8,485	12,718	4,91,543
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	100	589	552	1,016	24,820
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	959	4,631	3,649	5,259	3,30,710
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	63	425	334	508	30,682
Simla	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	2	11	4	5	279
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	3	2	2	1	425
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	1	...	...	2	5
Kangra	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,689	5,877	3,863	22,332	2,21,826
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	64	211	133	200	8,576
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	398	1,215	840	1,610	90,480
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	40	1,286	260	1,578	4,715
Hoshiarpur ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,630	3,407	3,101	7,437	3,89,267
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	635	1,446	1,212	3,209	1,67,535
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	678	937	786	1,686	1,40,571
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	66	141	106	269	20,699
Jullundur ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,921	5,819	5,515	12,390	6,17,886
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	626	1,258	1,138	2,415	1,58,869
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	417	884	834	1,798	1,20,020
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	99	162	155	400	26,456
Ludhiana	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,164	5,382	5,307	8,387	4,00,801
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	153	511	500	717	35,477
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	743	1,423	1,149	1,721	1,54,640
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	49	151	145	244	23,229
Ferozepore ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	2,314	11,160	9,590	7,236	4,55,995
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	42	310	181	158	7,943
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	446	4,479	3,155	2,244	2,16,273
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	134	2,842	2,309	871	80,713
Mooltan	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	499	12,144	4,938	7,380	4,23,865
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	22	1,550	986	1,105	77,589
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	352	10,013	5,643	11,224	2,47,483
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	34	1,620	245	454	18,891
Jhang	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	83	1,603	432	505	25,526
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	13	138	60	81	3,888
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	37	409	198	168	14,621
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	31	799	185	60	14,397
Montgomery ...	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	167	3,948	1,941	1,242	61,556
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	8	492	251	116	11,488
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	77	1,878	775	477	50,705
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	9	1,100	225	213	8,325
Lahore	Mortgages ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	1,359	10,343	8,195	6,904	4,15,052
	Mortgages ... 2. By order of Court ...	14	237	191	144	6,632
	Sales ... ... 1. To new agriculturists ...	330	3,028	1,658	1,583	2,00,238
	Sales ... ... 2. By order of Court ...	27	216	164	135	29,818

STATEMENT No. X B—*concluded.*

Districts.	Details.		Number of transactions.	Area. Total.	Area. Cultivated.	Revenue assessed.	Consideration money.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	3,361	8,375	8,129	14,276	7,51,323
		2. By order of Court ...	42	158	148	249	10,225
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	370	1,071	947	1,804	1,86,588
		2. By order of Court ...	15	99	96	152	5,098
Gurdaspur ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	2,899	8,601	7,572	14,868	3,29,571
		2. By order of Court ...	163	601	561	931	24,653
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	238	761	665	1,409	97,012
		2. By order of Court ...	25	89	76	121	4,305
Sialkot	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	4,239	8,645	8,261	15,398	6,06,994
		2. By order of Court ...	161	550	504	911	49,807
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	268	1,064	852	1,566	97,525
		2. By order of Court ...	21	102	87	174	7,568
Gujrat	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	4,580	11,162	9,685	11,242	5,84,176
		2. By order of Court ...	403	1,966	1,315	1,402	75,458
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	435	857	816	1,034	1,64,429
		2. By order of Court ...	36	224	196	196	9,586
Gujranwala ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	802	7,906	5,590	7,168	1,72,105
		2. By order of Court ...	51	845	572	726	14,649
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	580	6,244	3,720	4,268	1,80,604
		2. By order of Court ...	70	1,346	421	528	23,106
Shahpur	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,736	17,885	11,082	8,282	2,94,377
		2. By order of Court ...	32	911	437	341	10,316
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	434	5,421	2,088	1,535	1,33,903
		2. By order of Court ...	29	365	198	190	7,336
Jhelum	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	3,071	11,114	7,952	7,253	3,61,955
		2. By order of Court ...	167	4,228	4,130	392	14,789
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,272	4,271	2,950	2,465	2,09,437
		2. By order of Court ...	86	476	284	183	13,755
Rawalpindi ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	527	4,418	3,257	2,351	72,384
		2. By order of Court ...	104	569	348	266	17,233
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	567	3,264	2,564	893	97,050
		2. By order of Court ...	90	577	293	255	17,694
Hazara	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	706	1,511	1,045	1,509	62,501
		2. By order of Court ...	6	16	14	12	356
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	99	127	115	125	17,549
		2. By order of Court ...	4	7	7	4	288
Peshawar	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	807	5,735	4,572	8,617	2,77,950
		2. By order of Court ...	9	147	147	101	4,978
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	394	3,125	2,697	3,387	2,71,063
		2. By order of Court ...	16	93	85	81	4,404
Kohat	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	257	859	691	601	22,752
		2. By order of Court ...	2	4	4	2	76
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	158	805	561	437	17,498
		2. By order of Court ...	6	82	66	59	411
Bannu	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	1,046	9,894	5,560	2,463	2,24,857
		2. By order of Court ...	11	182	65	17	1,587
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	159	1,557	773	326	42,594
		2. By order of Court ...	34	88	64	68	3,997
D. I. Khan ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	77	3,878	246	608	31,493
		2. By order of Court ...	16	1,990	481	130	8,472
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	50	479	170	74	6,910
		2. By order of Court ...	14	136	62	39	1,848
D. G. Khan ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	48	987	897	76	30,265
		2. By order of Court ...	3	73	30	29	1,999
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	7	147	43	25	1,716
		2. By order of Court ...	10	373	236	96	869
Muzaffargarh ...	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	680	6,772	2,315	3,154	1,88,716
		2. By order of Court ...	26	160	88	86	6,460
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	751	3,144	1,390	1,770	1,35,781
		2. By order of Court ...	82	1,333	518	584	28,272
Grand Total of the Punjab.	Mortgages ...	1. To new agriculturists ...	48,019	209,698	158,569	2,15,371	86,39,695
		2. By order of Court ...	2,998	21,891	16,390	16,941	8,18,988
	Sales	1. To new agriculturists ...	11,064	73,551	49,065	58,773	36,94,329
		2. By order of Court ...	1,290	18,268	10,450	11,973	5,08,259

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. X A AND B.

STATEMENT SHOWING OLD MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND SALES WHICH TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Mortgages with possession including transfer for debt by order of Court.					Redemption of Mortgages.					Permanent transfer for value.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.* Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	*Area redeemed.* Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.* Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
Hissar.	Superior ownership and talukdári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	123	3,721	3,466	682	38,166	48	942	810	316	10,268	67	3,813	3,060	407	26,608
	Right of occupancy	61	553	550	193	7,919	19	198	198	49	2,477	30	433	353	200	10,727
	Total	184	4,274	4,016	875	46,085	67	1,140	1,008	365	12,745	97	4,246	3,413	607	37,335
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	652	2,197	2,184	2,564	1,05,918	120	538	528	595	13,639	91	565	493	607	33,353
	Right of occupancy	14	65	65	65	2,829	1	5	5	5	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	666	2,262	2,249	2,629	1,08,747	121	543	533	600	13,689	91	565	493	607	33,353
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	497	2,306	2,266	2,618	71,184	263	1,219	1,153	1,268	22,258	91	1,054	959	1,218	32,870
	Right of occupancy	71	223	220	324	5,448	28	88	88	120	1,694	2	13	13	11	356
	Total	568	2,529	2,486	2,942	76,632	291	1,307	1,241	1,388	23,952	93	1,067	972	1,229	33,226
Delhi.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	1	341	328	56	700	...	...	...	...	...	1	216	183	308	99
	Ownership	729	3,229	3,030	5,038	1,58,473	308	1,673	1,560	2,296	56,774	97	1,400	1,103	1,970	71,849
	Right of occupancy	81	235	229	457	8,285	12	49	49	61	1,097	6	31	21	48	791
	Total	811	3,805	3,587	5,551	1,67,458	320	1,722	1,609	2,357	57,871	104	1,647	1,307	2,326	72,739
Karnal.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	551	10,257	7,861	3,278	1,09,085	187	3,611	3,463	1,025	22,672	308	10,542	4,987	1,582	1,17,798
	Right of occupancy	20	57	57	94	2,421	3	104	24	41	496	1	2	2	3	175
	Total	571	10,314	7,918	3,372	1,11,506	190	3,715	3,487	1,066	23,168	309	10,544	4,989	1,585	1,17,973
Umballa.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	1	108	83	7	58	2	67	34	3	30	10	293	213	48	1,284
	Ownership	2,364	6,171	5,121	8,274	4,93,316	916	3,178	2,854	4,602	2,39,020	837	3,572	2,790	4,417	2,69,440
	Right of occupancy	338	601	576	1,158	40,624	67	151	147	302	5,214	44	70	63	162	6,860
	Total	2,703	6,880	5,780	9,439	5,33,998	985	3,396	3,035	4,907	2,44,264	891	3,935	3,066	4,627	2,77,584

Simla.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	218	189	102	201	12,109	70	136	52	108	3,028	105	118	69	145	15,320
	Right of occupancy	3	14	7	13	521	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	55
	Total	221	203	109	214	12,630	70	136	52	108	3,028	107	121	72	146	15,375
Kangra.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	2	1	1	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	1	48	33	...	...
	Ownership	1,191	3,596	2,319	3,610	1,16,787	354	1,065	722	1,151	18,729	319	702	499	749	36,343
	Right of occupancy	13	6	6	19	615	6	2	2	5	60	6	7	7	5	306
	Total	1,206	3,603	2,326	3,629	1,17,402	362	1,070	727	1,156	18,789	326	757	539	754	36,649
Hoshiar-pur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	3	...	...	78	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,993	4,125	2,896	5,724	2,96,446	495	780	666	1,404	52,034	492	1,056	712	1,404	98,336
	Right of occupancy	590	524	498	1,436	62,537	180	185	169	397	11,073	65	75	64	130	7,604
	Total	2,586	4,649	3,394	7,238	3,61,013	675	965	835	1,801	63,107	557	1,131	776	1,534	1,05,940
Jullun-dur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,092	4,070	3,895	7,572	3,96,476	722	1,418	1,372	2,876	1,09,300	926	1,362	1,252	2,585	2,06,164
	Right of occupancy	231	304	300	857	27,261	63	119	115	334	16,502	46	106	103	193	15,517
	Total	2,323	4,374	4,195	8,429	4,23,737	785	1,537	1,487	3,210	1,25,802	972	1,468	1,355	2,778	2,21,681
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	482	1,296	1,253	1,807	1,01,450	118	389	385	585	17,367	264	575	510	792	72,928
	Right of occupancy	4	11	11	14	780	3	13	13	12	295	2	3	3	4	224
	Total	486	1,307	1,264	1,821	1,02,230	121	402	398	597	17,662	266	578	513	796	73,152
Feroze-pore.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,672	9,675	8,387	6,243	3,91,580	523	2,919	2,813	1,976	71,174	533	6,805	5,417	2,323	2,58,584
	Right of occupancy	322	1,249	1,233	1,003	71,324	176	641	636	539	25,165	90	877	848	420	23,292
	Total	1,994	10,924	9,620	7,246	4,62,904	699	3,560	3,449	2,515	96,339	643	7,682	6,265	2,743	2,81,876
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and talukdái ...	4	79	55	29	...	4	114	36	17	40	9	666	227	99	3,924
	Ownership	295	8,178	2,814	4,106	2,08,649	146	3,788	1,313	1,705	77,860	448	9,060	3,211	4,499	2,64,650
	Right of occupancy	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	55
	Total	300	8,260	2,869	4,135	2,08,649	150	3,902	1,349	1,722	77,900	459	9,729	3,438	4,598	2,68,629
Jhang.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	1	21	10	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	178	3,939	1,357	1,196	96,292	269	3,575	1,401	1,177	60,810	116	4,343	854	537	48,379
	Right of occupancy	2	19	16	1	1,084	4	13	8	9	722	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	181	3,979	1,383	1,197	97 416	273	3,588	1,409	1,186	61,532	116	4,343	854	537	38,379
Mont-gomery.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	86	2,017	870	605	28,637	53	2,089	825	615	17,862	85	2,339	667	463	36,547
	Right of occupancy	5	8	4	5	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	91	2,025	874	610	28,786	53	2,089	825	615	17,862	85	2,339	667	463	36,547
Lahore.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,116	7,626	5,874	4,728	2,99,552	463	3,899	3,153	2,475	1,11,799	322	2,557	1,401	1,367	1,65,347
	Right of occupancy	64	262	255	299	7,559	21	84	82	56	1,901	11	77	73	79	3,127
	Total	1,180	7,888	6,129	5,027	3,07,111	484	3,983	3,235	2,531	1,13,700	333	2,634	1,474	1,446	1,68,474

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT No. X A AND B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Mortgages with possession including transfer for debt by order of Court.					Redemption of Mortgages.					Permanent transfer for value.				
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed. Total.	Area redeemed. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage-money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,736	6,499	6,177	9,763	5,20,306	723	2,209	2,148	3,274	1,35,119	346	1,248	1,082	1,812	1,57,976
	Right of occupancy	262	385	383	762	28,384	54	85	80	142	4,383	12	30	30	59	2,702
	Total	2,998	6,884	6,560	10,525	5,48,690	777	2,294	2,228	3,416	1,39,502	358	1,278	1,112	1,871	1,60,678
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,934	7,115	6,456	11,869	3,91,836	1,097	2,627	2,399	4,563	83,623	311	876	753	1,525	1,03,405
	Right of occupancy	211	442	417	902	20,570	65	175	157	358	5,967	4	6	5	17	231
	Total	3,145	7,557	6,873	12,771	4,12,406	1,162	2,802	2,556	4,921	89,590	315	882	758	1,542	1,03,636
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,036	7,195	6,894	11,995	5,01,796	1,569	3,573	3,063	6,257	1,66,951	418	1,588	1,286	2,072	141,101
	Right of occupancy	337	442	440	971	27,879	93	161	160	390	7,288	7	8	8	16	656
	Total	4,373	7,637	7,334	12,966	5,29,675	1,662	3,734	3,223	6,647	1,74,239	425	1,596	1,294	2,088	141,757
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,740	3,700	3,632	5,213	2,02,708	874	2,258	2,152	2,088	78,959	411	781	766	953	74,353
	Right of occupancy	261	367	365	468	3,262	89	134	134	140	1,082	6	12	11	17	2,310
	Total	2,001	4,067	3,997	5,681	2,05,970	963	2,392	2,286	2,228	80,041	417	793	777	970	76,663
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	289	2,307	1,686	2,129	55,307	126	1,113	913	1,277	20,753	214	3,259	1,561	1,935	83,947
	Right of occupancy	10	70	43	53	859	4	23	23	30	538	1	9	9	16	860
	Total	299	2,377	1,729	2,282	56,166	130	1,136	936	1,307	21,291	215	3,268	1,570	1,951	84,807
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	831	6,287	4,469	8,148	1,19,998	223	2,984	2,007	4,376	74,565	436	2,973	1,332	4,619	69,019
	Right of occupancy	4	10	10	6	455	2	12	12	20	508	7	23	23	21	2,037
	Total	835	6,297	4,479	8,154	1,20,453	225	2,996	2,019	4,396	75,073	443	2,996	1,355	4,640	71,056

Jhelum.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,915	6,283	4,162	7,862	2,04,652	632	2,903	2,285	2,080	84,433	1,328	3,568	2,580	2,114	2,10,326
	Right of occupancy	184	435	388	478	16,930	44	135	125	133	3,714	107	343	240	210	12,093
	Total	2,099	6,718	4,550	8,340	2,21,582	676	3,038	2,410	2,213	88,147	1,435	3,911	2,820	2,324	2,22,419
Rawal-pindi.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	717	5,684	3,261	2,169	92,037	535	6,518	3,696	2,135	61,104	1,478	6,213	3,795	2,046	1,75,672
	Right of occupancy	191	384	380	893	9,459	103	454	447	646	9,584	245	516	459	499	27,054
	Total	908	6,068	3,641	3,062	1,01,496	638	6,972	4,143	2,781	70,688	1,723	6,729	4,254	2,545	2,02,726
Hazara.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,622	6,097	4,093	3,696	3,37,803	1,936	3,679	3,311	2,406	1,40,770	1,116	2,770	1,686	1,241	1,51,504
	Right of occupancy	876	2,022	1,396	1,826	1,21,458	427	1,068	832	1,071	34,410	249	801	464	455	18,975
	Total	3,498	8,119	5,489	5,522	4,59,261	2,363	4,747	4,143	3,477	1,75,180	1,365	3,571	2,150	1,696	1,70,479
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,445	13,761	12,307	22,805	5,60,217	1,900	14,400	12,158	12,757	2,81,229	1,342	13,584	8,655	6,933	4,03,963
	Right of occupancy	138	269	267	998	23,164	106	196	194	448	11,177	59	1,607	1,584	2,449	69,212
	Total	2,583	14,030	12,574	23,803	5,83,381	2,006	14,596	12,352	13,205	2,92,406	1,401	15,191	10,239	9,382	4,73,175
Kohat.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,206	7,033	5,608	1,993	1,11,963	1,075	14,025	5,607	1,840	90,623	637	3,214	2,110	1,352	70,220
	Right of occupancy	39	198	187	57	2,447	13	61	60	12	1,169	15	82	64	25	1,204
	Total	1,245	7,231	5,795	2,050	1,14,410	1,088	14,086	5,667	1,852	91,792	652	3,296	2,174	1,377	71,424
Bannu.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	7	4	576	1	2	...	...	30
	Ownership	4,676	36,422	23,891	9,301	10,63,324	4,126	32,063	21,631	8,699	4,43,141	1,270	9,088	4,776	2,116	2,54,855
	Right of occupancy	106	663	479	272	11,139	31	232	170	56	1,906	16	306	126	31	1,997
	Total	4,782	37,085	24,370	9,573	10,74,463	4,158	32,341	21,808	8,759	4,45,623	1,287	9,396	4,902	2,147	2,56,882
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	25	6,160	1,500	57	14,517	11	2,626	712	13	1,579	43	5,341	1,457	89	15,820
	Ownership	1,333	24,901	6,310	4,597	2,36,862	668	9,584	3,347	2,861	97,799	1,670	26,075	4,314	3,383	2,24,998
	Right of occupancy	228	2,850	955	656	20,342	79	1,004	324	214	7,501	178	1,701	509	311	16,391
	Total	1,586	33,911	8,765	5,310	2,71,721	758	13,214	4,383	3,088	1,06,879	1,891	33,117	6,280	3,783	2,57,209
D.G. Khan.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,236	13,922	6,893	5,426	2,96,596	473	6,974	3,666	4,353	42,755	760	7,148	2,456	1,566	1,39,207
	Right of occupancy	35	201	171	50	4,150	10	92	85	30	968	83	620	422	276	5,169
	Total	1,271	14,123	7,064	5,476	3,00,746	482	7,066	3,751	4,383	43,723	843	7,768	2,878	1,842	1,44,376
Muzaffar-garh.	Superior ownership and talukdári ..	18	2,723	524	566	13,256	3	394	41	42	705	24	1,328	125	129	10,097
	Ownership	1,168	7,878	2,822	3,485	2,07,155	499	4,622	1,776	2,386	79,943	1,190	8,108	2,966	3,160	2,38,112
	Right of occupancy	10	58	40	52	1,818	5	28	15	16	245	6	35	24	14	759
	Total	1,196	10,659	3,386	4,103	2,22,229	507	5,044	1,832	2,444	80,893	1,220	9,471	3,115	3,303	2,48,968
Grand Total.	Superior ownership and talukdári...	55	9,433	2,501	793	30,601	23	3,250	833	79	2,930	89	7,894	2,238	673	31,254
	Ownership	44,123	227,676	152,356	1,68,797	78,26,680	21,511	1,40,751	93,229	85,526	27,86,361	18,048	1,40,356	68,102	61,892	42,53,174
	Right of occupancy	4,712	12,930	9,948	14,382	5,31,672	1,708	5,512	4,354	5,636	1,57,186	1,802	7,799	5,531	5,672	2,30,739
	Total	48,890	250,039	164,805	1,83,972	83,88,953	23,242	1,49,513	98,416	91,241	29,46,477	19,439	1,56,049	75,871	68,287	45,15,167

STATEMENT No. XI.

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Description of villages according to revenue paid by them.	Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HISSAR.						ROHTAK.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000...	1. Zamíndárí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	3	3	1,795	56,778	18,926	5,957	35	35	27,905	248,929	7,112	6,372
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndárí	231	231	2,449	605,110	2,620	611	8	8	42	8,249	1,031	909
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	754	754	87,293	2,605,767	3,456	825	468	468	79,864	891,412	1,905	1,557
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndárí	7	7	41	2,621	374	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	261	5,461	455	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	2,002	2,002	...	3	3	20	5,674	1,891	1,239
	Total ...	1,008	1,008	91,840	32,77,739	3,252	776	514	514	107,831	1,154,264	2,246	1,865
Addenda.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	12	56,309	...	17,444	...	...	433	3,944	...	3,419
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	51	2,613	...	825	...	...	263	1,344	...	1,750
3. For life or lives		...	...	283	16,466	...	4,898	...	...	197	2,800	...	2,476
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	3	231	...	82	...	...	2	478	...	505
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	349	75,619	...	23,249	...	...	895	8,566	...	8,150
B—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	5,461	Total. 100,302 / Of which cultivated. 89,737	...	...			12,891	Total. 77,214 / Of which cultivated. 70,395		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GURGAON.						DELHI.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	3	3	188	12,820	4,273	5,712	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	20	20	10,974	108,659	5,433	6,671	7	7	3,718	31,485	4,498	5,998
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	118	118	3,161	96,642	819	720	70	70	2,115	51,250	732	731
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	1,105	1,105	94,471	1,020,011	923	881	702	702	78,130	722,848	1,030	1,077
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	6	6	40	1,366	228	58	18	18	689	3,385	188	41
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	12	12	510	1,865	155	73	12	12	865	3,673	306	68
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,264	1,264	109,344	1,241,363	982	958	809	809	85,517	812,641	1,005	1,052
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions ...		...	...	64	10,838	...	8,519	...	...	2,406	23,400	...	35,077
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,002	4,739	...	7,366	...	...	923	5,945	...	8,869
3. For life or lives ...		...	...	44	472	...	1,039	...	...	150	1,235	...	2,712
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	678	491	...	20,303	...	...	479	242	...	14,356
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	135	265	...	371	...	...	121	127	...	217
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	1,923	16,805	...	37,598	...	...	4,079	30,949	...	61,231
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	33,223	Total. 1,46,729 / Of which cultivated. 1,35,747	...	...	...	...	10,817	Total. 61,271 / Of which cultivated. 56,425		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KARNAL.						UMBALLA.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	8	6,819	55,181	5,518	6,634	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ..	1. Zamíndári	88	88	3,154	83,367	947	409	97	97	1,424	55,013	567	324
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	845	839	106,908	1,488,232	1,761	863	2,024	2,024	172,789	1,394,856	689	663
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	35	35	605	9,583	274	48	37	37	776	9,602	259	49
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	22	22	608	10,355	471	54	63	63	2,403	20,104	319	61
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	2	1,643	1,643	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,001	993	118,096	1,648,361	1,647	833	2,221	2,221	177,392	1,479,575	666	620
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,441	160,631	...	97,739	...	...	13,128	769,590	...	557,611
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	3,626	185,734	...	92,125	...	...	971	6,945	...	6,084
3. For life or lives		...	...	146	1,718	...	782	...	...	501	3,535	...	4,472
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	202	27	...	8,335	...	...	1,812	5,328	...	5,999
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	93	324	...	290	...	...	1,437	3,102	...	4,359
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	5,508	348,434	...	199,271	...	...	17,849	788,500		578,525
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	11,939	Total. 52,382 / Of which cultivated. 42,276	...	...	...	...	40,581	Total. 152,859 / Of which cultivated. 136,015		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number or holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIMLA.						KANGRA.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	20	46,496	207,059	219	154
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	83	9,941	904	452
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	23	23	5,376	40,711	1,770	778	5,652	668	244,562	1,478,774	262	136
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	12	5,864	1,173	46
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	618	4,299	165	33
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23	23	5,376	40,711	1,770	778	6,641	718	291,771	1,705,937	257	139
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	84	1,028	...	1,011	...	...	117	4,873	...	1,666
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	35	763	...	505	...	...	1,394	313,456	...	1,61,278
3. For life or lives		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	12,726	...	11,889
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,480	40,776	...	30,585
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	3	8	...	21	...	...	3,629	860	...	838
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	122	1,799	..	1,537	...	...	9,555	372,691	..	2,06,256
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	1,891	Total. 1,980 / Of which cultivated. 963	...	,,	...	...	37,560	Total. 121,931 / Of which cultivated. 85,729	...	...

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STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HOSHIARPUR.						JULLUNDUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6,790	6,790	8,500
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	210	5,595	2,797	6,435	15	15	12,279	56,957	3,730	8,316
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	99	99	1,155	69,137	698	419	33	32	504	15,677	475	393
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,874	1,875	144,774	1,296,545	692	732	1,217	1,190	116,496	741,834	610	1,041
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ..	1. Zamíndári	58	58	783	18,379	317	43	25	25	1,811	6,764	271	34
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	143	143	4,941	35,307	247	60	25	25	1,400	7,230	278	50
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,176	2,177	151,863	1,424,963	655	660	1,316	1,288	132,491	835,252	635	1,075
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,444	2,460	...	32,943	...	...	532	55,405	...	50,685
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,435	6,849	...	28,901	...	...	1,810	19,364	...	23,761
3. For life or lives		...	...	561	1,518	...	13,911	...	...	736	11,405	...	14,784
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	344	1,412	...	30,216	...	...	280	140	...	19,527
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	670	823	...	1,830	...	...	28	...	...	394
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	4,454	13,062	...	1,07,801	...	...	3,386	86,314	...	1,09,151
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	Mortgages. 59,403	Total. 133,516	Of which cultivated. 97,001	...	...	...	33,748	Total. 96,045	Of which cultivated. 87,551	

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		LUDHIANA.						FEROZEPORE.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	10	10	7,489	54,200	5,420	6,025	12	12	7,753	82,523	6,877	5,747
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	21	21	280	9,698	461	421	241	241	1,753	353,384	1,466	354
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	852	852	110,649	799,787	939	1,217	1,221	1,221	101,738	2,136,559	1,750	772
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	12	12	280	2,280	190	29	73	73	799	22,822	313	41
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	12	12	531	2,052	171	50	65	65	1,936	16,446	253	54
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3,531	883	287
	Total ...	907	907	119,229	868,017	957	1,220	1,616	1,616	113,983	2,615,265	1,618	684
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1,249	157,053	...	1,73,973	...	...	9,146	436,708	...	1,66,269
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,161	5,313	...	7,845	...	...	693	37,649	...	18,154
3. For life or lives		...	...	776	7,299	...	7,313	...	...	509	12,587	...	15,550
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	359	1,369	...	1,219	...	...	146	...	...	9,248
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	432	1,798	...	2,498	..	..	152	1,463	...	1,423
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	3,977	172,832	...	1,92,848	...	...	10,646	488,407	...	2,10,644
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	2,485	Total. 99,679 / Of which cultivated. 96,006	...	...	...	...	38,742	Total. 220,333 / Of which cultivated. 202,982		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MOOLTAN.						JHANG.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	12	12	2,585	146,069	12,172	7,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	269	96	1,028	73,084	272	117	24	24	472	21,796	908	265
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	1,140	906	64,442	1,795,599	1,575	682	672	672	56,559	1,477,424	2,199	547
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	367	140	1,347	40,846	111	16	24	24	214	9,074	378	36
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	311	195	4,373	93,561	301	37	127	127	3,286	64,923	511	56
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	129	29	1,169	92,349	716	400	381	381	7,498	587,976	1,543	330
	Total	2,228	1,378	74,944	2,241,508	1,006	434	1,228	1,228	68,029	2,161,193	1,760	414
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1 In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	249	28,536	...	9,405	...	...	73	14,184	...	1,983
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	145	11,532	...	2,784	...	...	133	9,807	...	3,528
3. For life or lives		...	..	89	15,467	...	4,182	...	...	45	2,573	...	1,971
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	140	1,485	...	13,031	...	...	29	1,505	...	1,498
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	5	11	...	20	...	...	139	130	...	7,466
	Total of these holdings	...	...	628	57,031	...	29,422	...	...	419	28,199	...	16,446
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	11,125	Total. 263,295 / Of which cultivated. 91,728	....	...	...	...	15,809	Total. 201,285 / Of which cultivated. 71,289		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MONTGOMERY.						LAHORE.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3,781	61,197	8,742	5,913
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	200	207	2,478	251,272	1,256	981	124	117	1,037	108,551	875	384
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	692	705	35,405	881,343	1,274	1,388	1,294	1,239	93,351	1,860,589	1,438	656
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	174	186	2,233	72,764	418	192	65	64	830	25,615	394	40
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	233	234	5,796	100,029	429	480	71	68	1,354	25,636	361	70
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	125	130	2,283	151,956	1,216	855	24	24	29	13,264	553	294
	Total ...	1,424	1,462	48,195	1,457,364	1,023	235	1,585	1,519	100,382	2,094,852	1,322	601
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	136	29,974	...	6,122	...	...	282	93,726	...	45,972
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	145	20,052	...	3,969	...	...	861	96,908	...	48,440
3. For life or lives		...	...	63	16,078	...	3,656	...	...	745	72,201	...	26,096
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	14	958	...	135	...	...	897	2,691	...	15,329
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	658	...	489
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	358	67,062	...	13,882	...	...	2,864	266,184	...	136,326
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	3,711	Total. 123,910 / Of which cultivated. 31,430	...	...	...	...	32,884	Total. 237,699 / Of which cultivated. 157,380	...	

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		AMRITSAR.						GURDASPUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	16	16	7,834	67,746	4,234	7,127	3	2	2,372	14,326	4,775	8,605
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	18	9	127	10,786	599	660	80	80	805	30,834	385	452
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	1,021	1,003	101,538	912,099	893	1,099	2,182	2,154	114,167	1,104,590	506	665
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	10	3	381	2,732	273	21	26	26	426	6,790	261	46
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	7	6	393	1,296	185	66	74	74	1,668	9,618	130	62
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	1	1	1	60	60	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,073	1,038	110,274	994,719	927	1,163	2,365	2,336	119,438	1,166,158	493	642
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	324	73,405	...	92,232	...	...	124	5,681	...	11,851
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	927	42,520	...	58,423	...	...	1,093	33,537	...	44,638
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,147	11,365	...	16,386	...	...	1,483	17,797	...	23,176
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	1,215	2,705	...	9,359	...	...	1,694	6,824	...	36,504
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,276	2,405	...	3,473	...	...	555	1,665	...	2,540
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	4,889	132,400	...	179,873	...	...	4,949	65,504	...	118,709
*B.—*Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	50,900	Total. 124,761 / Of which cultivated. 117,906	...	...	...	...	55,890	Total. 188,814 / Of which cultivated. 175,684	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		SIALKOT.						GUJRAT.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	3	3	1,412	8,315	2,772	6,849	1	1	629	5,108	5,108	6,641
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	65	60	952	26,759	412	393	18	18	345	14,640	813	311
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2,333	2,075	127,839	1,206,305	517	613	1,309	1,309	119,221	1,152,580	881	616
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	23	15	727	5,108	222	35	18	18	305	5,334	296	36
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	92	58	2,526	10,600	115	64	65	65	2,600	11,075	170	71
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2,123	2,123	300
	Total ...	2,516	2,211	133,456	1,257,087	500	589	1,412	1,412	123,100	1,190,860	843	584
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	26	4,783	...	2,162	...	...	145	796	...	7,356
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	2,158	26,165	...	34,369	...	...	369	12,103	...	23,929
3. For life or lives		...	...	2,101	25,382	...	28,117	...	...	509	5,312	...	7,343
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	4,660	1,766	...	29,353	...	...	1,319	1,804	...	18,142
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	3	71	...	52	...	...	284	670	...	1,101
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	8,948	58,167	...	95,053	...	...	2,626	20,685	...	57,871
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	56,960	Total. 224,142 / Of which cultivated. 210,930	...	...	...	...	51,636	Total. 123,468 / Of which cultivated. 112,957	...	

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		GUJRANWALA.						SHAHPUR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	2	2	212	26,688	13,344	6,088	7	7	3,159	99,049	14,150	6,508
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	187	189	6,541	293,743	1,571	659	42	42	276	73,414	1,748	691
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	1,080	1,097	55,112	1,513,436	1,401	760	561	561	51,308	1,992,096	3,551	872
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	16	16	206	7,978	499	44	15	15	86	3,939	267	40
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	20	20	646	7,032	352	87	35	35	595	45,022	1,286	57
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	5	5	9	3,779	756	496	53	53	295	70,313	1,327	447
	Total	1,310	1,329	62,726	1,852,656	1,414	733	713	713	55,719	2,283,893	3,203	807
	ADDENDA.												
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	120	270,730	...	1,10,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	1,293	15,671	...	13,038	...	...	28	870,672	...	25,448
3. For life or lives		...	...	561	21,813	...	20,394	...	...	120	12,395	...	5,166
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	84	356	...	985	...	...	77	49,528	...	5,588
5. Up to the time of settlement		....	...	35	347	...	440	...	...	92	354	...	9,096
	Total of these holdings	..	...	2,093	308,917	...	1,45,563	...	...	317	149,949	...	45,298
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	7,944	Total. 130,649 / Of which cultivated. 93,840	...		...	...	20,450	Total. 207,955 / Of which cultivated. 123,315		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		JHELUM.						RAWALPINDI.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	2	2	1,333	142,558	71,279	6,810	1	1	700	9,081	9,081	6,200
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	31	30	505	61,624	1,988	499	53	53	229	122,923	2,319	369
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	886	873	105,037	2,072,588	2,339	783	1,447	1,447	162,002	2,663,879	1,841	647
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	11	8	193	4,956	451	41	24	24	138	10,402	433	43
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára	52	48	1,480	17,254	332	65	167	167	7,530	71,289	427	61
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	27	...	52	9,648	357	103	11	11	12	4,759	433	105
	Total ...	1,009	961	108,600	2,308,628	2,288	723	1,703	1,703	170,611	2,882,333	1,692	572
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions ...		...	...	136	43,874	...	12,205	...	...	172	156,399	...	12,407
2. „ subject to conditions ...		...	...	284	4,999	...	2,551	...	...	470	184,820	...	21,836
3. For life or lives		...	...	146	6,954	...	2,738	...	...	620	100,958	...	28,064
4. At pleasure of Government ...		...	...	152	8,200	...	14,848	...	...	89	2,508	...	2,035
5. Up to the time of settlement ...		...	...	24	51	...	63	...	...	17	42	...	52
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	742	64,078	...	32,405	...	...	1,368	444,727	...	64,394
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	21,860	Total. 101,062 / Of which cultivated. 72,010	...	...	...	...	30,318	Total. 236,349 / Of which cultivated. 163,478		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		HAZARA.						PESHAWAR.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	2	2	2,232	89,919	44,959	5,451	31	31	16,658	165,909	5,352	6,249
,, ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamíndári	109	109	1,390	159,846	1,467	348	65	65	3,161	85,973	1,323	456
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	519	519	51,001	1,427,523	2,751	467	681	681	111,066	1,336,146	1,962	1,055
,, ,, less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	115	115	673	48 599	423	43	17	17	2,619	17,183	1,011	20
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	191	191	5,251	94,892	497	56	44	44	2,281	65,958	1,499	66
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	936	936	60,547	1,820,779	1,945	328	838	838	135,785	1,671,169	1,994	1,310
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	1	...	...	44	...	...	12	23,720	...	6,146
2. ,, subject to conditions		...	...	1,207	470,444	...	60,385	...	...	781	74,190	...	50,876
3. For life or lives		...	...	4	16,935	...	4,898	...	...	5,155	131,893	...	62,465
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	599	38	...	108	...	...	11,085	26,970	...	55,623
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	...	882	...	10,008	...	...	80	660	...	1,210
Total of these holdings ...		...	...	1,963	4,88,299	...	75,443	...	...	17,113	257,433	...	176,320
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructnary mortgages.		...	...	23,381	Total. 81,173 / Of which cultivated. 43,535	...	...	..	...	32,026	Total. 101,217 / Of which cultivated. 90,909		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12		13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.		Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		KOHAT.						BANNU.						
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	1	1	5,074	43,777	43,777	5,062	...	...	...	...		...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	28	28	132	67,901	2,425	264	11	11	11,866	472,169		42,924	6,797
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	206	201	45,989	1,484,414	7,206	797	24	24	348	35,586		1,483	342
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	14	14	88	26,134	1,867	58	387	387	106,692	1,806,204		4,667	916
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	25	25	1,121	79,134	3,165	59	14	14	47	96,766		6,912	53
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	14	13	153	49,394	3,528	813	52	52	3,381	39,559		761	45
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	288	282	52,557	1,750,754	6,079	661	488	488	122,334	2,450,284		5,021	904
ADDENDA.														
A,—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz.:—														
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	6	108,960	...	4,033	...	...	27	71,389		...	8,739
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	93	4,203	...	3,861	...	...	4,342	5,136		...	18,960
3. For life or lives		...	...	1,815	80,831	...	5,319	...	...	53	1,764		...	1,635
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	5,914	37,800	...	3,035	...	...	22	...		...	825
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	1,186	35,803	...	6,748	...	...	199	93		...	4,229
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	9,014	267,597	...	22,996	...	...	4,643	78,382		...	34,388
*B,—*Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	22,211	Total. 113,031	Of which cultivated. 64,911	...	...	...	47,142	Total. 316,949	Of which cultivated. 187,969		

STATEMENT No. XI—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		D. I. KHAN.						D. G. KHAN.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	8	8	8,828	441,474	55,184	772	8	8	7,924	168,390	21,049	6,616
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000	1. Zamíndári	33	33	1,288	123,905	3,755	546	39	39	421	249,834	6,406	303
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	629	629	111,856	4,355,087	6,924	764	510	510	117,426	2,207,784	4,329	816
„ „ less than Rs. 100	1. Zamíndári	27	27	334	80,418	2,978	34	42	42	552	216,707	5,160	33
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	106	106	8,161	562,839	5,310	43	87	87	8,383	170,887	1,964	39
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	12	7	13	14,254	1,188	74	29	29	244	20,189	696	268
	Total ...	815	810	130,430	5,570,977	6,844	689	715	715	1,35,010	3,033,791	4,243	690
	ADDENDA.												
A.—*Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue*, viz.:—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions		...	...	22	510,374	...	66,446	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	378	154,061	...	27,884	...	...	2,483	44,121	...	2,146
3. For life or lives		...	...	105	109,478	...	10,144	...	...	119	7,399	...	5,093
4. At pleasure of Government		...	...	25	15,198	...	3,281	...	...	532	6,846	...	37,166
5. Up to the time of settlement		...	...	40	1,020	...	380	...	...	1,199	568,584	...	37,852
	Total of these holdings ...	...	...	570	790,131	...	108,135	...	...	4,333	626,950	...	82,257
B.—Lands included in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufructuary mortgages.		...	...	22,473	Total. 444,179 / Of which cultivated. 108,623	...	...	...	...	32,597	Total. 297,660 / Of which cultivated. 154,679	...	...

STATEMENT No. XI—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO REVENUE PAID BY THEM.	TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		MUZAFFARGARH.						GRAND TOTAL.					
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamindári	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	189	19,610	4,902	5,330
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	6	6	5,183	74,558	12,426	6,213	1,182	252	207,220	2,943,699	2,490	1,396
„ „ Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000 ...	1. Zamindári	30	30	665	106,613	3,554	482	2,456	2,269	38,270	3,276,552	1,834	481
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	578	578	88,349	1,516,098	2,623	917	34,864	29,267	3,061,470	47,383,115	1,359	693
„ „ less than Rs. 100 ...	1. Zamíndári	14	14	274	7,426	530	36	1,292	1,058	17,509	761,497	580	54
	2. Pattidári and bhayachára ...	68	68	2,127	27,399	403	54	2,219	2,050	78,025	1,604,795	723	99
	Leases from Government without right of ownership.	5	5	5	640	128	48	826	698	11,790	1,033,554	1,251	420
		701	701	96,603	1,732,729	2,472	836	42,843	35,598	3,414,473	57,022,822	1,331	645
ADDENDA.													
A.—Holdings included in the above held wholly or partially free of revenue, viz. :—													
1. In perpetuity free of conditions ...		...	...	41	2,848	...	2,170	...	...	31,980	3,209,290	...	1,571,783
2. „ subject to conditions		...	...	146	406	...	373	...	...	30,792	1,813,784	...	784,619
3. For life or lives		...	...	8	35	...	156	...	...	21,831	765,524	...	338,247
4. At pleasure of Government ...		...	...	67	39	...	8,893	...	...	33,819	168,541	...	399,621
5. Up to the time of settlement ...		...	...	2	13	...	14	...	...	12,422	621,875	...	88,378
	Total of these holdings	...	...	264	3,341	...	11,606	...	...	130,844	6,579,014	...	3,182,648
B.—Lands cluded in the above of which the ownership is encumbered by usufrut uary mortgage.		...	...	17,942	Total. 148,889 / Of which cultivated. 66,839	...	...	...	...	836,000	Total. 4,936,681 / Of which cultivated. 3,240,241	...	...

STATEMENT No. XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF LAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			HISSAR.		ROHTAK.		GURGAON.		DELHI.		KARNAL.		UMBALLA.	
Total cultivated area			231,166	2,638,325	227,620	955,361	284,267	965,219	211,453	529,433	192,050	873,947	388,374	960,811
Area cultivated by owners			70,352	1,003,301	100,216	597,351	122,750	495,897	84,711	291,129	100,896	632,923	179,642	606,455
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			5,346	26,214	7,036	8,821	10,857	16,829	8,437	6,201	8,603	6,835	17,538	7,372
Area cultivated by tenants paying rents.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	25,960	317,170	12,537	39,737	21,115	66,855	18,228	42,995	10,432	29,924	25,208	48,720
		Paying other cash rents	21,548	183,589	1,700	5,630	5,234	17,558	3,676	9,466	1,334	5,500	1,354	1,942
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,991	23,606	155	425	581	3,773	741	1,612	1,155	5,445	8,843	19,916
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	8,148	70,280	29,075	64,465	29,195	66,216	29,564	43,203	22,779	42,860	13,144	19,696
		Paying other cash rents	78,382	838,771	58,355	191,640	77,343	237,830	49,296	107,158	21,094	70,107	29,725	46,380
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	18,439	175,394	18,546	47,202	17,192	60,261	16,800	27,669	25,757	80,353	112,920	210,330
Total held by tenants paying rent			155,468	1,608,810	120,368	349,189	150,660	452,493	118,305	232,103	82,551	234,189	191,194	346,984
Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area of which paid by tenants-at-will.	Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	1,213	2,387	2	...	478	345	86	27	548	757	958	6,348
		(2). Half produce or more	375	9,128	9,170	14,432	3,474	16,584	5,473	5,609	610	663	2,555	66,347
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	382	3,452	1,117	2,357	877	2,051	821	1,359	314	828	4,030	60,907
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	8,608	104,421	8,128	9,360	17,774	16,709	6,919	5,167	6,579	12,738	3,004	53,026
		(5). Less than one-third	8,561	36,819	1,701	702	1,489	334	839	594	9,063	42,812	778	10,958
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	...	48	301	22	124	22	583	192	5,275	166	201	1,218
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	19,139	156,255	20,419	26,873	24,216	36,045	14,721	12,948	22,389	57,964	11,526	198,804
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána...	1,609	68,671	14,147	50,318	13,024	53,192	13,427	29,776	16,923	25,937	1,375	18,321
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	35,130	803,641	31,155	160,485	50,383	187,447	34,281	72,877	26,896	43,211	3,380	43,000
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	99,142	687,150	143,304	357,020	239,946	502,182	252,615	308,578	123,881	94,615	309,341	

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			SIMLA.		KANGRA.		HOSHIARPUR.		JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE.	
Total cultivated area			8,491	10,374	324,671	589,124	632,745	718,739	429,432	668,158	293,204	755,954	334,125	2,101,783
Area cultivated by owners			5,750	8,413	165,529	391,841	200,772	339,031	169,967	383,182	136,883	497,028	124,185	984,010
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			648	301	7,666	2,629	36,619	10,940	20,702	7,324	10,464	3,877	11,648	17,943
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	45	56	3,869	5,377	97,145	97,014	29,478	37,275	10,795	23,613	35,754	129,163
		Paying other cash rents	29	53	3,218	4,440	14,674	13,888	3,949	4,950	1,241	1,432	13,933	145,421
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	...	...	12,127	20,659	23,930	25,808	5,527	7,443	3,067	7,386	11,455	68,632
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	587	387	4,828	7,464	15,571	11,381	11,253	12,485	7,690	13,026	8,141	20,709
		Paying other cash rent	699	678	6,803	10,125	89,028	79,755	79,307	83,002	61,545	87,965	31,289	167,003
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	733	486	120,631	146,589	155,006	140,922	109,249	132,497	61,519	124,627	97,720	568,902
Total held by tenants paying rent			2,093	1,660	151,476	194,654	395,354	368,768	238,763	277,652	145,857	255,049	198,292	1,099,830
DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA OF WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	...	...	545	1,365	128	2,236	190	738	42	469	7	2
		(2). Half produce or more	52	277	39,983	59,954	7,561	115,280	42,916	84,492	12,409	74,826	32,045	90,711
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	...	8	3,748	15,817	1,041	6,013	1,034	2,040	6,766	9,493	1,842	2,354
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	13	26	874	18,878	380	6,638	123	579	5,759	9,384	37,462	73,538
		(5). Less than one-third	...	13	51	295	13	399	20	63	1,152	800	172,035	158,607
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	8	89	3,814	1,265	129	1,104	194	108	180	347	187	112
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	73	413	49,015	97,574	9,252	131,670	44,477	88,020	26,308	95,319	243,578	325,324
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána...	25	362	666	6,798	531	10,850	4,813	7,672	2,693	10,333	6,771	13,938
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	50	628	1,503	8,622	4,539	75,216	43,299	39,703	22,070	65,895	70,317	96,686
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	335	2,441	25,234	25,092	64,553	760,721	694,762	242,053	266,171	448,618	207,307	283,352

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Detail.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			MOOLTAN.		JHANG.		MONTGOMERY.		LAHORE.		AMRITSAR.		GURDASPUR.	
Total cultivated area			108,897	679,907	119,822	627,279	71,566	416,193	294,686	1,191,568	441,623	766,728	482,806	832,680
Area cultivated by owners			23,878	118,992	41,194	286,306	12,193	65,926	104,007	544,525	165,341	382,655	169,637	415,320
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			389	307	814	1,534	884	1,368	21,805	17,281	25,029	11,257	18,905	8,581
Area cultivated by tenant paying rents.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	847	3,239	330	1,254	1,981	3,672	19,026	66,280	37,120	51,795	33,732	56,310
		Paying other cash rent	185	770	24	91	55	204	1,644	6,572	1,383	2,848	4,446	6,937
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,496	16,215	2,217	8,510	1,698	7,004	2,373	10,269	449	871	4,586	7,586
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	1,377	3,538	7,913	37,838	1,096	3,145	13,501	45,588	24,581	25,477	21,759	28,395
		Paying other cash rents	1,373	6,809	365	1,827	374	1,534	29,813	109,660	82,186	143,309	60,816	93,283
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	78,352	530,037	66,965	289,924	53,285	333,340	102,517	391,393	105,534	148,516	168,925	216,268
Total held by tenants paying rent			84,630	560,608	77,814	339,439	58,489	348,899	168,874	629,762	251,253	372,816	294,264	408,779
Detail.			Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
Detail of rents and area of which paid by tenants-at-will.	Rents in kind.	(1). Zabti rents	181	...	25	287	50	...	540	693	248	139	3,147	8,461
		(2). Half produce or more	160,927	33,414	134,523	58,891	4,783	8,934	26,338	24,730	48,762	37,544	36,205	133,492
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half...	69,758	6,566	8,700	2,031	1,927	4,425	4,241	3,761	5,472	3,464	2,072	11,823
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	186,660	28,352	48,535	8,674	17,243	16,709	58,158	59,256	17,593	10,947	1,820	10,691
		(5). Less than one-third	42,784	1,050	26,949	909	251,245	27,652	160,679	38,303	732	338	105	1,011
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	333	12	398	2	365	7	13,359	1,335	18,349	4,928	4,643	2,798
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	460,643	69,394	219,130	70,794	275,613	57,727	263,315	128,078	91,156	57,360	47,992	168,276
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána...	1,618	1,920	30,752	7,081	2,558	587	30,020	15,568	12,490	12,987	6,542	21,853
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	5,600	1,209	1,812	15	1,325	209	66,354	43,306	63,837	79,472	26,744	66,539
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	44,071	3,498	3,051	526	3,733	311	260,028	120,144	418,925	449,770	181,826	326,364

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.			Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
			SIALKOT.		GUJRAT.		GUJRANWALA.		SHAHPUR.		JHELUM.		RAWALPINDI.	
Total cultivated area			536,321	929,121	328,950	818,286	220,974	910,150	129,035	683,010	315,080	1,070,742	468,820	1,300,666
Area cultivated by owners			167,193	442,760	144,774	516,415	74,479	406,376	61,538	363,424	136,981	627,411	190,063	641,496
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents			36,039	16,118	17,902	11,025	10,638	10,364	4,472	7,545	18,979	13,082	8,391	5,702
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS.	*With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	45,448	58,992	34,679	55,105	10,425	35,916	3,375	12,607	27,800	81,100	34,799	63,559
		Paying other cash rent	2,240	2,115	164	261	531	1,905	47	346	1,395	5,223	33,328	39,522
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,796	3,448	1,460	1,575	378	1,141	1,055	3,477	11,111	43,458	33,178	135,115
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	23,669	35,480	23,600	35,318	22,082	72,629	6,400	21,658	11,943	21,077	5,323	4,533
		Paying other cash rent	42,982	89,620	14,725	32,862	34,723	150,475	1,134	5,240	5,303	7,396	17,768	23,775
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	215,954	280,588	91,646	165,725	67,718	231,341	51,014	268,713	101,568	271,995	145,970	386,964
Total held by tenants paying rent			333,089	470,243	166,274	290,846	135,857	493,410	63,025	312,041	159,120	430,249	270,366	653,468
DETAIL.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
			Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA OF WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.	*Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	802	922	452	253	634	338	427	34	...	...	...	956
		(2). Half produce or more	63,780	96,517	12,488	67,202	11,954	682	124,008	52,640	11,189	164,688	7,724	225,989
		(3). Two-fifths and less than half	13,126	8,052	2,097	6,658	2,197	2,350	5,453	23,161	519	12,517	1,268	65,241
		(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	15,465	2,283	26,615	31,835	27,886	24,083	36,530	23,116	746	64,920	401	68,718
		(5). Less than one-third	797	190	2,643	1,629	68,611	19,141	1,346	1,922	20	17,243	119	16,530
		(6). By fixed amount of produce	65,135	13,519	7,237	6,616	66,288	7,180	20	56	85	68	4	14
		(7). Total area under rents in kind	159,105	121,483	51,532	114,193	177,570	53,774	167,784	100,929	12,559	259,436	9,516	377,448
	Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána...	22,357	13,123	12,509	22,809	59,442	13,187	5,563	16,095	642	20,435	138	4,395
		(9). Total paying other cash rents	59,958	29,662	6,325	26,537	95,219	55,256	1,634	3,606	133	7,263	1,643	22,132
		(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	281,215	122,101	18,342	42,881	244,149	84,460	7,489	5,400	732	11,933	29,714	47,263

STATEMENT No. XII—*continued.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.		Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
		HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.		KOHAT.		BANNU.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
Total cultivated area		149,934	428,065	191,727	892,321	81,288	316,955	153,729	835,286	115,633	685,911	114,666	1,006,355
Area cultivated by owners		61,652	183,310	96,992	502,111	44,667	192,193	81,220	525,598	55,109	367,231	29,951	324,355
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent		7,493	11,882	7,855	16,136	2,542	4,416	1,608	6,080	521	851	1,186	4,087
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. — *With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	882	3,035	8,589	40,097	1,620	6,457	3,126	19,278	8,960	27,829	317	2,912
	Paying other cash rent	24,161	70,220	341	1,722	277	1,168	3	31	152	754	15	64
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	13,614	53,074	3,692	11,409	2,405	19,123	2,778	17,034	13,500	33,568	7,583	39,962
Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	127	240	7,632	25,941	4,183	10,672	8,235	27,751	7,874	24,485	1,108	9,116
	Paying other cash rents	14,424	31,407	4,522	28,386	684	2,186	928	1,414	129	1,076	2,431	15,164
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	27,581	74,897	62,104	266,519	24,910	80,740	55,831	238,100	29,388	180,117	72,075	610,695
Total held by tenants paying rent		80,789	232,873	86,880	374,074	34,079	120,346	70,901	303,608	60,003	317,829	83,529	677,913
DETAIL.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
		Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA OF WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL. — *Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	3	554	...	..	...	...	10	1	...	...	176	238
	(2). Half produce or more	3,088	13,442	115,627	11,310	15,323	1,143	67,636	60,555	19,024	36,248	11,446	53,367
	(3). Two-fifths and less than half	1,443	12,587	1,033	440	18	48	3,026	2,443	10,221	29,495	8,827	25,888
	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	395	17,402	8,051	20,282	396	8,483	2,754	66,343	6,356	39,930	101,724	171,269
	(5). Less than one-third	870	24,936	12,285	96,802	86	55,209	4,578	29,273	8,242	30,148	145,536	91,910
	(6). By fixed amount of produce	9	168	605	84	5	29	403	1,078	175	278	304	10
	(7). Total area under rents in kind	5,808	69,089	137,601	128,918	15,828	64,912	78,407	159,693	44,018	136,099	268,013	342,682
Cash rents.	(8) Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána...	24	216	4,314	21,627	1,070	9,602	1,271	26,480	8,838	15,647	4,995	4,121
	(9). Total paying other cash rents	2,831	28,576	12,876	15,510	276	1,910	775	639	360	716	6,680	8,484
	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	30,603	58,681	92,613		1,799	1,457	17,319	171	913	417	22,572	7,954

STATEMENT No. XII—*concluded.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DETAIL.		Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
		MUZAFFARGARH.		.....		.....		.....		.....		GRAND TOTAL.	
Total cultivated area		138,684	435,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,021,839	26,593,458
Area cultivated by owners		47,639	147,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,170,161	13,284,765
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent		2,347	1,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333,363	264,798
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT. *With right of occupancy.*	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	3,029	9,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566,651	1,436,857
	Paying other cash rent	74	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,355	534,891
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	2,891	8,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,832	656,186
Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	5,461	15,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,839	820,257
	Paying other cash rent	666	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898,212	2,668,049
	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	76,577	249,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352,426	6,927,655
Total held by tenants paying rent		88,698	285,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,518,315	13,043,895
		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.	
DETAIL.		Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA OF WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL. *Rents in kind.*	(1). Zabti rents	26	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,918	27,597
	(2). Half produce or more	17,370	20,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048,818	1,639,161
	(3). Two-fifths and less than half	8,218	7,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,588	335,008
	(4). One-third and less than two-fifths	81,188	35,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734,139	1,019,192
	(5). Less than one-third	66,568	11,544	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	989,897	718,136
	(6). By fixed amount of produce	1,438	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,151	43,050
	(7). Total area under rents in kind	174,808	74,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,145,511	3,702,144
Cash rents.	(8). Total paying at revenue rates with or without málikána...	12,257	2,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293,404	526,853
	(9). Total paying other cash rents	1,753	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679,138	1,988,911
	(10). Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 9 ...	9,155	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,091,666	

STATEMENT No. XIII.

PREVAILING RENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RENTS COMMONLY PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*		
Serial No.	DISTRICTS.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rents per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	DISTRICTS.
		Rs. a. p. to Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. to Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. to Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. to Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. to Rs. a. p.		
1	Hissár	4 12 9 to 1 12 0	33 to 25	...	...	3 0 9 to 1 3 2	50 to 25	2 6 5 to 1 9 0	50 to 25	1 8 0 to 0 9 1	50 to 25	Hissár.
2	Rohtak	7 10 0 to 4 4 0	50 to 33	5 15 0	50	7 10 0 to 4 13 0	50 to 33	4 0 0	33	3 9 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	Rohtak.
3	Gurgáon	9 0 9 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	5 0 0 to 4 4 0	50	6 0 0 to 2 8 0	50 to 33	3 4 0 to 1 12 0	50 to 33	Gurgáon.
4	Delhi	9 9 6 to 7 0 0	50 to 33	...	...	9 9 6 to 5 8 0	50 to 33	4 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33	4 12 9 to 3 8 4	50 to 25	Delhi.
5	Karnál	7 3 2 to 0 9 7	33 to 25	...	...	9 9 7 to 0 9 7	33 to 25	3 9 7 to 0 4 9	33 to 25	6 0 0 to 0 6 0	33 to 25	Karnál.
6	Umballa	12 0 0 to 6 6 0	50 to 33	...	...	12 0 0 to 9 0 0	50 to 40	9 9 0 to 6 0 0	50 to 33	8 8 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 25	Umballa.
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	Simla.
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40	Kángra.
9	Hoshiárpur	26 4 9 to 14 0 0	50	17 12 0	...	11 0 3	...	...	...	12 4 1 to 7 7 3	50	Hoshiárpur.
10	Jullundur	30 8 0 to 15 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	11 0 0 to 7 0 0	50	11 0 0 to 5 4 0	50	Jullundur.
11	Ludhiána	20 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 33	20 0 0	50 to 33	15 0 0 to 10 0 0	50 to 33	19 0 0 to 3 0 0	50	13 14 0 to 3 11 0	50 to 33	Ludhiána.
12	Ferozepore	7 3 0 to 1 4 0	50 to 10	3 9 0 to 1 6 0	50 to 20	7 0 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 8 0	33 to 20	6 3 0 to 0 7 0	50 to 25	Ferozepore.
13	Mooltan	...	45 to 15	...	48 to 30	...	49 to 31	...	49 to 33	...	49 to 31	Mooltan.
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1 4 0	50	1 10 6 to 1 4 8	42 to 35	...	50 to 44	...	50 to 29	Jhang.
15	Montgomery ...	1 8 0	33 to 20	1 8 0	33 to 20	...	33 to 20	1 8 0	50 to 20	...	33 to 17	Montgomery.
16	Lahore	12 0 6 to 0 14 4	33 to 20	23 0 0 to 1 4 9	50 to 20	19 5 9 to 1 3 2	50 to 20	9 10 10 to 1 1 7	50 to 33	5 2 6 to 0 12 0	50 to 25	Lahore.
17	Amritsar	7 6 0 to 6 4 0	0·48 to 0·35	9 12 0	0·45	9 12 0 to 3 12 0	0·46 to 0·37	7 10 0 to 4 4 0	0·49 to 0·47	5 0 0 to 3 12 0	0·49 to 0·43	Amritsar.
18	Gurdáspur	10 11 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	9 10 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	9 10 0 to 7 0 0	50 to 25	7 8 0 to 4 0 0	50 to 25	5 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 25	Gurdáspur.
19	Siálkot	9 0 0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6 0 0	50	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50	8 0 0 to 1 2 0	50 to 33⅓	Siálkot.
20	Gujrát	6 11 5 to 1 12 0	50 to 33	...	...	...	...	3 2 8 to 2 0 0	50 to 33	2 5 8 to 1 8 0	50 to 33	Gujrát.
21	Gujránwála ...	4 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	0 8 0	50 to 20	2 0 0 to 1 4 0	40 to 25	2 0 0 to 1 0 0	33 to 25	Gujránwála.
22	Shahpur ...	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	44 to 22	...	44 to 30	...	40 to 30	Shahpur.
23	Jhelum	8 9 6 to 3 5 4	50 to 40	...	...	12 0 0	50	2 9 7 to 1 11 0	50	1 11 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 33	Jhelum.
24	Ráwalpindi ...	20 0 0 to 0 8 0	50 to 33	...	...	12 0 0 to 2 4 0	50	2 8 0	50	4 8 0 to 0 13 10	50 to 33	Ráwalpindi.
25	Hazára	12 0 0	50 to 40	...	...	10 0 0 to 8 0 0	50 to 33	...	...	10 0 0 to 2 0 0	50 to 25	Hazára.
26	Pesháwar	18 0 5 to 8 7 6	50 to 33	18 0 0	48	36 12 0 to 2 7 2	50 to 40	4 1 3 to 2 9 6	50 to 23	3 7 3 to 0 3 7	43 to 18	Pesháwar.
27	Kohát	...	50 to 33	...	...	6 0 0 to 3 0 0	50	...	...	1 3 0 to 0 8 0	25 to 20	Kohát.
28	Bannu	2 12 10	50 to 13	...	50 to 40	22 5 2	75 to 50	...	50	...	50 to 20	Bannu.
29	D. I. Khan	4 3 2 to 0 12 0	40 to 25	...	...	10 0 0 to 1 5 5	75 to 40	4 4 4 to 0 13 0	50 to 28	0 8 8 to 0 7 4	40 to 29	Dera Ismail Khan.
30	D. G. Khan ...	5 0 0 to 1 1 10	30 to 25	6 11 2 to 4 11 1	38½ to 25	5 0 0 to 0 13 6	38½ to 25	1 0 2 to 0 13 8	34 to 25	6 5 0 to 1 9 11	50 to 25	Dera Gházi Khan.
31	Muzaffargarh ...	...	69 to 25	...	30 to 25	...	37 to 25	...	50 to 33	...	...	Muzaffargarh.

STATEMENT No. XIV.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock, cows or buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissár ...	120,892	150,538	4,461	64,037	166,881	98,597	106,686	8,617	14,816	36,640	86,947	10,221	18
2	Rohtak ...	118,708	119,971	2,658	60,691	140,088	18,217	45,926	7,261	16,162	2,473	50,585	16,880	...
3	Gurgáon ...	138,528	178,489	8,405	73,863	136,367	30,334	110,808	12,664	16,784	1,948	58,933	13,412	13
4	Delhi ...	93,942	91,305	3,561	53,909	86,470	22,571	47,484	6,530	11,201	553	40,355	13,861	44
5	Karnál ...	141,320	119,335	5,213	130,497	154,084	43,554	60,181	12,082	16,673	1,121	59,999	11,993	31
6	Umballa ...	215,604	142,046	9,731	107,685	167,435	48,595	88,202	9,995	12,502	793	91,466	25,384	80
7	Simla ...	6,143	8,148	142	1,314	3,289	3,151	4,404	524	982	...	2,649	13	...
8	Kángra ...	242,243	185,585	17,583	72,819	187,634	231,740	330,869	6,775	1,168	86	106,790	111	17
9	Hoshiárpur	208,651	127,858	33,613	60,449	113,505	18,233	157,037	7,656	8,146	1,304	93,905	14,203	79
10	Jullundur...	174,542	81,714	32,412	46,015	93,584	19,954	53,490	6,574	12,105	918	87,456	22,470	72
11	Ludhiána ...	132,259	75,881	4,273	50,173	91,995	22,050	50,772	5,453	10,672	2,181	59,526	20,589	29
12	Ferozepore	223,523	117,230	13,590	83,950	130,070	154,056	116,487	15,407	19,380	16,002	103,171	25,031	143
13	Mooltan ...	192,237	153,204	7,914	38,265	137,555	295,493	371,204	11,854	38,719	25,512	78,546	1,142	93
14	Jhang ...	135,934	134,334	23,073	37,087	63,408	203,536	150,702	6,038	11,600	17,114	64,485	2,847	89
15	Montgomery	113,212	152,745	23,339	52,408	62,114	254,194	204,489	8,808	25,819	10,288	53,555	315	103
16	Lahore ...	185,046	141,899	54,145	89,222	142,603	144,104	117,790	21,991	27,437	2,804	102,757	10,449	159
17	Amritsar ...	133,225	109,131	55,419	83,645	104,378	36,214	68,459	14,139	20,853	727	75,671	6,229	103
18	Gurdáspur	166,130	157,810	62,984	61,984	110,128	16,036	60,061	12,056	13,168	668	78,611	6,910	179
19	Siálkot ...	155,749	140,391	82,937	106,866	111,215	45,863	45,459	12,295	13,809	180	115,343	2,791	115
20	Gujrat ...	137,422	102,258	32,675	53,951	77,816	40,683	43,470	8,810	21,200	1,715	79,053	471	71
21	Gujránwála	112,699	121,478	57,981	75,716	128,309	99,761	68,936	11,140	17,261	2,140	78,788	3,036	53
22	Shahpur ...	96,332	139,718	11,123	43,110	39,237	194,329	117,685	8,222	20,707	12,351	56,009	1,970	238
23	Jhelum ...	128,565	105,961	5,613	24,619	79,862	154,607	138,743	7,320	35,706	7,890	83,958	223	216
24	Ráwalpindi	167,297	174,667	7,272	44,183	100,125	196,874	204,260	8,962	50,102	8,065	113,538	2,114	53
25	Hazára ...	99,042	95,902	5,571	88,878	51,929	103,867	175,421	4,365	13,872	526	46,896	282	6
26	Peshawar...	127,138	86,272	6,329	26,142	57,690	148,031	68,909	9,345	29,319	5,278	57,055	1,779	182
27	Kohát ...	53,397	41,421	854	4,608	20,746	84,697	109,328	960	13,724	2,748	26,384	93	4
28	Bannu ...	87,814	73,401	1,067	12,199	46,154	129,751	80,679	4,192	33,515	8,063	44,521	29	108
29	D. I. Khan	127,126	89,593	1,276	22,765	54,374	444,226	244,254	6,238	17,560	22,055	57,549	66	135
30	D. G. Khan	100,067	98,291	1,844	22,004	67,030	134,845	131,277	12,457	16,788	9,530	44,063	103	149
31	Muzaffargarh	124,538	113,202	5,632	36,367	60,897	126,196	109,565	8,657	15,500	6,189	56,272	58	174
	Grand Total	4,254,325	3,629,778	582,690	1,729,421	3,026,972	3,564,359	3,683,037	277,387	577,250	207,762	2,154,836	215,075	2,756

STATEMENT No. XV.

STATEMENT SHOWING NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES INTRODUCED DURING THE YEAR 1896-97, AND THE OPINION FORMED OF THEIR VALUE AFTER EXPERIMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Designation of implement.	Use.	Special advantages or instructions.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name and designation of official reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks by officials reporting.
				Rs.					
1	Cotton-ginning Mill.	Ginning ...	Gins very sharp, and produces full cotton.	30,000	Europe, England.	M. Imám Dín, Tahsíldár Muzaffargarh.	...	The native agriculturists use their native instruments for the purpose and have not yet taken to the cotton gin, which is a novelty to them and cannot conveniently be used by them.	This machine was started at Muzaffargarh on the 5th October 1896 by a company, the share-holders of which are chiefly Mooltanís. It is said to have cost them about Rs. 38,000, including the cost of building. It has only worked 40 days during the last year, the produce of cotton in the district being unable to meet the requirements of the machine. Moreover there exist no facilities for the cotton produce of Alipur tahsíl and that of those portions of Muzaffargarh and Sanáwán tahsils which are away from railway stations being brought to the cotton-gin for ginning, hence the machine has not yet had a fair trial. Only that much cotton was ginned by the machine which the share-holders could conveniently afford to purchase for the purpose. Unfortunately there has been proportionately less produce of cotton in this district during this and the last year, due to excessive untimely rains and presence of sub-soil water. The machine works for 13 hours a day, giving employment to 22 female and 12 male labourers. Daily cost amounts to Rs. 80. Four hundred and fifty maunds of unginned cotton are ginned in a day, giving an outturn of 130 maunds of cotton and 320 maunds of seeds.
2	Ditto ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur.	These machines are well known in the Province and do not require any remarks.	Agriculturists do not appreciate it much.	The new machine set up by Malik Devi Dás at Bhera had been working 14 hours daily and had employed 30 labourers at a daily cost of Rs. 35. The machine turns out 20 maunds cleaned cotton daily.

STATEMENT No. XV A.

LIST OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ALREADY REPORTED AS HAVING MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE YEARS 1882-83 TO 1896-97.

District.	Name of implement.	Summary of previous Report.	Remarks.
Rohtak ... ... Gurgaon ... ... Delhi ... ... Karnal ... ... Hoshiarpur ... ... Jullundur ... ... Ferozepore ... ... Mooltan ... ... Lahore ... ... Hazara	Beheea Sugar Mill ...	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in these districts, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or readjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery
Peshawar	Rurki-made Sugar Mill	...	The advantages are portability and economy of bullock power without extra cost. Extensively used in this district, but the disadvantages are that the iron rollers break up the fibres of the canes, so that it cannot be made into ropes, and that the metal, and also the oil used for lubrication, give a taint to the juice. Also that the iron rollers cannot be repaired or readjusted except where there is a Workshop with special machinery.
Lahore	Kaisar plough ...	...	Used by a few native agriculturists, but said to be too heavy of draught for general use. Its supposed advantage is that it inverts the soil.
Shahpur	Cotton Gin	The machine is not patronised by the agricultural population. Cotton traders have their cotton ginned here in considerable quantities.	The owners of the machine sustained a great loss owing to fall in the price of cotton, and sold the machine to one Devi Dás. The machine is not worked at present.
Ferozepore	Burke's improved plough	...	This has been tried again by horse power with very fair result, but the native agriculturists have not taken to it, and it seems to have but little advantage over their ordinary ploughs. It does not invert the soil, but this is not a desideratum here.
Ferozepore	Reapers	These reapers were tried with success, but the native agriculturists do not take to them. 54 Ghumáos of crops were reaped by two reapers last year.	These reapers were again tried with success, but the native agriculturists generally do not take to it. During the year under report the two reapers reaped 75 Ghumáos of crop in all.

STATEMENT No. XVI.

ABSTRACT OF THE CANAL CLEARANCE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Receipt.					Expenditure.					
District.	Balance at hand at the beginning of the year.	Commutation for labour.	Fines for absences.	Other income.	Total.	Pay of labourers.	Tools and appliances.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Balance carried forward.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ferozepore	24,268	...	...	1,14,873	1,39,141	...	...	1,13,333	1,13,333	25,808	
Mooltan	1,05,656	74,680		12,227	1,92,563	1,31,008	...	...	1,31,008	61,555	
Peshawar	1,889	...	435	7,617	9,941	998	...	8,874	9,872	69	
Bannu	12,640	...	14,949	...	27,589	...	...	14,942	14,942	12,647	
D. I. Khan	4,274	...	7,036	4,588	15,898	3,386	...	6,962	10,348	5,550	
Muzaffargarh	8,438	33,389	...	3,770	45,297	3,083	...	29,888	32,971	12,326	
Total ...	1,56,865	1,30,489		1,43,075	4,30,429	1,38,475	...	1,73,999	3,12,474	1,17,955	

STATEMENT No. XVII.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Serial No.	District.	Receipts.					Ex		
		Balance at hand at the beginning of the year.	Patwári cess on land revenue, including cost of stationery.	Patwári cess on canal owners' rate.	Other income.	Total.	Salaries of Patwáris.	Printing.	Paper and cloth.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hissár ...	40,865 10 7	19,655 14 6	12,215 6 11	461 11 4	73,198 11 4	50,161 12 3	...	763 0 3
							161 4 8	...	2 7 0
2	Rohtak ...	22,688 1 10	21,733 10 4	6,084 13 11	67 8 11	50,574 3 0	40,997 4 4	...	823 13 10
							169 6 7	...	3 6 6
3	Gurgáon ...	37,846 8 9	46,725 4 8	...	262 9 6	84,834 6 11	52,624 3 4	2 0 0	272 5 1
							169 12 1	0 0 1	0 14 1
4	Delhi ...	23,596 7 9	32,160 10 7	4,662 11 0	42 11 2	60,462 8 6	42,961 15 2	683 6 10	...
							182 0 8	2 144	
5	Karnál ...	28,267 15 9	32,226 11 1	9,875 1 0	346 7 4	70,716 3 2	46,254 5 4	633 0 3	1 11 6
							169 6 10	2 5 1	0 0 1
6	Umballa ...	40,672 8 9	62,692 5 0	89 5 6	241 7 3	1,03,695 10 6	73,951 12 5	1,773 1 3	...
							160 6 7	3 13 6	
7	Simla ...	169 11 6	1,017 6 4	...	...	1,187 1 10	934 15 4	...	2 12 9
							116 13 11		0 5 7
8	Kángra ...	40,913 7 3	48,749 0 8	...	256 15 9	89,919 7 8	41,188 4 7	969 14 11	688 2 7
							130 12 1	3 1 3	2 2 11
9	Hoshiárpur...	42,175 1 4	59,711 0 6	...	1,820 2 3	1,03,706 4 1	59,101 7 6	3,819 1 7	0 12 0
							122 13 11	7 15 0	
10	Jullundur ...	48,091 6 9	55,353 1 4	...	1,880 8 0	1,05,325 0 1	54,036 12 9	49 5 6	1,737 15 1
							129 4 5	0 1 11	4 2 6
11	Ludhiána ...	26,233 6 4	36,857 2 9	...	1,786 11 6	64,877 4 7	36,108 12 9	2 12 3	2,753 1 9
							120 5 9	0 0 2	9 2 10
12	Ferozepore...	22,941 5 7	47,701 4 9	1,195 8 0	360 3 2	72,198 5 6	54,055 1 2	...	259 9 4
							147 4 7		0 11 4
13	Mooltan ...	73,281 4 10	59,612 0 9	687 10 0	3,093 5 10	1,36,674 5 5	44,149 7 9	3,661 3 2	5,604 3 6
							130 9 11	10 13 4	16 9 3
14	Jhang ...	14,280 13 4	22,935 11 2	...	3,836 3 8	41,052 12 2	21,519 1 2	273 10 2	510 13 4
							126 3 5	1 9 9	3 0 1
	New Colonies	26,253 5 3	12,460 10 6	24,921 5 0	...	63,635 4 9	8,751 10 2	1,568 14 0	...
							91 2 7	16 5 6	
15	Montgomery	22,043 3 11	12,443 9 11	4,611 10 3	4,152 5 10	43,250 13 11	22,290 9 3	2,066 4 1	337 8 7
							107 10 11	9 15 8	1 10 1
16	Lahore ...	10,252 3 5	42,778 4 5	1,255 15 6	759 6 1	55,045 13 5	46,400 4 1	18 7 8	19 8 7
							141 0 7	0 0 11	0 0 11
17	Amritsar ...	59,143 11 11	58,486 13 10	...	576 7 8	1,18,207 1 5	47,088 3 5	95 13 0	973 4 1
							144 14 2	0 4 8	2 15 11
18	Gurdáspur ...	43,977 7 6	70,678 4 9	...	978 9 1	1,15,634 5 4	67,559 5 2	1,508 12 2	352 5 1
							140 7 4	3 2 2	0 11 9
19	Siálkot ...	40,759 0 11	74,107 13 0	...	7,425 9 9	1,22,292 7 8	60,812 10 5	...	2,910 1 5
							144 12 8		6 14 10
20	Gujrát ...	20,145 0 7	29,011 2 7	...	21 5 9	49,177 8 11	35,161 11 0	...	1,389 14 11
							141 1 8		5 11 2
21	Gujránwála	36,576 2 0	44,132 12 11	...	13,264 0 2	93,972 15 1	37,853 13 7	...	401 0 3
							132 5 8		1 6 5
22	Shahpur ...	32,982 5 9	21,248 0 2	254 11 0	5 6 0	54,490 6 11	26,987 7 10	...	1,107 4 10
							136 4 10		5 9 6
23	Jhelum ...	16,954 10 5	25,269 3 7	...	2,330 2 10	44,554 0 10	30,115 4 3	300 13 4	963 5 9
							120 7 5	1 3 3	3 13 8
24	Ráwalpindi	28,581 7 8	47,919 13 1	...	21 4 10	76,522 9 7	49,935 6 5	...	835 2 9
							143 1 0		2 6 3
25	Hazára ...	12,607 14 7	19,020 6 3	...	93 15 8	31,722 4 6	18,391 1 7	1,197 8 2	...
							135 3 8	8 12 10	...
26	Pesháwar ...	31,025 15 7	55,788 6 4	...	3,395 2 11	90,209 8 10	51,597 3 8	1,062 7 2	3 4 0
							156 13 3	3 3 8	0 0 2
27	Kohát ...	8,938 6 4	11,145 2 6	...	74 7 10	20,158 0 8	10,878 13 1	356 4 6	54 15 3
							131 1 1	4 4 8	0 10 7
28	Bannu ...	16,834 15 10	19,681 4 6	...	211 8 10	36,727 13 2	19,284 15 2	...	1,284 1 10
							114 12 8		7 10 4
29	D. I. Khan ...	27,501 2 3	32,341 8 3	...	392 14 4	60,235 8 10	30,138 0 4	1,261 9 10	502 11 10
							136 15 10	5 11 9	2 4 7
30	D. G. Khan...	2,934 8 8	19,734 8 4	2,500 0 0	4,512 15 11	29,682 0 11	22,205 12 1	2,258 12 3	125 11 3
							137 1 9	13 15 1	0 12 5
31	Muzaffargarh	41,751 7 9	33,370 6 0	371 2 0	996 8 8	76,489 8 5	34,540 12 5	307 8 6	302 13 0
							152 2 7	1 5 8	1 5 4
	Grand Total	9,41,287 0 8	1,176,749 7 4	68,725 4 1	53,668 13 10	22,40,430 9 11	12,38,038 3 9	23,870 10 7	24,981 6 5
	Average...	...	...	...	...	...	141 13 3	2 11 9	2 13 9

No. XVII.

PATWARI FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

EXPENDITURE.

Survey equipment.	Patwáris' schools.	Rewards and gratuities.	Contribution to Kánúngo establishment.	Other charges.	Total expenditure.	Balance at credit at close of the year.	Number of Patwáris and assistants.	Pay, &c., due at the end of 30th September and not disallowed.	District.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
...	16 12 9	240 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,297 10 10	56,479 4 1	16,719 7 3	311	3,709 1 3	Hissár.
			12 13 9	4 2 9	181 7 3				
3 8 0	...	810 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,060 12 0	44,695 6 2	5,878 12 10	242	2,817 12 7	Rohtak.
0 0 3				4 6 2	184 11 1				
...	304 3 11	...	6,000 0 0	2,281 10 4	61,484 6 8	23,350 0 3	310	4,431 1 11	Gurgáon.
	0 15 8		19 5 8	7 5 9	198 5 5				
...	...	120 0 0	4,000 0 0	501 7 0	48,266 13 0	12,195 11 6	236	2,875 12 7	Delhi.
				2 2 0	204 8 4				
21 12 0	...	...	4,325 0 0	471 15 2	51,707 12 3	19,008 6 11	273	3,293 4 9	Karnál.
0 1 3				1 11 8	189 6 6				
...	38 0 7	150 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,473 9 10	81,386 8 1	22,309 2 5	461	5,390 0 0	Umballa.
				3 3 1	176 8 8				
...	...	...	11 4 6	20 13 6	969 14 1	217 3 9	8	238 15 6	Simla.
				2 9 8	121 3 9				
0 4 0	17 11 0	...	2,510 0 0	1,184 5 0	46,558 10 1	43,360 13 7	315	10,414 8 1	Kángra.
	0 0 11			3 12 2	147 12 11				
4 12 0	108 12 9	180 0 0	2,000 0 0	551 5 5	65,766 3 3	37,940 0 10	481	15,260 8 4	Hoshiárpur.
0 0 2				1 2 4	136 11 8				
121 5 10	81 2 0	590 0 0	6,000 0 0	1,831 2 0	64,447 11 2	40,877 4 11	418	13,263 7 8	Jullundur.
0 4 8				4 6 1	154 2 11				
150 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	1,683 15 0	40,938 9 9	23,938 10 10	300	9,127 15 6	Ludhiána.
0 8 0				5 9 10	136 7 5				
94 8 0	...	307 0 0	4,000 0 0	950 10 5	59,666 12 11	12,531 8 7	367	12,986 4 7	Ferozepore.
0 4 2				2 9 5	162 9 3				
3,328 6 9	36 0 0	2,618 8 0	6,325 0 0	4,843 3 5	70,566 0 7	66,108 4 10	338	11,280 10 6	Mooltan.
9 13 6				14 5 3	208 12 4				
50 1 3	...	240 0 0	...	175 1 8	22,768 11 7	18,284 0 7	159	5,227 0 8	Jhang.
0 4 9				1 0 6	133 14 11				
63 3 0	...	...	...	23,623 12 3	34,007 7 5	29,627 13 4	96	2,490 9 9	New Colonies.
0 10 6				246 1 4	354 3 11				
647 0 3	...	...	3,000 0 0	894 14 9	29,236 4 11	14,014 9 0	207	10,827 4 10	Montgomery.
3 2 0				4 5 2	141 3 10				
...	...	...	...	656 8 0	47,094 12 4	7,951 1 1	329	12,695 14 4	Lahore.
				1 15 11	143 2 4				
45 7 8	184 15 7	...	4,800 0 0	831 14 1	54,019 9 10	64,187 7 7	325	11,706 15 11	Amritsar.
0 2 3				2 9 0	166 3 5				
590 8 0	32 10 0	179 0 0	6,900 0 0	465 6 4	77,587 14 9	38,046 6 7	481	17,087 5 3	Gurdáspur.
1 3 8				0 15 6	161 4 11				
...	157 13 10	254 6 0	14,624 0 0	335 3 10	79,094 3 6	43,198 4 2	420	14,707 0 4	Siálkot.
				0 12 9	188 5 6				
7 9 0	...	375 0 0	3,000 0 0	72 10 6	40,006 13 5	9,170 11 6	244	8,700 0 0	Gujrát.
				0 4 9	163 15 4				
0 0 6	...	100 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,602 9 8	44,957 7 6	49,015 7 7	286	9,290 14 0	Gujránwála.
		0 5 7		5 9 8	157 3 1				
...	...	360 0 0	4,000 0 0	192 4 0	32,647 0 8	21,843 6 3	198	6,533 0 0	Shahpur.
				0 15 6	164 14 2				
259 0 0	80 12 11	210 0 0	16 9 0	2,788 1 6	34,733 14 9	9,820 2 1	250	8,948 6 4	Jhelum.
1 0 7				11 2 5	138 15 0				
...	175 0 5	...	...	3,890 13 5	54,836 7 0	21,686 2 7	349	13,699 3 0	Ráwalpindi.
	0 8 0			11 2 5	157 2 0				
14 6 0	...	150 0 0	...	85 9 0	19,838 8 9	11,883 11 9	136	4,869 4 7	Hazára.
0 1 8				0 10 1	145 13 11				
...	...	274 8 0	5,543 0 0	2,904 0 9	61,384 7 7	28,825 1 3	329	3,901 5 8	Pesháwar.
				8 13 3	186 9 3				
...	20 0 0	...	...	2,421 7 8	13,731 8 6	6,426 8 2	83	3,138 0 0	Kohát.
				29 2 10	165 7 1				
47 12 0	...	180 8 0	3,000 0 0	1,117 11 11	24,915 0 11	11,812 12 3	168	5,915 2 4	Bannu.
0 4 7				6 10 5	148 4 10				
38 14 0	203 11 8	...	5,000 0 0	468 1 4	37,613 1 0	22,622 7 10	220	7,630 2 7	D. I. Khan.
0 2 10				2 2 1	170 15 6				
2,709 0 8	...	...	...	366 3 0	27,665 7 3	2,016 9 8	162	5,048 14 4	D. G. Khan.
16 11 7				2 4 2	170 12 5				
4 2 0	82 3 4	...	...	2,029 11 1	37,267 2 4	39,222 6 1	227	8,089 11 8	Muzaffargarh.
0 0 3				8 15 1	164 2 9				
8,201 8 5	1,539 14 9	7,578 14 0	99,054 13 6	63,074 8 8	14,66,340 0 1	7,74,090 9 10	8,729	2,55,595 10 10	Grand Total.
0 15 0					167 15 9				Average.

PART II.

STATEMENT No. XVIII-A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE, COMMUTATION AND TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1896 AND 1897.

STATEMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING SERVICE, COMMUTATION AND

Division.	District.	Year ending.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collections.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Balance on 30th September.			Particulars Recover	
								Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total.	*Under suspension.* Of the year under report.	Of former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Rabi 1896	7,26,961	7,09,643	98	...	7,09,643	17,318	...	17,318	17,223	...
		Rabi 1897	7,26,909	3,45,202	47	1,656	3,46,858	3,81,707	15,567	3,97,274	3,80,123	15,567
	Rohtak ...	Rabi 1896	9,28,865	9,05,740	97·5	...	9,05,740	23,125	59	23,184	22,268	...
		Rabi 1897	9,28,338	5,87,030	63·2	...	5,87,030	3,41,308	22,381	3,63,689	3,38,629	22,268
	Gurgáon ...	Rabi 1896	11,73,799	11,48,540	98·1	156	11,48,696	25,259	5,395	30,654	23,336	100
		Rabi 1897	11,73,884	11,19,363	95·3	7,289	11,26,652	54,521	21,729	76,250	47,088	13,186
	Delhi ...	Rabi 1896	7,91,421	7,53,879	95·2	1,205	7,55,084	37,542	1,062	38,604	32,979	1,062
		Rabi 1897	7,93,454	6,97,449	87·9	3,766	7,01,215	96,005	34,056	1,30,061	79,420	34,043
	Karnál ...	Rabi 1896	6,46,783	6,24,967	97	...	6,24,967	21,816	1,855	23,671	20,038	1,855
		Rabi 1897	6,44,382	5,41,986	84	595	5,42,581	1,02,396	20,856	1,23,252	1,00,215	20,117
	Umballa ...	Rabi 1896	8,67,661	8,13,330	93·7	678	8,14,008	54,331	5,997	60,328	29,592	4,806
		Rabi 1897	8,66,280	8,00,162	92·3	20,944	8,21,106	66,118	35,661	1,01,779	64,521	34,000
	Simla ...	Rabi 1896	16,135	16,135	100	...	16,135	...	...	...	...	...
		Rabi 1897	16,313	16,313	100	...	16,313	...	...	...	...	...
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	Rabi 1896	7,14,123	6,63,807	92·9	...	6,63,807	50,316	112	50,428	49,543	...
		Rabi 1897	7,14,001	7,11,644	99·6	4,462	7,16,106	2,357	45,345	47,559	...	45,202
	Hoshiárpur ...	Rabi 1896	13,29,895	13,23,514	99·5	270	13,23,784	6,381	...	6,381	...	...
		Rabi 1897	13,25,740	13,13,134	99·4	811	13,13,945	12,606	...	12,606	...	...
	Jullundur ...	Rabi 1896	13,76,953	13,72,534	99·6	274	13,72,808	4,419	264	4,683	499	264
		Rabi 1897	13,77,726	13,75,212	99·8	214	13,75,456	2,484	740	3,224	891	740
	Ludhiána ...	Rabi 1896	9,24,300	9,19,891	99·5	267	9,20,158	4,409	...	4,409	29	...
		Rabi 1897	9,25,232	9,16,200	99·00	3,422	9,19,622	9,032	...	9,032	3,445	...
	Ferozepore ...	Rabi 1896	8,77,695	8,56,686	98·0	2,903	8,59,589	21,009	5,998	27,007	12,852	2,875
		Rabi 1897	8,78,815	7,81,110	89·0	5,643	7,86,753	97,705	20,116	1,17,821	69,468	12,629
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	Rabi 1896	5,69,519	5,66,907	99·5	65	5,66,972	2,612	20	2,632	...	...
		Rabi 1897	5,69,165	5,61,050	99	146	5,61,196	8,115	84	8,199	1,629	...
	Jhang ...	Rabi 1896	3,19,420	3,17,021	99·2	...	3,17,021	2,399	24	2,423	...	...
		Rabi 1897	3,19,862	3,17,288	99·2	176	3,17,464	2,574	29	2,603	50	...
	Montgomery ...	Rabi 1896	2,64,920	2,21,194	83	773	2,21,967	43,726	36,464	80,190	11,865	540
		Rabi 1897	2,74,036	2,05,000	75	2,329	2,07,329	69,036	76,732	1,45,768	35,995	11,075
	Lahore ...	Rabi 1896	8,16,053	7,06,574	86·4	2,851	7,09,425	1,09,479	572	1,10,051	26,565	...
		Rabi 1897	8,17,888	7,01,129	85·7	25,450	7,26,579	1,16,759	41,530	1,58,289	47,966	38,016
	Amritsar ...	Rabi 1896	10,22,465	10,21,528	100	1,139	10,22,667	937	9	946	...	...
		Rabi 1897	10,27,103	10,18,373	100	177	10,18,550	8,730	...	8,730	7,657	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Rabi 1896	13,92,397	13,65,298	98	16,559	13,81,857	27,099	5,954	33,053	15,874	3,290
		Rabi 1897	13,95,263	13,49,496	97	9,588	13,59,084	45,767	20,925	66,692	32,542	12,219
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	Rabi 1896	13,84,324	13,79,500	99	2,142	13,81,642	4,824	117	4,941	...	...
		Rabi 1897	13,87,720	13,11,486	95	1,652	13,13,138	76,234	88	76,322	27,687	...
	Gujrát ...	Rabi 1896	7,74,678	6,93,918	92·1	163	6,94,081	80,760	1,494	(a) 82,254	34,124	...
		Rabi 1897	7,76,100	5,65,619	72·8	12,570	5,78,189	2,10,481	63,476	2,73,957	1,89,612	63,161
	Gujránwála ...	Rabi 1896	7,13,110	6,73,448	94·4	1,006	6,74,454	(b) 39,662	637	40,299	30,692	...
		Rabi 1897	7,13,392	6,94,685	97·3	9,361	7,04,046	18,707	27,709	46,416	14,196	26,814
	Shahpur ...	Rabi 1896	5,45,414	4,94,056	90·5	3,223	4,97,279	51,358	165	51,523	40,137	165
		Rabi 1897	5,59,290	4,25,346	76·0	5,282	4,30,628	1,33,944	43,170	1,77,114	1,15,954	42,876
	Jhelum ...	Rabi 1896	6,92,460	6,80,920	98·3	66	6,80,986	11,540	...	11,540	7,585	...
		Rabi 1897	6,91,457	5,53,236	80·1	2,684	5,55,920	1,38,221	6,569	1,44,790	1,18,851	6,569
	Ráwalpindi ...	Rabi 1896	9,09,358	9,02,216	99·2	...	9,02,216	7,142	...	7,142	6,839	...
		Rabi 1897	9,10,246	8,27,325	90·9	413	8,27,738	82,921	6,426	89,347	81,421	6,426
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	Rabi 1896	2,27,086	2,26,765	99·8	...	2,26,765	321	...	321	...	...
		Rabi 1897	2,27,507	2,25,547	99·1	...	2,25,547	1,960	11	1,971	1,857	...
	Peshawar ...	Rabi 1896	7,11,575	7,06,277	99·3	750	7,07,027	5,298	204	5,502	...	195
		Rabi 1897	9,14,736	8,95,659	97·9	1,340	8,96,999	19,077	4,003	23,080	7,895	145
	Kohát ...	Rabi 1896	88,369	81,437	92·1	23	81,460	6,932	42	6,974	3,419	42
		Rabi 1897	86,072	77,700	90·3	1,092	78,792	8,372	3,149	11,521	7,700	2,481
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	Rabi 1896	3,31,291	3,15,865	95	2,386	3,18,251	15,426	6,079	21,505	13,650	6,079
		Rabi 1897	3,31,492	3,13,215	94	4,662	3,17,877	18,277	16,244	34,521	18,277	16,244
	D. I. Khan ...	Rabi 1896	1,55,930	1,39,341	89·4	3,814	1,43,155	16,589	1,49,282	1,65,871	16,285	62,041
		Rabi 1897	1,55,937	1,29,422	82·9	2,158	1,31,580	26,515	1,63,515	1,90,030	26,062	76,056
	D. G. Khan ...	Rabi 1896	3,47,959	3,24,085	93·1	2,002	3,26,087	23,874	4,118	27,992	9,096	2,803
		Rabi 1897	3,39,437	1,86,613	55·8	5,310	1,91,923	1,52,824	7,047	1,54,791	5,316	3,636
	Muzaffargarh ...	Rabi 1896	3,93,499	3,91,754	99·5	124	3,91,878	1,745	3,669	5,414	381	1,310
		Rabi 1897	3,92,781	3,90,947	99·5	84	3,91,031	1,834	1,607	3,441	1,093	1,208
	Grand Total	Rabi 1896	2,20,34,418	2,13,16,770	96·7	42,839	2,13,59,609	7,17,648	2,29,592	9,47,240	4,24,871	87,427
		Rabi 1897	2,22,60,558	1,99,53,971	89·6	1,33,276	2,00,87,247	23,06,587	6,98,765 (b)	30,05,352	18,25,560	5,04,678

(a) Includes Rs. 244 added to the balances after close of the year 1895-96.
(b) Owing to a mistake in the Accounts for June 1896, Rs. 36 continued to be shown in excess of the true amount of total collections.

No. XVIII A.

TRIBUTE) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDING RABI 1896 AND 1897.

OF BALANCES (PARA. 32 OF CIRCULAR No. 35).						Arrears struck off by orders passed on Annual Balance State-ments during the year.	SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CALAMITY OF SEASON SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR.				TRIBUTE.		DISTRICT.	DIVISION.
ABLE.		UNDETERMINED.		IRRECOVERABLE.			*On account of year under report.*		*On account of former years.*					
Not under suspension.														
Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Of the year under report.	Of former years.		Suspensions.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Demand.	Collections.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	95	...	95	17,223	..	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
1,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,83,135	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	113	...	744	59	803	22,268	...	..	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
1,165	...	...	...	1,514	113	...	3,38,629	...	...	...	...	...		
284	5,295	...	...	1,639	...	1,636	23,336	...	100	...	...	...	Gurgáon.	
...	3	..	...	7,433	8,540	...	51,471	1,255	...	...	...	...		
3,781	...	...	...	782	...	782	32,979	..	1,062	...	...	...	Delhi.	
15,520	13	...	...	1,065	...	...	85,591	...	732	...	...	...		
801	...	..	..	977	...	2,220	20,038	...	...	...	...	...	Karnál.	
2,094	...	...	...	87	739	...	1,04,020	30	...	...	...	...		
20,544	2	...	...	4,195	1,189	3,723	30,506	...	162	...	...	...	Umballa.	
88	7	...	...	1,509	1,654	...	64,905	...	...	..	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,890	42,890	Simla.	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,994	42,994		
121	...	...	112	652	...	621	...	143	...	112	1,00,000	1,00,000	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
511	...	...	...	1,846	143	...	...	178	...	143	1,00,000	1,00,000		
811	...	...	...	5,570	...	5,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
...	...	...	...	12,606	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		
191	...	...	...	3,729	...	3,729	499	235	264	275	1,31,000	1,31,000	Jullundur.	
24	...	...	...	1,569	...	...	1,108	105	...	..	1,31,000	1,31,000		
3,422	...	...	...	958	...	987	29	...	...	...	...	..	Ludhiána.	
1,793	...	...	...	3,794	...	...	3,446	...	...	...	...	...		
6,913	306	...	...	1,244	2,817	1,248	...	...	...	2,817	...	..	Ferozepore.	
26,616	2,302	...	...	1,621	5,185	...	73,930	...	...	2,368	...	...		
146	...	64	20	2,402	...	2,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
1,140	...	44	42	5,302	42	...	1,648	...	...	...	...	...		
184	...	21	...	2,194	24	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
168	8	33	21	2,323	...	...	50	95	...	...	...	...		
1,921	174	28,960	35,750	980	...	1,129	12,120	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
4,041	77	744	1,558	28,256	64,022	...	36,696	...	...	...	...	...		
24,701	407	32,000	...	26,213	165	(c)43,071	76,779	20,953	60	699	...	...	Lahore.	
13,101	858	51,760	...	3,932	(c) 2,656	...	94,495	...	...	(c)16,610	...	...		
177	...	...	...	760	9	769	...	50	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.	
...	...	...	...	1,073	...	...	8,869	287	...	...	...	...		
3,419	419	...	...	7,806	2,245	2,540	21,424	569	802	1,830	3,800	3,800	Gurdáspur.	
2,555	796	...	...	10,670	7,910	...	32,542	1,633	...	250	3,800	3,800		
1,740	...	...	...	3,084	117	3,201	...	1,716	...	117	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
29,637	88	4,103	...	14,807	...	...	36,089	11,519	...	...	...	...		
41,672	250	...	...	4,964	1,244	6,208	34,124	2,320	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
17,713	315	...	...	3,156	...	...	2,20,644	...	...	...	...	...		
6,220	112	1,070	525	1,680	...	3,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
3,420	895	...	...	1,091	...	...	17,070	...	...	...	...	...		
8,150	...	...	...	3,071	...	3,071	40,137	...	165	...	...	...	Shahpur.	
16,967	294	...	...	1,023	...	...	1,31,662	...	5,819	...	...	...		
1,668	...	...	...	2,287	...	2,287	8,463	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
18,020	...	...	...	1,350	...	...	1,24,358	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	303	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
147	...	...	...	1,353	...	...	1,01,057	1,016	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	321	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
...	...	...	...	103	11	...	2,537	...	...	...	...	...		
581	...	4,567	...	150	9	159	...	86	...	...	...	...	Peshawar.	
2,267	...	5,420	3,191	3,495	667	...	23,440	...	...	...	...	...		
780	...	...	...	2,733	...	2,733	3,419	...	42	...	...	...	Kohát.	
114	668	...	...	558	...	...	10,624	...	...	...	...	...		
1,177	...	...	...	599	...	599	13,650	599	6,079	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,384	...	...	...	...	...		
188	...	34	87,159	82	82	198	16,285	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
204	...	231	87,146	18	313	...	27,114	510	188	313	...	...		
435	23	...	...	14,343	1,292	15,635	10,264	745	...	1,242	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
1,41,859	...	69	...	5,580	3,411	...	5,816	500	118	3,411	...	...		
...	...	206	...	1,158	2,359	3,723	383	...	...	1,705	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
2	...	153	...	586	399	...	1,715	...	...	399	...	...		
1,30,027	6,988	67,035	1,23,566	95,715	11,611	1,15,235	3,83,925	27,416	8,736	8,797	2,77,690	2,77,690	GRAND TOTAL	
3,00,750	6,324	62,557	91,958	1,17,720	95,805	...	19,95,226	17,128	6,857	23,494	2,77,794	2,77,794		

(c). The remission of Rs. 16,610 shown in column 24 was sanctioned during the year 1896-97, and the item was struck off in the same year, hence it is included in column 20, but is excluded from column 19.

STATEMENT No. XVIII B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE HELD UNDER SUSPENSIONS AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1896-97.

District.	Tahsil.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar ...	Bhiwáni ...	1895-96 ...	1,985	...	1,985	...	...	1,985	Hissar.
		1896-97 ..	...	26,952	26,952	2,142	...	24,810	
	Hánsi ...	1895-96 ...	4,225	..	4,225	..	...	4,225	
		1896-97 ...	...	98,466	98,466	2,077	...	96,389	
	Hissár ...	1895-96 ...	2,110	...	2,110	...	...	2,110	
		1896-97 ...	...	76,628	76,628	...	...	76,628	
	Fatteḥabad ...	1895-96 ...	7,124	...	7,124	...	...	7,124	
		1896-97 ...	...	98,036	98,036	715	...	97,321	
	Sirsa ...	1895-96 ...	1,779	...	1,779	...	...	1,779	
		1896-97 ...	...	83,053	83,053	...	...	83,053	
		Total ...	17,223	3,85,135	4,00,358	4,934	...	3,95,424	
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	1895-96 ...	13,050	...	13,050	...	...	13,050	Rohtak.
		1896-97 ..	...	106,479	1,06,479	...	...	1,06,479	
	Sámpla ..	1895-96 ..	6,236	...	6,236	...	...	6,236	
		1896-97 ..	..	94,305	94,305	...	...	94,305	
	Jhajjar ...	1895-96 ..	2,982	...	2,982	...	...	2,982	
		1896-97 ..	...	1,17,499	1,17,499	...	...	1,17,499	
	Gohána ...	1896-97 ...	...	20,346	20,346	...	...	20,346	
		Total ..	22,268	3,38,629	3,60,897	...	...	3,60,897	
Gurgaon ..	Palwal ...	1889-90 ...	100	...	100	...	100	...	Gurgaon.
		1895-96 ...	7,079	..	7,079	100	3,145	3,834	
		1896-97 ...	...	1,715	1,715	...	432	1,283	
	Gurgáon ...	1895-96 ...	7,310	...	7,310	1,636	...	5,674	
		1896-97 ...	...	27,018	27,018	..	...	27,018	
	Rewári ...	1895-96 ...	628	..	628	314	...	314	
		1896-97 ...	...	11,866	11,866	875	..	10,991	
	Nuh ...	1895-96 ...	5,056	...	5,056	4,143	...	913	
		1896-97 ...	...	6,809	6,809	2,494	...	4,315	
	Firozpur ...	1895-96 ...	3,263	...	3,263	812	...	2,451	
		1896-97 ...	...	4,063	4,063	582	...	3,481	
		Total ...	23,436	51,471	74,907	10,956	3,677	60,274	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	1892 93 ...	285	...	285	...	...	285	Delhi.
		1894-95 ...	434	...	434	...	...	434	
		1895-96 ...	7,174	732	7,906	...	...	7,906	
		1896-97 ...	...	42,906	42,906	3,780	...	39,126	
	Sonepat ...	1896-97 ...	...	21,385	21,385	1,458	...	19,927	
	Ballabgarh ..	1894-95 ...	343	...	343	...	...	343	
		1895-96 ...	25,805	...	25,805	730	...	25,075	
		1896-97 ...	...	21,300	21,300	933	...	20,367	
		Total ...	34,041	86,323	1,20,364	6,901	...	1,13,463	
Karnal ...	Kaithal ...	1894-95 ...	562	...	562	...	562	...	Karnal.
		1895-96 ...	14,276	...	14,276	64	1,420	12,792	
		1896-97 ...	....	13,978	13,978	1,916	...	12,062	
	Pánipat ...	1895-96 ...	1,005	...	1,005	...	...	1,005	
		1896-97 ...	...	2,388	2,388	2	...	2,386	
	Karnál ...	1894-95 ...	1,293	...	1,293	...	...	1,293	
		1895-96 ...	4,757	...	4,757	336	...	4,421	
		1896-97 ..	...	87,654	87,654	1.281	...	86,373	
		Total ...	21,893	1,04,020	1,25,913	3,599	1,982	1,20,332	
Umballa ...	Naraingarh ...	1887,88 ...	437	...	437	...	...	437	Umballa.
		1889-90 ...	118	...	118	...	...	118	
		1894-95 ...	162	...	162	...	...	162	
		1895-96 ...	12,845	...	12,845	2	...	12,843	
		1896-97 ...	...	19,450	19,450	72	...	19,378	
	Pípli ...	1894-95 ...	52	...	52	52	...	...	
		1895-96 ...	3,026	...	3,026	133	...	2,893	
		1896-97 ...	...	16,935	16,935	106	...	16,829	
	Jagádhri ...	1894-95 ...	4,037	...	4,037	80	...	3,957	
		1895-96 ...	7,323	...	7,323	129	...	7,194	
		1896-97 ...	...	11,339	11,339	13	...	11,326	
	Umballa ...	1895-96 ...	6,195	...	6,195	...	...	6,195	
		1896-97 ...	...	15,961	15,961	8	...	15,953	
	Kharar ...	1895-96 ...	203	...	203	...	...	203	
		1896-97 ...	...	559	559	187	...	372	
	Rúpar ...	1896-97 ...	...	661	661	...	...	661	
		Total ...	34,398	64,905	99,303	782	...	98,521	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

District.	Tahsíl.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kangra ...	Núrpur ...	1895-96 ...	1,617	...	1,617	1,617	...	...	Kangra.
	Dhera ...	1895-96 ...	11,533	...	11,533	...	...	11,533	
	Hamírpur ...	1895-96 ...	36,393	...	36,393	2,724	...	33,669	
		Total ...	49,543	...	49,543	4,341	...	45,202	
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	1894-95 ...	264	...	264	97	...	167	Jullundur.
		1896-97 ...	...	244	244	10	...	234	
	Nakodar ...	1895-96 ...	499	...	499	...	...	499	
		1896-97 ...	...	864	864	28	105	731	
		Total ...	763	1,108	1,871	135	105	1,631	
Ludhiana ...	Jagráon ...	1896-97 ...	...	674	675	...	...	675	Ludhiana.
	Ludhiána ...	1896-97 ...	...	2,771	2,771	...	...	2,771	
		Total ...	...	3,446	3,446	...	...	3,446	
Ferozepore ...	Fázilka ...	1888-89 ...	158	....	158	...	158	...	Ferozepore.
		1889-90 ...	1,975	...	1,975	...	1,975	...	
		1890-91 ...	235	...	235	...	235	...	
		1891-92 ...	210	...	210	...	...	210	
		1895-96 ...	2,027	..	2,027	291	...	1,736	
		1896-97 ...	...	9,370	9,370	3,187	...	6,183	
	Ferozepore ...	1895-96 ...	2,981	...	2,981	42	...	2,939	
		1896-97 ...	...	9,735	9,735	340	...	9,395	
	Zíra ...	1894-95 ...	297	...	297	...	...	297	
		1895-96 ...	7,844	...	7,844	305	...	7,539	
		1896-97 ...	...	25,799	25,799	3,466	...	22,333	
	Moga ...	1896-97 ...	...	21,730	21,730	...	...	21,730	
	Muktsar ...	1896-97 ...	...	7,296	7,296	541	...	6,755	
		Total ...	15,727	73,930	89,657	8,172	2,368	79,117	
Mooltan ...	Kabírwála ...	1896-97 ...	...	1,648	1,648	19	...	1,629	Mooltan.
		Total ...	...	1,648	1,648	19	...	1,629	
Jhang ...	Chiníot ...	1896-97 ...	...	50	50	...	...	50	Jhang.
		Total ...	...	50	50	...	...	50	
Montgomery ...	Montgomery ...	1894-95 ...	406	...	406	...	...	406	Montgomery.
		1895-96 ...	825	...	825	...	...	825	
		1896-97 ...	...	6,169	6,169	...	...	6,169	
	Gugera ...	1894-95 ...	134	...	134	...	57	77	
		1895-96 ...	5,715	...	5,715	...	...	5,715	
		1896-97 ...	...	9,932	9,932	4	...	9,928	
	Dipálpur ...	1895-96 ...	2,379	...	2,379	790	...	1,589	
		1896-97 ...	...	7,276	7,276	649	...	6,627	
	Pákpattan ...	1895-96 ...	2,946	...	2,946	...	...	2,946	
		1896-97 ...	...	13,319	13,319	48	...	13,271	
		Total ..	12,405	36,696	49,101	1,491	57	47,553	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	1895-96 ...	10,153	...	10,153	20	3,712	6,421	Lahore.
		1896-97 ...	...	24,286	24,286	...	...	24,286	
	Chunián ...	1895-96 ...	10,436	...	10,436	...	2,589	7,847	
		1896-97 ...	...	35,505	35,505	...	...	35,505	
	Kasúr ...	1895-96 ...	160	...	160	...	160	...	
		1896-97 ...	...	14,936	14,936	...	...	14,936	
	Sharakpur ...	1895-96 ...	35,077	...	35,077	1,180	10,149	23,748	
		1896-97 ...	...	19,768	19,768	...	...	19,768	
		Total ...	55,826	94,495	1,50,321	1,200	16,610	1,32,511	
Amritsar ...	Ajnála ...	1896-97 ...	...	8,869	8,869	1,212	...	7,657	Amritsar.
		Total ...	...	8,869	8,869	1,212	...	7,657	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*continued.*

District.	Tahsíl.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gurdaspur ...	Shakargarh ...	1892-93 ...	406	...	406	218	...	188	Gurdaspur.
		1893-94 ...	340	...	340	137	155	48	
		1894-95 ...	179	...	179	179	...	...	
		1895-96 ...	8,609	...	8,609	877	...	7,732	
		1896-97 ...	...	30,204	30,204	...	...	30,204	
	Gurdáspur ...	1893-94 ...	184	..	184	...	77	107	
		1894-95 ...	519	...	519	209	...	310	
		1895-96 ...	2,353	...	2,353	344	...	2,009	
		1896-97 ...	...	772	772	..	...	772	
	Batála ...	1893-94 ...	16	...	16	...	...	16	
		1894-95 ...	132	...	132	90	...	42	
		1895-96 ...	1,620	...	1,620	1,620	...	...	
		1896-97 ...	...	322	322	...	...	322	
	Pathánkot ...	1894-95 ...	1,514	...	1,514	834	...	680	
		1895-96 ...	3,292	...	3,292	2,205	...	1,087	
		1896-97 ...	...	1,244	1,244	...	...	1,244	
		Total ...	19,164	32,542	51,706	6,713	232	44,761	
Sialkot ...	Zafarwál ...	1896-97 ...	...	1,856	1,856	725	...	1,131	Sialkot.
	Raya ...	1896-97 ...	...	12,941	12,941	1,513	...	11,428	
	Pasrúr ...	1896-97 ...	...	6,097	6,097	1,120	...	4,977	
	Siálkot ...	1896-97 ...	...	4,452	4,452	162	...	4,290	
	Daska ...	1896-97 ...	...	10,743	10,743	4,882	...	5,861	
		Total ...	...	36,089	36,089	8,402	...	27,687	
Gujrat ...	Gujrát ...	1896-97 ...	...	31,616	31,616	...	...	31,616	Gujrat.
	Kharián ...	1896-97 ...	...	66,473	66,473	...	...	66,473	
	Phália ...	1895-96 ...	34,124	...	34,124	...	...	34,124	
		1896-97 ...	...	1,22,555	1,22,555	...	...	1,22,555	
		Total ...	34,124	2,20,644	2,54,768	...	...	2,54,768	
Gujranwala ...	Gujránwála ...	1895-96 ...	868	...	868	117	...	751	Gujranwala.
		1896-97 ...	...	5,493	5,493	105	...	5,388	
	Háfizabad ...	1896-97 ...	...	4,433	4,433	607	...	3,826	
	Khángah Dográn.	1895-96 ...	29,824	...	29,824	...	...	29,824	
		1896-97 ...	...	7,144	7,144	5,923	...	1,221	
		Total ...	30,692	17,070	47,762	6,752	...	41,010	
Shahpur ...	Bheṛa ...	1895-96 ...	16,288	5,819	22,107	1,096	...	21,011	Shahpur.
		1896-97 ...	...	71,628	71,628	1,851	...	69,777	
	Shahpur ...	1894-95 ...	165	...	165	...	...	165	
		1895-96 ...	3,464	...	3,464	288	...	3,176	
		1896-97 ...	...	19,379	19,379	5,272	...	14,107	
	Khusháb ...	1895-96 ...	20,385	...	20,385	1,861	...	18,524	
		1896-97 ...	...	34,836	34,836	2,766	...	32,070	
		Total ...	40,302	1,31,662	1,71,964	13,134	...	1,58,830	
Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	1895-96 ...	2,043	...	2,043	...	...	2,043	Jhelum.
		1896-97 ...	...	49,869	49,869	3,389	...	46,480	
	Pind Dádan Khan.	1894-95 ...	4,526	...	4,526	...	...	4,526	
		1896-97 ...	...	15,740	52,430	348	...	52,082	
	Chakwál ...	1895-96 ...	1,016	...	1,016	1,016	...	...	
		1896-97 ...	...	52,430	15,740	393	...	15,347	
	Talagang ...	1896-97 ...	...	6,319	6,319	2,266	...	4,053	
		Total ...	7,585	1,24,358	1,31,943	7,412	...	1,24,531	
Rawalpindi ...	Gujjar Khan ...	1896-97 ...	...	20,279	20,279	11,001	...	9,278	Rawalpindi.
	Ráwalpindi ...	1896-97 ...	...	8,081	8,081	2,718	...	5,363	
	Fatteḥjung ...	1896-97 ...	...	22,887	22,887	1,363	...	21,524	
	Attock ...	1896-97 ...	...	15,149	15,149	813	...	14,336	
	Pindi Gheb ...	1895-96 ...	6,839	...	6,839	413	...	6,426	
		1896-97 ...	...	34,661	34,661	3,741	...	30,920	
		Total ...	6,839	1,01,057	1,07,896	20,049	...	87,847	
Hazara ...	Abbottabad ...	1896-97 ...	...	65	65	...	...	65	Hazara.
	Haripur ...	1896-97 ...	...	2,472	2,472	680	...	1,792	
		Total ...	...	2,537	2,537	680	...	1,857	

STATEMENT No. XVIII B—*concluded.*

District.	Tahsil.	Year.	Under suspension at beginning of year.	Suspended during the year.	Total suspended.	Collected during the year.	Remitted during the year.	Balance under suspension at close of year.	District.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	1894-95 ...	195	...	195	50	...	145	Peshawar.
		1896-97 ...	...	17,587	17,587	9,962	...	7,625	
	Nowshera ...	1896-97 ...	...	561	561	291	...	270	
	Mardán ...	1896-97 ...	...	5,292	5,292	5,292	...	...	
		Total ...	195	23,440	23,635	15,595	...	8,040	
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	1894-95 ...	42	...	42	21	...	21	Kohat.
		1895-96 ...	1,680	...	1,680	126	...	1,554	
		1896-97 ...	...	8,054	8,054	2,441	...	5,613	
	Hangu ...	1895-96 ...	1,739	...	1,739	833	...	906	
		1896-97 ...	...	2,570	2,570	439	...	2,131	
		Total ...	3,461	10,624	14,085	3,860	...	10,225	
Bannu ...	Marwat ...	1894-95 ..	6,079	...	6,079	956	...	5,123	Bannu.
		1895-96 ...	11,803	...	11,803	682	...	11,121	
		1896-97 ...	...	18,384	18,384	107	...	18,277	
	Isa Khel ...	1895-96 ...	1,777	...	1,777	1,777	...	...	
		Total ...	19,659	18,384	38,043	3,522	...	34,521	
D. I. Khan ...	D. I. Khan ...	1891-92 ...	313	...	313	...	313	...	D. I. Khan.
		1894-95 ...	100	...	100	...	...	100	
		1895-96 ...	111	...	111	...	...	111	
		1896-97 ...	...	1,711	1,711	63	...	1,648	
	Kuláchi ...	1891-92 ...	87	...	87	...	...	87	
		1894-95 ...	592	...	592	...	...	592	
		1896-97 ...	...	7,259	7,259	180	...	7,079	
	Tánk ...	1894-95 ...	1,338	...	1,338	86	...	1,252	
		1895-96 ...	6,982	...	6,982	2,058	...	4,924	
		1896-97 ...	...	5,574	5,574	799	...	4,775	
	Bhakkar ...	1887-88 ...	10,689	...	10,689	...	...	10,689	
		1888-89 ...	14,411	...	14,411	...	...	14,411	
		1889-90 ...	12,180	...	12,180	...	...	12,180	
		1890-91 ...	4,883	...	4,883	...	...	4,883	
		1891-92 ...	6,701	...	6,701	...	...	6,701	
		1892-93 ...	3,227	...	3,227	...	...	3,227	
		1893-94 ...	3,582	...	3,582	...	...	3,582	
		1894-95 ...	3,336	...	3,336	...	...	3,336	
		1895-96 ...	2,700	188	2,888	1	...	2,887	
		1896-97 ...	...	3,090	3,090	10	...	3,080	
	Leiah ...	1887-88 ...	18,278	...	18,278	5	...	18,273	
		1888-89 ...	11,897	...	11,897	...	...	11,897	
		1889-90 ...	12,414	...	12,414	...	...	12,414	
		1890-91 ...	11,955	...	11,955	8	...	11,947	
		1891-92 ...	11,742	...	11,742	...	...	11,742	
		1892-93 ...	8,150	...	8,150	...	...	8,150	
		1893-94 ...	6,568	...	6,568	...	...	6,568	
		1894-95 ...	6,757	...	6,757	...	...	6,757	
		1895-96 ...	6,492	...	6,492	...	...	6,492	
		1896-97 ...	...	9,480	9,480	...	...	9,480	
		Total ...	1,65,485	27,302	1,92,787	3,210	313	1,89,264	
D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan ...	1890-91 ...	200	...	200	...	200	...	D. G. Khan.
		1891-92 ...	373	...	373	...	373	...	
		1893-94 ...	1,099	...	1,099	450	649	...	
		1894-95 ...	1,131	...	1,131	...	1,131	...	
		1895-96 ...	9,096	118	9,214	4,613	965	3,636	
		1896-97 ...	...	5,816	5,816	...	500	5,316	
		Total ...	11,899	5,934	17,833	5,063	3,818	8,952	
Muzaffargarh ...	Sanawán ...	1893-94 ...	481	...	481	82	399	...	Muzaffargarh.
		1894-95 ...	827	...	827	...	...	827	
		1895-96 ...	383	...	383	2	...	381	
		1896-97 ...	...	1,715	1,715	622	...	1,093	
		Total ...	1,691	1,715	3,406	706	399	2,301	
		Grand Total	6,28,619	20,02,083	26,30,702	1,38,840	29,561	24,62,301	Grand Total.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		INCREASE.											DECREASE.												
DIVISION.	District.	Demand of the previous year.	By lapses and resumption of revenue-free lands.	By revision of assessment from Regular Settlements or otherwise.	By alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	*By Territorial Transfer.* From Districts of Punjab.	*By Territorial Transfer.* From Foreign States or other Provinces.	By assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By progressive jamás.	Miscellaneous.	Total increase.	By grant of land revenue free.	Deduction owing to Settlement operations.	Other reductions owing to reduction of assessment, calamities of season, deterioration of estates, farms, &c.	By diluvion.	By land being occupied by Government.	*By Territorial Transfer.* To Districts of Punjab.	*By Territorial Transfer.* To Foreign States or other Provinces.	By redemption of land revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total decrease.	Demand of the year under report.	District.	DIVISION.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	7,26,961	48	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	56	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	108	7,26,909	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	9,28,865	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	141	217	...	...	...	...	744	...	...	...	...	744	9,28,338	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	11,73,799	63	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	50	151	...	...	...	44	22	...	...	...	...	66	11,73,884	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	7,91,421	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	36	2,405	2,815	...	...	...	737	40	...	...	..	5	782	7,93,454	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	6,46,783	209	...	40	5	...	...	...	175	385	814	...	...	...	226	111	...	...	...	2,878	3,215	6,44,382	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	8,67,661	1,006	...	486	...	...	...	...	15	1,027	2,534	...	...	...	3,614	190	...	...	..	111	3,915	8,66,280	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	16,135	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,313	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	7,14,123	345	...	277	...	...	...	...	290	38	950	565	95	...	404	3	...	...	...	5	1,072	7,14,001	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	13,29,895	281	...	1,149	...	...	...	...	56	...	1,486	...	6	...	5,575	60	...	...	...	...	5,641	13,25,740	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	13,76,953	1,888	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	1,045	1	4,267	6	...	...	3,427	...	...	...	...	61	3,494	13,77,726	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	9,24,300	121	...	1,282	37	...	...	...	452	2	1,894	...	...	...	958	4	...	...	...	...	962	9,25,232	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	8,77,695	327	...	1,304	...	..	...	...	935	...	2,566	198	...	...	1,243	...	...	...	...	5	1,446	8,78,815	Ferozepore.	

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	5,69,519	188	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	228	...	...	...	288	240	54	...	...	...	582	5,69,165	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	3,19,420	111	351	2,225	...	...	...	...	66	...	2,753	55	...	292	1,961	3	...	...	...	...	2,311	3,19,862	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	2,64,920	...	3,440	1,332	...	...	...	6,150	...	...	10,922	...	721	...	872	13	...	...	...	200	1,806	2,74,036	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	8,16,053	2,024	6,232	4,875	6	...	...	...	857	5	13,999	271	1,728	3,978	6,072	115	...	...	...	...	12,164	8,17,888	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	10,22,465	1,247	3,836	312	18	...	...	...	60	...	5,473	16	...	...	802	...	...	...	...	17	835	10,27,103	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	13,92,397	2,878	14	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	2,974	3	58	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	108	13,95,263	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	13,84,324	3,063	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	574	29	4,764	72	...	...	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	13,87,720	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	7,74,678	2,434	4	1,047	...	187	...	...	401	...	4,073	...	...	7	2,632	12	...	...	...	...	2,651	7,76,100	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	7,13,110	7,442	...	713	...	...	...	24	...	...	3,179	...	...	...	1,019	1,111	170	...	...	597	2,897	7,13,392	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	5,45,414	1,643	4,189	66	...	...	...	...	9,250	22	15,170	25	321	...	885	63	...	...	...	...	1,294	5,59,290	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	6,92,460	44	...	1,035	...	...	...	156	51	...	1,286	683	...	...	1,649	7	...	...	...	...	2,289	6,91,457	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	9,09,358	616	...	287	1	...	...	306	...	...	1,210	...	...	...	123	199	...	...	...	...	322	9,10,246	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	2,27,086	403	...	411	...	...	..	...	...	...	814	123	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	393	2,27,507	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	7,11,575	2,416	2,00,858	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	2,03,748	500	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	587	9,14,736	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	88,369	254	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	917	1,184	2,000	...	1,364	101	16	...	...	...	...	3,481	86,072	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	3,31,291	8	...	69	...	...	...	150	...	...	227	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	26	3,31,492	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	1,55,930	103	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	109	1,55,937	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	3,47,959	276	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	...	...	2,058	...	...	...	10,335	20	...	...	...	225	10,580	3,39,437	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	3,93,499	...	...	78	...	...	...	191	41	150	460	...	...	...	1,012	131	...	...	...	35	1,178	3,92,781	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL...	2,20,34,418	24,444	2,19,118	19,841	150	187	...	8,774	14,855	5,197	2,92,566	4,467	2,929	5,641	45,766	3,260	224	...	...	4,139	66,426	2,22,60,558	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT No. XX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Fluctuating sources of Land Revenue.											Miscellaneous.						District.	Division.
			Temporarily excluded from fixed Land Revenue Roll.						*Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.*												
			Lapsed revenue-free holdings.	Revision of assessment and progressive jamás.	Alluvial assessments.	Rents from leases of waste-lands till incorporated in Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	Other items.	Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.	Total.	Total of columns 9 and 14.	Sale of Government estates.	Sale-proceeds of waste-lands, including nazarána.	Redemption of land revenue.	Rents, &c., of fisheries.	Recovery of cost of settlement from assignees.	Receipts from quarries and minor mineral products in lands not under the management of the Forest Department.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1895-96	72	...	...	...	1	73	...	...	20,180	...	20,180	20,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár	DELHI.
		1896-97	56	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	15,410	...	15,411	15,466	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1895-96	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5,673	...	5,673	5,683	...	...	...	...	...	319	Rohtak.	
		1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4,750	...	4,750	4,756	...	...	...	...	...	249		
	Gurgáon	1895-96	78	...	38	...	...	116	...	...	451	...	451	567	...	...	...	...	...	2,540	Gurgáon.	
		1896-97	60	...	...	...	7	67	...	...	1,248	...	1,248	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	1,961		
	Delhi	1895-96	141	...	374	...	1,494	2,009	...	...	1,059	2,271	3,330	5,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.	
		1896-97	194	...	178	...	...	372	...	...	150	1,524	1,674	2,046	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Karnál	1895-96	84	...	6	...	...	90	...	...	4,929	...	4,929	5,019	...	...	...	...	...	159	Karnál.	
		1896-97	282	127	141	...	...	550	...	...	4,376	...	4,376	4,926	...	...	...	...	...	148		
	Umballa	1895-96	1,553	140	436	...	139	2,268	...	...	...	...	...	2,268	...	...	...	52	...	192	Umballa.	
		1896-97	9,827	2	474	99	86	10,488	...	...	...	...	...	10,488	...	...	...	46	...	217		
	Simla	1895-96	...	166	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1895-96	793	...	261	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	15	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1896-97	557	33	713	...	...	1,303	...	...	...	36	36	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hoshiárpur	1895-96	238	...	1,149	...	...	1,387	...	11,771	...	...	11,771	13,158	...	...	...	142	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
		1896-97	1,505	...	1,701	...	...	3,206	...	15,071	...	...	15,071	18,277	...	...	...	170	...	...		
	Jullundur	1895-96	2,484	...	1,323	...	...	3,807	...	...	...	382	382	4,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jullundur.	
		1896-97	1,070	...	2,623	...	231	3,924	...	...	...	281	281	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ludhiána	1895-96	124	226	1,266	25	26	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	77	...	...	Ludhiána.	
		1896-97	173	29	994	26	60	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	...	...	72	...	...		
	Ferozepore	1895-96	89	...	634	...	...	723	...	12,601	10,073	...	22,674	23,397	...	...	...	479	...	...	Ferozepore.	
		1896-97	580	...	695	...	...	1,275	...	19,027	10,286	366	29,679	30,954	...	...	...	251	...	...		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1895-96	189	...	...	81	...	270	...	48,522	1,04,011	...	1,52,533	1,52,803	...	75,518	...	68	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1896-97	605	...	...	243	...	848	...	49,631	91,989	...	1,41,620	1,42,468	...	1,01,684	...	220	...	...		
	Jhang	1895-96	172	816	2,223	...	16	3,227	...	1,32,656	45,083	...	1,77,739	1,80,966	34,360	20,113	...	324	...	...	Jhang.	
		1896-97	16	3	2,633	...	...	2,652	...	2,04,708	44,898	...	2,49,606	2,52,258	75,121	34,655	...	279	...	...		
	Montgomery ...	1895-96	435	23,438	1,180	6,671	131	31,855	...	1,07,738	36,475	50	1,44,263	1,76,118	...	13	...	128	...	...	Montgomery.	
		1896-97	196	15,135	821	551	...	16,703	...	1,39,104	31,835	...	1,70,939	1,87,642	...	290	...	156	...	24		
	Lahore	1895-96	896	473	1,898	3,492	1,029	7,788	...	17,603	6,699	...	24,302	32,090	1,925	5,42,277	...	2,000	...	...	Lahore.	
		1896-97	136	4,846	2,689	2,277	1,201	11,149	...	23,432	1,849	...	25,281	36,430	5,008	5,750	...	1,600	...	...		
	Amritsar	1895-96	1,601	161	191	45	404	2,402	...	...	...	...	...	2,402	8,000	...	...	84	...	...	Amritsar.	
		1896-97	1,512	99	437	...	...	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	2,048	...	...	...	80	...	...		
	Gurdáspur	1895-96	3,802	...	900	41	...	4,743	...	...	2,142	...	2,142	6,885	...	...	...	184	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
		1896-97	4,185	3	3,031	56	...	7,275	...	...	2,460	...	2,460	9,735	...	...	...	206	...	...		
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1895-96	4,049	...	1,077	...	...	5,126	...	...	...	47	47	5,173	...	...	...	...	2,992	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
		1896-97	3,604	...	1,080	...	...	4,684	...	...	...	47	47	4,731	...	...	...	...	207	...		
	Gujrát	1895-96	2,253	12	580	...	...	2,845	...	...	...	...	...	2,845	...	...	...	...	56	...	Gujrát.	
		1896-97	264	...	880	...	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gujránwála	1895-96	2,359	...	554	128	...	3,041	...	83,843	...	...	83,843	86,884	...	14,359	...	...	...	84	Gujránwála.	
		1896-97	671	...	647	138	...	1,456	...	1,02,584	...	...	1,02,584	1,04,040	...	36,104	...	...	...	60		
	Shahpur	1895-96	1,628	8,219	1,585	...	4,932	16,364	...	34,259	...	...	34,259	50,623	...	440	...	40	175	...	Shahpur.	
		1896-97	55	32	2,379	...	418	2,884	...	30,842	...	...	30,842	33,726	...	...	...	47	...	...		
	Jhelum	1895-96	42	...	1,035	150	...	1,227	...	...	39	...	39	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	9,591	Jhelum.	
		1896-97	200	...	1,261	...	28	1,489	...	...	11	...	11	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	10,585		
	Ráwalpindi	1895-96	3,205	176	287	190	...	3,858	...	...	...	...	...	3,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
		1896-97	1,920	19	451	16	...	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	2,406	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1895-96	845	...	411	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1896-97	117	...	502	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar	1895-96	...	1,63,051	...	8	285	1,63,344	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,344	...	...	...	...	...	4	Pesháwar.	
		1896-97	5,187	9,328	65	...	...	14,580	...	...	...	...	...	14,580	...	...	...	...	...	3		
	Kohát	1895-96	361	...	8	...	...	369	...	...	...	75	75	444	...	...	...	...	7,670	...	Kohát.	
		1896-97	790	...	44	...	...	834	...	...	...	...	...	834	...	...	...	...	...	...		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1895-96	15	...	158	...	...	173	...	...	71,102	...	71,102	71,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1896-97	20	...	60	...	...	80	...	...	76,291	...	76,291	76,371	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	D. I. Khan	1895-96	279	313	...	...	...	592	32,076	...	2,21,976	...	2,54,052	2,54,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	
		1896-97	20	198	...	...	...	218	48,232	...	2,18,294	...	2,66,526	2,66,744	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	D. G. Khan	1895-96	276	...	2,977	...	...	3,253	...	...	...	...	...	3,253	...	885	...	99	2,952	...	D. G. Khan.	
		1896-97	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	94,707	52,783	...	1,47,490	1,47,528	58	6,478	...	92	1,635	...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	1895-96	...	162	118	192	...	472	...	6,174	1,71,605	...	1,77,779	1,78,251	...	1,100	...	573	...	...	Muzaffargarh	
		1896-97	...	20	94	...	400	514	...	6,421	1,76,748	...	1,83,169	1,83,683	...	...	...	758	...	...		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1895-96	28,073	1,97,353	20,669	11,023	8,457	2,65,575	32,076	4,55,167	7,01,497	2,825	11,91,565	14,57,140	44,285	6,54,705	...	4,245	13,845	12,904	GRAND TOTAL.	
		1896-97	33,846	29,874	24,593	3,406	2,431	94,150	48,232	6,85,527	7,33,378	2,254	14,69,391	15,63,541	80,187	1,84,961	...	3,977	1,842	13,247		

STATEMENT No. XX—*concluded.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897 AND THE YEAR PREVIOUS THERETO.

Division.	District.	Year.	Miscellaneous—*concluded.*													Total of columns 15 and 34.	Collections during current year on account of previous year.	Grand total, columns 35 and 36.	Balances.			District.	Division.
			Receipts from mines.	Fines and forfeitures of Revenue Department.	Recoveries on account of law charges.	Recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India.	Rents of Railway lands, Classes B and C, and of buildings situated on such lands.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Recoveries on account of canal survey and demarcations (land-revenue share).	Rents of lands leased for a single year or harvest.	Tirni.	Sajji.	Haq-ul-tahsil.	Other items.	Total.				Of the year under report.	Of previous years.	Total.		
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1895-96	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	1,318	2,208	22,461	...	22,461	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1896-97	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	581	2,657	18,123	...	18,123	...	...	...		
	Rohtak	1895-96	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	1	601	1,689	7,372	...	7,372	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
		1896-97	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	1	2	899	5,655	...	5,655	...	...	...		
	Gurgáon	1895-96	...	2,514	...	...	...	305	...	49	...	...	...	840	6,248	6,815	452	7,267	370	...	370	Gurgáon.	
		1896-97	...	1,840	...	...	...	300	...	75	...	...	...	783	4,959	6,274	370	6,644	119	...	119		
	Delhi	1895-96	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	109	339	5,678	2	5,680	158	...	158	Delhi.	
		1896-97	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	174	519	2,565	94	2,659	338	2	340		
	Karnál	1895-96	...	914	...	...	...	18	...	1,824	576	...	1,866	1,325	6,682	11,701	...	11,701	34	...	34	Karnál.	
		1896-97	...	220	...	...	...	137	...	1,780	1,211	...	1,362	1,052	5,910	10,836	34	10,870	871	...	871		
	Umballa	1895-96	...	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,571	871	4,513	6,781	77	6,858	800	122	922	Umballa.	
		1896-97	...	468	...	...	...	156	...	2	...	...	3,578	436	4,903	15,391	142	15,533	474	777	1,251		
	Simla	1895-96	...	563	...	...	...	176	...	25	...	...	...	...	764	930	...	930	...	...	...	Simla.	
		1896-97	...	228	...	...	...	106	...	25	...	...	...	1	360	360	...	360	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1895-96	...	377	3	...	...	110	...	...	1,146	...	18	...	1,669	2,723	109	2,832	16	...	16	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
		1896-97	...	266	...	...	...	107	...	...	1,198	...	52	...	1,623	2,962	16	2,978	...	...	...		
	Hoshiárpur	1895-96	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	297	401	1,678	14,836	4	14,840	21	...	21	Hoshiárpur.	
		1896-97	...	657	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	329	155	1,784	20,061	21	20,082	7	...	7		
	Jullundur	1895-96	...	463	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	...	301	...	1,317	5,506	92	5,598	10	...	10	Jullundur.	
		1896-97	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	...	303	12	1,179	5,384	10	5,394	...	...	...		
	Ludhiána	1895-96	...	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,387	...	3,035	4,702	...	4,702	16	...	16	Ludhiána.	
		1896-97	...	546	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,186	109	1,926	3,208	...	3,208	3	...	3		
	Ferozepore	1895-96	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	482	...	...	221	1,487	2,919	26,316	3,007	29,323	5,771	362	6,133	Ferozepore.	
		1896-97	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	...	391	322	1,796	32,750	1,135	33,885	9,427	3,957	13,384		

LAHORE.	Mooltan	1895-96	...	159	...	...	...	29	...	5,088	55,047	910	32	9,202	1,46,048	2,98,851	9,553	3,08,404	5,437	...	5,437	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1896-97	...	2,222	...	...	...	41	...	3,672	53,361	1,059	12	10,642	1,72,853	3,15,321	5,437	3,20,758	8,146	...	8,146		
	Jhang	1895-96	...	761	...	...	...	28,480	2,011	6,381	76,190	4,538	23	165	1,73,346	3,54,312	4,498	3,58,810	5,733	58	5,791	Jhang.	
		1896-97	...	1,840	...	...	...	17,592	29,826	55,597	58,423	3,314	20	209	2,76,876	5,29,134	5,665	5,34,799	2,854	126	2,980		
	Montgomery ...	1895-96	...	414	...	...	...	16,974	...	10,422	61,439	372	5	1,590	91,357	2,67,475	7,669	2,75,144	40,964	1,385	41,449	Montgomery.	
		1896-97	...	253	...	...	...	10,005	...	9,941	26,938	245	2	986	48,840	2,36,482	31,098	2,67,580	82,276	10,305	92,581		
	Lahore	1895-96	...	637	...	...	...	951	312	338	...	...	518	20	5,48,978	5,81,068	5,039	5,86,107	7,394	362	7,756	Lahore.	
		1896-97	...	286	...	...	...	669	...	270	...	...	477	484	14,544	50,974	5,568	56,542	1,360	1,604	2,964		
	Amritsar	1895-96	...	322	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	1,420	349	10,206	12,608	622	13,231	2,339	...	2,339	Amritsar.	
		1896-97	...	486	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	1,281	48	1,987	4,035	2,193	6,228	...	...	...		
	Gurdáspur	1895-96	...	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	524	138	2,466	9,351	1,198	10,549	1,027	130	1,157	Gurdáspur.	
		1896-97	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	588	114	1,810	11,545	311	11,856	4,456	846	5,302		
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	1895-96	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	373	30	4,208	9,381	5,159	14,540	518	...	518	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
		1896-97	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	431	8	724	5,455	21	5,476	1,241	...	1,241		
	Gujrát	1895-96	..	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	19	...	787	3,632	248	3,880	836	...	836	Gujrát.	
		1896-97	...	333	...	...	...	8	..	...	252	...	26	14	633	1,777	612	2,389	757	224	981		
	Gujránwála	1895-96	...	127	...	...	...	1,348	485	...	19	...	257	...	16,679	1,03,563	1,130	1,04,693	347	257	604	Gujránwála.	
		1896-97	...	431	...	...	...	186	318	1,190	...	...	263	...	38,552	1,42,592	253	1,42,845	1,273	324	1,597		
	Shahpur	1895-96	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	5,128	17,956	4,147	91	6,993	35,170	85,793	14,423	1,00,216	9,199	545	9,744	Shahpur.	
		1896-97	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	583	8,466	1,681	21	4,082	14,879	48,605	7,762	56,367	8,577	1,763	10,340		
	Jhelum	1895-96	...	1,062	...	...	...	99	...	...	2,265	...	74	869	13,900	15,226	...	15,226	6	...	6	Jhelum.	
		1896-97	...	1,019	...	...	...	49	...	...	2,730	...	37	620	15,040	16,540	6	16,546	471	...	471		
	Ráwalpindi	1895-96	...	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	171	278	1,296	5,154	...	5,154	247	...	247	Ráwalpindi.	
		1896-97	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	213	256	1,038	3,444	...	3,444	543	...	543		
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	1895-96	...	15	...	...	...	347	...	...	...	...	14	...	376	1,632	...	1,632	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
		1896-97	...	50	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	17	...	629	1,248	...	1,248	...	...	...		
	Pesháwar	1895-96	...	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	620	1,147	1,64,491	4,835	1,69,326	5,529	1,663	7,192	Pesháwar.	
		1896-97	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	226	1,383	1,993	16,573	6,126	22,699	12,862	1,018	13,880		
	Kohát	1895-96	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	689	743	...	69	3,180	12,368	12,812	122	12,934	11,832	...	11,832	Kohát.	
		1896-97	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	840	670	...	47	1,099	2,870	3,704	2,300	6,004	662	1,273	1,935		
DERAJAT.	Bannu	1895-96	...	286	...	...	...	1,500	...	....	5,687	...	...	2,461	9,934	81,209	199	81,408	...	20	20	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1896-97	...	364	...	...	...	2,275	...	...	6,330	...	...	2,762	11,731	88,102	20	88,122	...	...	...		
	D. I. Khan	1895-96	...	243	...	...	...	5,986	...	60	43,771	...	893	417	51,370	3,06,014	1,031	3,07,045	889	2,968	3,857	D. I. Khan.	
		1896-97	...	328	...	...	...	6,361	...	60	39,748	...	1,142	611	48,250	3,14,994	428	3,15,422	5,559	2,968	8,527		
	D. G. Khan	1895-96	...	1,048	...	...	...	957	...	5,245	7,942	...	69	9,461	28,658	31,911	4,643	36,554	3,610	84	3,694	D. G. Khan.	
		1896-97	...	559	...	...	...	635	...	3,709	8,108	...	46	9,370	30,690	1,78,218	2,712	1,80,930	22,731	876	23,607		
	Muzaffargarh ...	1895-96	...	186	...	...	...	3,400	...	478	16,260	...	...	20	22,017	2,00,268	460	2,00,728	65	...	65	Muzaffargarh.	
		1896-97	...	213	...	...	...	3,315	...	427	17,842	...	13	19	22,587	2,06,270	65	2,06,335	43	...	43		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1895-96	...	17,616	3	...	...	60,711	2,808	37,281	2,90,504	9,967	11,813	42,745	12,03,432	26,60,572	64,573	27,25,145	1,02,268	7,956	1,10,224	GRAND TOTAL.	
		1896-97	...	16,718	...	...	...	42,596	30,144	80,126	2,26,184	6,299	12,426	36,334	7,35,041	22,98,582	72,399	23,70,981	1,65,050	26,063	1,91,113		

STATEMENT No. XX A.

STATEMENT OF FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF LAND FOR WHICH THE ASSESSMENT VARIES WITH THE CULTIVATION.

Division.	District.	Last and present year's compared.	Name of tract under fluctuating assessment.	Area in acres.			Assessment of land.				Abiana or water assessment on wells and Jhalars.			Total revenue assessment.			Revenue assessment estimated by Settlement Officer.	District.	Division.
				On which the revenue is fixed, *i.e.*, does not ordinarily fluctuate.	*Subject to assessment fluctuating with each year's area of cultivation.*		*Fixed.*		*Fluctuating.*		Number of wells or jhalárs assessed with ábiána.	*Amount of ábiána assessed.*		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Total.			
					Total area.	Area cultivated.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.	Due to Government.	Due to assignees.		Due to Government.	Due to assignees.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	1895-96	Chak Náli	...	46,713	25,427	2,685	151	20,180	892	...	...	...	22,865	1,043	23,908	33,075	Hissár.	DELHI.
		1896-97	Do.	...	46,713	23,965	2,685	151	15,410	745	...	...	...	18,095	896	18,991	33,075		
	Rohtak ...	1895-96	Part of 12 villages of Chak Dhrai of Jhajjar tahsíl.	10,490	9,049	1,927	8,252	94	5,673	57	...	...	...	13,925	151	14,076	21,460	Rohtak.	
		1896-97	Do. do.	10,490	9,049	1,685	8,252	94	4,750	64	...	...	...	13,002	158	13,160	21,400		
	Gurgáon ...	1895-96	Jhíl Kotla	...	8,159	680	...	...	669	...	...	...	...	669	...	669	8,844	Gurgáon.	
		1896-97	Do.	...	8,159	1,273	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	1,248	...	1,248	8,844		
	Delhi ...	1895-96	Chak Dubar	4,733	2,206	192	4,150	...	1,059	...	...	...	...	5,209	...	5,209	...	Delhi.	
		1896-97	Do.	4,733	2,206	247	4,150	...	435	...	...	...	...	4,585	...	4,585	...		
	Karnál ...	1895-96	Nardak Indri	13,002	17,542	11,809	838	...	4,085	841	56	412	205	5,335	1,046	6,381	7,410	Karnál.	
		1896-97	Do.	13,002	17,542	12,405	837	...	2,942	293	80	409	205	4,188	498	4,686	7,410		
		1895-96	Naili Kaithal	...	8,785	4,316	...	...	844	9	34	360	9	1,204	18	1,222	5,454		
		1896-97	Do.	...	15,365	3,641	...	...	1,395	4	53	358	19	1,753	23	1,776	7,214		
		1896-97	Naili Pehowa	...	745	158	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	230		
JULLUNDUR.	Ferozepore	1895-96	Hithár	24,306	54,124	22,681	2,449	1,313	10,680	2,173	...	...	...	13,129	3,486	16,115	19,056	Ferozepore.	JULLUNDUR.
		1896-97	Do.	27,132	54,252	21,056	2,451	1,321	10,648	1,536	...	...	...	13,099	2,857	15,956	19,506		

LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	1895-96	Rávi, Chenáb, Sutlej ...	150,281	359,348	89,939	85,106	3,245	86,858	1,104	2	14	...	1,71,978	4,349	1,76,327	1,98,180	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
		1896-97	Do. ...	150,050	355,785	88,458	84,982	3,225	84,145	1,201	1	5	...	1,69,132	4,426	1,73,558	1,98,179		
		1895-96	Bár-báráni	...	537,330	6,700	...	...	5,765	...	...	...	...	5,765	...	5,765	...		
		1896-97	Do.	...	537,331	6,700	...	...	5,765	...	...	...	...	5,765	...	5,765	...		
	Jhang ...	1895-96	Chenáb and Rávi	5,103	29,196	6,970	2,098	104	6,941	118	80	671	7	9,710	229	9,939	7,367	Jhang.	
		1896-97	Do.	5,103	29,196	6,849	2,098	104	6,788	118	80	667	7	9,553	229	9,782	7,367		
		1895-96	Kásht-báráni	...	5,684	5,684	...	...	7,075	...	...	...	...	7,075	...	7,075	...		
		1896-97	Do.	...	25,322	25,322	...	...	55,702	...	...	...	...	55,702	...	55,702	...		
	Montgomery	1895-96	Rávi tahsíls	146,429	353,777	18,111	34,499	2,126	19,986	173	...	...	...	54,485	2,299	56,784	1,34,795	Montgomery.	
		1896-97	Do.	146,429	353,777	17,257	51,762	621	19,053	70	...	...	...	70,815	691	71,506	1,34,795		
		1895-96	Kásht-báráni	...	...	...	...	...	10,816	...	...	...	...	10,816	...	10,816	...		
		1896-97	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	10,887	...	...	...	...	10,887	...	10,887	...		
	Lahore ...	1895-96	Hitha and Dabli tract in Tahsíl Chúnián.	...	...	2,467	...	...	1,359	131	...	...	...	1,359	131	1,490	...	Lahore.	
		1896-97	Do. do. ...	...	...	3,478	...	...	1,849	267	...	...	...	1,849	267	2,116	...		
	Gurdáspur	1895-96	Chhamb Kahnúwán	16,684	10,890	989	15,954	619	2,160	90	..	...	...	18,114	709	18,823	20,373	Gurdáspur.	
		1896-97	Do.	16,684	10,890	12,026	15,954	619	2,530	81	...	...	...	18,484	700	19,184	20,373		
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	1895-96	Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	306,876	284,060	53,584	31,960	1,358	71,102	605	...	...	...	1,03,062	1,963	1,05,025	75,916	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
		1896-97	Do. ...	306,876	284,072	68,674	31,960	1,358	76,291	592	...	...	...	1,08,251	1,950	1,10,201	75,916		
	D. I. Khan	1895-96	Kachi	35,359	841,921	266,533	2,048	3,779	1,55,529	35,877	2,772	17,040	686	1,74,617	40,342	2,14,959	2,01,889	D. I. Khan.	
		1896-97	Do.	34,960	842,515	302,614	2,021	3,551	2,05,001	37,795	2,781	17,029	681	2,24,051	42,027	2,66,078	2,01,889		
		1895-96	Daman	10,934	557,879	84,765	11,279	7,041	29,666	33,410	...	...	...	40,945	40,451	81,396	91,112		
		1896-97	Do.	10,760	558,279	46,216	11,279	7,041	13,365	19,819	...	...	...	24,644	26,860	51,504	91,112		
	D. G. Khan...	1896-97	Pachádh, Danda Cháhi, Kacha Chak, Sindh Kacha, Gharkáb and Sailáb circles.	215,226	372,794	114,231	1,873	4,197	73,516	10,379	...	...	...	75,389	14,576	89,965	95,740	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffar-garh.	1895-96	Bet Indus, Bet Chenáb, Cháhi Sailáb, Cháhi, Nahri.	66,751	640,774	148,191	37,566	589	1,57,306	1,660	2,244	14,566	62	2,09,438	2,311	2,11,749	...	Muzaffar-garh.	
		1896-97	Do. do. ...	67,950	664,853	157,388	41,923	589	1,65,333	1,816	2,312	15,064	16	2,22,320	2,421	2,24,741	...		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	790,948	3,767,437	750,965	2,38,884	20,419	5,97,753	77,140	5,188	33,063	969	8,69,700	98,528	9,68,228	8,24,871	GRAND TOTAL.	
				1,009,395	4,188,845	912,743	2,62,227	22,871	7,57,092	74,780	5,307	33,532	928	10,52,851	98,579	11,51,430	9,22,600		

STATEMENT No. XXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMAND, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL RATE CESS UNDER ACTS V OF 1878 AND XX OF 1883, FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

Division.	District.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.								District.	Division.
											Recoverable.		*Undetermined.*		*Irrecoverable.*		*Total.*			
		On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Hissár	1,03,122	1,965	1,05,087	61,715	335	62,050	...	10	10	41,407	1,620	...	...	...	...	41,407	1,620	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	1,23,427	2,449	1,25,876	82,528	7	82,535	39	84	123	40,702	2,346	...	...	158	12	40,860	2,358	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	1,26,469	4,217	1,30,686	1,20,835	809	1,21,644	...	163	163	4,942	1,385	...	...	692	1,860	5,634	3,245	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	1,02,066	4,219	1,06,285	90,771	586	91,357	...	91	91	11,166	3,542	...	...	129	...	11,295	3,542	Delhi.	
	Karnál	1,10,977	3,745	1,14,722	94,955	822	95,777	6	285	291	16,015	2,638	...	...	1	...	16,016	2,638	Karnál.	
	Umballa	1,44,598	8,779	1,53,377	1,33,169	2,766	1,35,935	15	483	498	11,221	5,530	2	...	191	...	11,414	5,530	Umballa.	
	Simla	1,667	...	1,667	1,667	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	94,922	7,309	1,02,231	94,857	1,374	96,231	19	59	78	...	5,876	...	...	46	...	46	5,876	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	1,51,424	2,532	1,53,956	1,50,092	19	1,50,111	...	1,910	1,910	...	...	...	...	1,332	603	1,332	603	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	1,54,934	490	1,55,424	1,54,678	21	1,54,699	163	392	555	93	77	...	...	...	...	93	77	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	1,15,887	485	1,16,372	1,13,630	55	1,13,685	...	430	430	1,710	...	...	...	547	...	2,257	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	1,17,296	2,389	1,19,685	1,03,767	715	1,04,482	...	...	...	13,529	1,674	...	...	...	...	13,529	1,674	Ferozepore.	

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STATEMENT No. XXII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA AND INCOME OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR 1896-97.

Division.	District.	Total area for year ending Rabi 1896.	Area held under cultivating leases.		Remaining area.			Income for year ending 30th September 1894.			District.	Division.
			Cultivated during the year.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner's management.	From leases for cultivation.	Other income.	Total income.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		
DELHI.	Hissár ...	43,218	...	...	41,217	...	2,001	...	2,903	2,903	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	(a) 5,229	22	...	...	...	5,207	60	4,115	4,175	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	(b) 561	141	201	...	...	219	574	598	1,172	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	3,820	...	...	...	3,288	532	...	3,404	3,404	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	11,364	...	...	...	...	11,364	...	5,050	5,050	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	(c) 20,420	80	774	13,715	3,040	2,811	226	713	939	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	(d) 21,443	2	1	9,611	64	11,765	25	106	131	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	762,156	...	...	761,681	397	78	...	1,305	1,305	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	(e) 44,071	126	27	41,510	...	2,408	473	141	614	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	(f) 4,741	296	555	1,079	2,375	436	2,361	1,203	3,564	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	319	...	...	...	...	319	...	1,868	1,868	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	(g) 4,503	1,989	1,703	...	...	811	1,401	1,055	2,456	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	(h) 1,724,985	71,235	138,897	118,839	4	1,396,010	1,86,443	1,77,601	3,64,044	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	1,848,920	294,150	275,645	27,144	7,230	1,244,751	2,70,193	2,23,814	4,94,007	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	2,269,140	60,709	116,287	541,529	3,266	1,547,349	41,386	66,756	1,08,142	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	(i) 231,210	12,626	5,442	200,071	12,295	776	10,806	445	11,251	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	(j) 3,879	74	5	2,916	765	119	84	...	84	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	898	594	1	...	207	96	313	2,133	2,446	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	(k) 6,802	...	...	1,842	...	4,960	...	55	55	Siálkot	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	54,247	...	...	53,660	...	587	...	7,384	7,384	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	(l) 236,379	47,705	149,705	16,480	17,009	5,480	1,639	6,680	8,319	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	(m) 804,640	31,558	17,833	753,284	...	1,965	17,344	49,450	66,794	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	(n) 298,710	3,697	7,253	225,540	1,904	60,316	3,207	13,654	16,861	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	467,781	1,918	2,841	454,104	...	8,918	1,156	421	1,577	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	152,877	...	...	150,971	319	1,587	...	3,247	3,247	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	(o) 2,559	617	513	...	1,375	54	4,208	633	4,841	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	90,690	12,628	36,373	...	...	41,689	9,128	670	9,798	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	(p) 97,006	379	253	...	...	96,374	103	9,173	9,276	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	617,507	1,695	1,788	...	3,612	610,412	1,025	13,400	14,425	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	(q) 283,718	10,938	16,729	34,039	599	221,413	2,295	50,018	52,313	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	(r) 305,211	5,594	9,687	45,151	...	244,779	6,809	21,575	28,384	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total	10,419,004	558,773	782,513	3,494,383	57,749	5,525,586	5,61,259	6,69,570	12,30,829	Grand Total.	

(a) The difference is due to 67 acres having been transferred to head Fixed Land Revenue.
(b) The decrease is owing to 6 acres cultivated land being turned into unculturable land.
(c) The decrease of 35 acres of land is due to land having been restored to the owners.
(d) The difference is due to the exclusion of 258 acres of *nautor* land which has been made over to the zamíndárs and brought on the rent roll of the district.
(e) The difference of 23,956 acres is due to the exclusion of the area of unclassed forests in Tahsíl Unah which, although not the property of Government, is administered under the Forest Law and supervised by the Forest Department.
(f) The increase of 26 acres is owing to alluvion.
(g) Ditto 3,111 ditto.
(h) The decrease is due to the sale of 73,962 acres of land to the lessees on the Sidhnai Canal.
(i) Proprietary right was given in 254 acres of land to Sardár Hira Singh.
(j) The difference is due to grant of land having been given to Rái Bahádur Gágar Mal.
(k) Ditto to a mistake in last year's Return.
(l) The difference is due to proprietary right having been granted to the lessees in 1,892 acres of land.
(m) The decrease is due to fresh demarcation of rakhs by the Forest Settlement Officer.
(n) The increase is due to alluvion.
(o) The increase is due to inclusion of some uncultivated land in the area of Government lands in recent boundary settlement.
(p) The difference is due to a mistake in the last year's Return.
(q) The decrease is due to recent settlement measurement.
(r) The increase is due to the land gained by the action of the rivers Chenáb and Indus.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

STATEMENT OF ALLUVION, DILUVION, AND DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

Division.	District.	Names of rivers or streams or marshes causing variations.	Alluvion.						Diluvion.						Net increase (*plus*) or decrease (*minus*) to be added to or deducted from fixed land revenue roll of 1896-97.	District.	Division.
			Area newly assessed during the year (*in acres*).	Revenue assessed.	Area re-assessed at enhanced rates (in acres).	Additional revenue imposed on that area.	Total of columns 5 and 7.	Net increase (khálsa) collected as fluctuating revenue (*vide* column 8 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).	Area removed from assessment (in acres).	Reduction of revenue.	Area re-assessed at reduced rates (in acres).	Reduction of assessment on area shown in last column.	Total of columns 11 and 13.	Net decrease (khálsa) remitted (*vide* column 9 of Form LIV, para. 19, Circular No. 33).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
DELHI.	Gurgáon	The Jumna	382	113	29	24	137	130	432	77	...	...	77	70	+60	Gurgáon.	DELHI.
	Delhi	Ditto	517	330	10	10	340	194	445	690	360	80	770	610	—416	Delhi.	
	Karnál	Ditto and Western Jumna Canal.	17	2	1,063	151	153	141	131	33	1,088	16	49	37	+104	Karnál.	
	Umballa	Sutlej and Jumna rivers, Sarsa, Márkanda, Ghaggar, Tangni and Umla, &c., Hill torrents.	2,565	516	1,228	738	1,254	411	1,457	1,542	452	336	1,878	881	—470	Umballa.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	Beás, Buner, Gajh, Nigul, Maul, Jabbar, Chunch.	119	216	477	659	875	797	548	756	432	463	1,219	1,053	—256	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	Beás, Sutlej and Chos	7,204	7,168	1,084	918	8,086	1,586	7,358	15,385	4,048	4,020	19,405	12,608	—11,022	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	Sutlej and Cho	3,670	1,438	2,717	2,038	3,476	2,623	2,863	2,497	42	5	2,502	1,449	+1,174	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	Sutlej	710	402	3,079	3,289	3,691	996	944	917	5,627	3,709	4,626	1,950	—954	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	Do.	1,125	215	6,596	2,652	2,867	2,303	2,093	176	5,429	1,928	2,104	1,540	+763	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Jhang	Chenáb and Jhelum ...	11,861	2,824	2,165	1,640	4,464	2,633	4,649	3,512	721	44	3,556	1,734	+899	Jhang.	LAHORE.
	Montgomery ...	Sutlej	142	44	2,022	813	857	857	961	147	2,291	513	660	660	+197	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	Rávi, Sutlej and Beás. ...	18,861	3,309	11,205	3,045	6,354	3,069	12,044	4,353	4,899	2,794	7,147	3,932	—863	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	Beás and Rávi	872	381	810	447	828	437	729	688	591	284	972	706	—269	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	Rávi, Beás and other torrents.	1,872	2,869	679	592	3,461	3,374	1,095	1,954	62	66	2,020	1,916	+1,458	Gurdáspur.	

RAWALPINDI.	Sialkot	Deg, Rávi, Aik and Chenáb	2,146	685	1,412	598	1,283	1,230	3,080	779	603	609	1,388	1,370	—140	Sialkot.
	Gujrát	Chenáb, Jhelum and streams.	7,271	1,042	7,510	1,223	2,265	2,209	7,225	1,773	6,926	1,515	3,288	3,156	—947	Gujrát.
	Gujránwála ...	Chenáb	3,451	378	844	278	656	655	726	517	185	108	625	608	+ 47	Gujránwála.
	Shahpur	Chenáb, Jhelum Salt Range Lakes.	6,948	3,752	1,402	1,225	4,937	2,807	4,772	3,251	12	12	3,263	1,093	+1,714	Shahpur.
	Jhelum	Jhelum, Kahan and Bambar	1,239	1,961	1,869	728	2,689	1,379	6,287	2,450	635	205	2,655	1,350	+ 29	Jhelum.
	Rawalpindi ...	Sohan	427	307	114	144	451	451	500	...	158	187	187	187	+ 264	Rawalpindi.
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	Indus, Kanhar, Seran, Haro, Dor, and Kaghas.	Acres 29 Mills 176	756	...	...	756	502	Acres 73 Mills 106	549	...	...	549	103	+ 399	Hazára.
	Peshawar	Khur Nava Dhanjindai, Swát, Lundai, Kálpul, Shahalm Bara, Khur, Singu and Attock.	Acres 324 Mills 14	418	3	4	422	221	Acres 313 Mills 12	1,098	38	107	1,205	960	—739	Peshawar.
	Kohát	Toi, Ghurbin and Kurram rivers.	6	31	11	33	64	45	5	13	...	...	13	1	+ 44	Kohát.
DERA-JAT.	Bannú	Kurram	96	92	...	...	92	92	3,133	9	...	...	9	9	+ 83	Bannu.
	Muzaffargarh ...	Chenáb	240	46	27	33	79	79	257	259	3	5	264	264	—185	Muzaffargarh.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	Acres 72,094 Mills 190	29,295	46,346	21,282	50,577	29,221	Acres 58,968 Mills 118	43,425	34,602	17,006	60,431	38,247	—9,026	GRAND TOTAL.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND REDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC

Division.	District.	Period whether permanent or temporary.	For Roads.			For Canals.			For Railways.		
			Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissár ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	372·3	9,924	117	...	1	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohtak ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	896·5	39,791	534	1,164·5	63,780	1,001
	Gurgáon ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	10·4	474	9	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	1·2	6	...	...	...	...
	Delhi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	9·2	1,350	8	563·2	81,065	386
	Karnál ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	4·5	93	1	...	...	...
	Umballa ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	107·3	2,982	74	7·6	1,197	6
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	1·6	152	1	36·	2,159	3
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	3	71·7	5,000	8	...	...	...
	Jhang ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	363·5	7,609	37	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	27·7	1,155	9	37·1	79	1
	Lahore ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	158·4	8,374	44	6·5	436	2
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	28·4	166	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	51·	6,795	72	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	57·2	1,976	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	1·1	123	2	...	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	982	30
	Shahpur ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	44·5	2,140	14	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318·8	581	...
	Jhelum ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	20	...
	Ráwalpindi ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PESHÁWAR.	Hazára ...	Permanent ...	15·2	1,395	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	Permanent ...	·6	7	48	145·2	717	125	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084·4	48,454	115
	D. I. Khan ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	...
	D. G. Khán ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	59·8	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	42·3	3,020	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	Permanent ...	...	...	...	32·2	1,067	...	34·5	3,865	...
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·4	1,231	...
	Grand Total ...	Permanent ...	15·8	1,402	53	2,357·	87,746	1,055	2,953·5	2,02,038	1,544
		Temporary ...	...	...	...	129·1	5,168	...	371·2	2,137	...

No. XXIV.

PURPOSES AND OF LAND RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

For Building and Miscellaneous Works.			Total.			Land restored by Government.				Number of cases in which land has been occupied for which compensation has not been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending claim for compensation.	District.	Division.
Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land taken up in acres.	Amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction of land revenue demand.	Area of land restored in acres.	Price realised for land restored by Government.	Area assessed to revenue.	Revenue assessed.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.			
10·3	237	4	382·6	10,162	121	...	...	...	...	2	2·8	28th Novr. 1895...	Hissár.	DELHI.
1·5	80	1	1·5	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2·0	288	2	2,063·	1,03,859	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	19th June 1897 ...	Rohtak.	
...	...	...	10·4	474	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5th July 1895 ...	Gurgáon.	
...	...	...	1·2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	572·4	82,415	394	4·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.	
2·	227	2	6·5	320	3	23·4	106	...	...	1	·5	...	Karnál.	
·4	9,895	1	115·3	14,074	81	62·7	40	3·	1	8	26·3	4th April 1897 ...	Umballa.	
1·4	78	...	1·4	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	588	5·8	7	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
...	...	...	37·6	2,311	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ferozepore.	
21·9	52	1	93·6	5,052	12	5·5	162	4·	8	22	33·5	18th May 1895 ...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
2·0	191	...	365·6	7,800	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhang.	
3·5	25	...	3·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5th April 1897 ...		
1·5	...	...	66·4	1,234	10	...	...	...	...	2	70·1	27th Jany. 1897...	Montgomery.	
5·6	3,550	16	170·6	12,360	62	1·6	85	...	...	...	...	5th April 1897 ...	Lahore.	
...	...	...	28·4	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4·	1,876	...	55·	8,671	72	10 6	12	...	...	1	·6	10th Septr. 1897...	Amritsar.	
...	...	...	57·2	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1·1	123	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
232·9	23,696	420	252·3	24,678	450	7·83	39	...	...	36	269·	9th Septr. 1896 ...	Gujránwála.	
...	...	...	44·5	2,140	14	...	...	...	...	6	7·	29th April 1897...	Shahpur.	
...	...	...	318·8	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	·1	20	...	16·7	969	13·1	22	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
4·4	2,018	1	4·4	2,018	1	...	...	...	...	19	52	8th Feby. 1895 ...	Ráwalpindi.	
·4	10	...	·4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
51·7	9,317	8	66·9	10,712	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
155·3	1,446	...	301·1	2,170	173	50·1	9,791	48·2	176	2	3·4	20th March 1897...	Peshawar.	
1·6	260	...	1·6	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
·1	22	...	·1	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	11·7	11th August 1895	D. I. Khan.	
...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4·5	...	...	64·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	64·3	26th Decr. 1892	D. G. Khan.	
23·5	...	...	65·9	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	4	69·6			
3·9	1,060	8	70·6	5,992	8	...	...	...	...	3	97·2	30th Decr. 1896	Muzaffargarh.	
...	...	...	52·4	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
505·6	54,213	463	5,831·9	3,45,399	3,115	188·9	11,852	74·1	214	111	638·4		Grand Total.	
28·9	115	1	529·2	7,420	1	...	...	...	...	6	69·6			

STATEMENT No. XXV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

Divisions.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA.				Divisions.
	Village.		Fractional portion of village.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetuity subject to conditions.		
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Delhi	842,111	6,01,295	238,604	2,02,152	49,096	76,013	1,129,811	8,79,460	889,444	7,15,324	205,158	1,11,026	Delhi.
Jullundur	893,406	5,08,333	123,538	1,26,237	148,215	1,35,301	1,165,159	7,69,871	678,167	4,30,567	384,150	2,31,962	Jullundur.
Lahore	397,117	2,90,064	118,238	1,14,831	65,934	96,140	581,289	5,01,035	242,473	2,19,665	188,444	1,34,999	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	536,764	2,19,882	441,059	76,195	65,772	92,009	1,043,595	3,88,086	564,978	1,68,318	255,906	97,987	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	640,256	1,19,811	307,933	56,997	56,232	1,07,176	1,004,421	2,83,984	132,680	10,223	548,463	1,14,789	Pesháwar.
Deraját	1,371,147	1,36,603	72,889	28,503	54,768	62,408	1,498,804	2,27,514	584,611	77,355	203,724	49,363	Deraját.
Total ...	4,680,801	18,75,988	1,302,261	6,04,915	440,017	5,69,047	6,423,079	30,49,950	3,092,353	16,21,452	1,785,845	7,40,126	Total.

Divisions.	DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND JAMA—concld.								NUMBER OF HOLDERS.						Divisions.
	For life or lives.		At pleasure of Government.		For term of Settlement.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity free of conditions.	In perpetuity subject to conditions.	For life or lives.	At pleasure of Government.	For term of Settlement.	Pending orders of Government.	
	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.	Area.	Jama.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.							
Delhi	25,789	15,613	5,132	32,362	4,283	5,135	...	...	14,176	6,095	1,247	898	1,668	...	Delhi.
Jullundur	50,743	62,382	46,502	38,044	5,597	6,916	...	...	12,207	6,491	5,402	2,239	3,976	...	Jullundur.
Lahore	133,240	92,000	12,441	47,614	4,600	6,678	91	79	1,135	2,930	3,081	1,941	1,940	4	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi ...	205,829	73,305	15,025	46,620	1,197	1,828	660	28	588	4,690	3,693	1,931	363	5	Ráwalpindi.
Pesháwar	276,388	77,234	37,077	65,890	9,813	15,848	...	...	18	2,105	6,907	11,491	2,047	...	Pesháwar.
Deraját	118,676	17,026	22,083	41,295	569,710	42,475	...	...	101	7,337	294	590	1,440	...	Deraját.
Total ...	810,665	3,37,560	138,260	2,71,825	595,205	78,880	751	170	28,225	29,648	20,625	19,090	11,434	9	Total.

STATEMENT No. XXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1883) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND YEAR ENDING

	Hissar.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	13,799	6,244
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	990	89,181
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	63	...
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	703	7
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	15,555	95,432
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	2,887	506
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	2,887	506
(4). *Balance to next account*	12,668	94,926
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	990	89,181

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	81	19	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period...	2,524	979	3,556	68
(3). Total demand	2,605	998	3,556	68
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	125		...	
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	2,667		506	
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	89	6	...	...
(7). Total collections	2,887		506	
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	316	123	3,058	60
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	331	41	...	...
(11). Total not collected	647	164	3,058	60

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	647	3,058
(2). Instalments not yet due	12,158	91,869
(3). Total outstandings	12,805	94,927
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	137	1

No. XXVI.

IMPROVEMENT LOANS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS (ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1883) FOR THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

ROHTAK.				GURGAON.				DELHI.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
13,109		3,600		93,887		6,952		5,530		709	
1,400		4,760		720		7,745*		230		30,896	
216		...		937		44		105		...	
225		...		5,365		214		227		20	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
14,950		8,360		1,00,909		14,955		6,092		31,625	
1,189		2,705		15,735		6,044		668		11,494	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
1,189		2,705		15,735		6,044		668		11,494	
13,761		5,655		85,174		8,911		5,424		20,131	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
1,400		4,760		720		7,745		230		30,896	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
...	...	...	...	30	10	214	8	5	7	49	4
1,370	794	6,342	46	9,078	6,588	6,067	388	431	340	13,437	84
1,370	794	6,342	46	9,108	6,598	6,281	396	436	347	13,486	88
...	...	...	...	40		222		5	7	...	...
783	406	2,684	21	15,437		5,822		372	283	11,340	44
...	...	...	...	258	...	...		...	...	101	9
783	406	2,684	21	15,735		6,044		377	290	11,441	53
294	141	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	247	2,955	25	156	73	585	48	59	57	2,146	44
587	388	3,658	25	156	73	585	48	59	57	2,146	44
587		3,658		156		585		59		2,146	
13,355		2,018		86,178		8,460		5,428		18,018	
13,942		5,676		86,334		9,045		5,487		20,164	
181		21		1,160		134		63		33	

* Excludes Rs. 6,000 refunded on 23rd October 1897.

STATEMENT

	Karnal.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	5,662	19,370
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	2,360	32,782
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	117	160
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in same period.	122	169
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	8,261	52,481
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	861	9,146
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	861	9,146
(4). Balance to next account	7,400	43,335
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	2,360	32,782
	35,142	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	15	18	191	19
(2). Instalments falling due during this period...	888	220	10,222	689
(3). Total demand	903	238	10,413	708
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	15	18	191	19
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	667	161	8,403	533
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total collections	682	179	8,594	552
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	221	59	1,819	156
(11). Total not collected	221	59	1,819	156

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	221	1,819
(2). Instalment not yet due	7,236	41,899
(3). Total outstandings	7,457	43,718
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	57	383

XXVI—*continued.*

Umballa.				Simla.				Kangra.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
6,985		21,823		793		730		17,517		1,515	
4,738		17,854		...		...		...		1,715	
60		92		32		56		...		...	
139		363		24		57		961		128	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
11,922		40,132		849		843		18,478		3,358	
2,499		11,350		464		634		7,381		1,275	
73		...		...		...		...		20	
152		-148		...		...		...		...	
2,724		11,202		464		634		7,381		1,295	
9,198		28,930		385		209		11,097		2,063	
9,198		28,930		...		...		...		...	
4,598		17,994		...		...		...		1,715	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
77	33	847	119	40	3	320	43	18	28	65	8
2,154	299	9,987	720	400	40	278	27	3,179	1,105	1,066	158
2,231	332	10,834	839	440	43	598	70	3,197	1,133	1,131	166
77	33	847	119	22	2	320	43	46	...	51	...
2,063	298	9,358	678	400	40	248	23	4,227	...	1,224	...
31	2	330	13	...	...	...	...	3,108	...	...	...
2,171	333	10,535	810	422	42	568	66	7,381	...	1,275	...
...	...	113	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2
91	1	516	30	18	1	30	4	39	18	...	...
91	1	629	42	18	1	30	4	39	18	20	2
91		629		18		30		39		...	
9,239		28,811		385		188		11,212		2,099	
9,330		29,440		403		218		11,251		2,099	
195		447		18		9		154		36	

STATEMENT

	Hoshiarpur.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	8,950	2,291
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	700	...
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	68	19
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	446	215
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	10,164	2,525
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	2,154	2,525
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	2,154	2,525
(4). Balance to next account	8,010	...
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	700	...
	700	...

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,179	469	2,310	215
(3). Total demand	1,179	469	2,310	215
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,648	...	2,525	...
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	500	6	...	...
(7). Total collections	2,154		2,525	...
III.—Not collected, viz.:—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	...	...
(11). Total not collected	...	...	...	...

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	...	...
(2). Instalments not yet due	8,039	...
(3). Total outstandings	8,039	...
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	29	...

No. XXVI—*continued.*

JULLUNDUR.		LUDHIANA.		FEROZEPORE.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,21,015	300	8,252	745	47,616	8,211
6,220	168	3,700	16,891	9,580	56,171
4,683	...	140	...	...	...
9,885	9	199	33	1,295	116
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,41,803	477	12,291	17,669	58,491	64,498
65,151	209	1,377	920	5,546	2,294
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
65,151	209	1,377	920	5,546	2,294
1,76,652	268	10,914	16,749	52,945	62,204
..	...	...	...	...	...
6,220	168	3,700	16,891	9,580	56,171
6,388		20,591			

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
179	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	165	910	128
51,722	13,141	227	20	999	384	823	57	5,546	1,342	3,258	455
51,901	13,244	227	20	999	384	823	57	7,346	1,507	4,168	583
282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753		425	
64,689	...	209	...	1,377	...	870	...	4,793		1,869	
180	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...		...	
65,151	...	209	...	1,377	...	920	...	5,546		2,294	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	115	166	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	20	35	3	...	6	10	...	2,220	97	1,824	457
154	20	35	3	...	6	10	...	3,095	212	1,990	468

154		35		...		10	
1,79,837		241		11,093		16,763	
1,79,991		276		11,093		16,773	
3,339		8		179		24	
3,095		1,990		...		...	
49,850		60,214					
52,945		62,204					

STATEMENT

	Mooltan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	1,82,441	689
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	8,801	2,878
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	3,628	4
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	9,213	19
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	2,04,083	3,590
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	32,386	2,353
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	32,386	2,353
(4). Balance to next account	1,71,697	1,237
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	8,801	2,878
	11,679	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	558	390	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period...	19,264	12,595	2,369	70
(3). Total demand	19,822	12,985	2,369	70
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	329	211	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	18,504	12,240	2,283	70
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	988	114	...	...
(7). Total collections	19,821	12,565	2,283	70
III.—Not collected, viz.:—				
(8). Suspended during this period	346	154	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	643	380	86	..
(11). Total not collected	989	534	86	...
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	989		86	
(2). Instalments not yet due	1,74,060		1,202	
(3). Total outstandings	1,75,049		1,288	
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	3,352		51	

XXVI—*continued.*

Jhang.		Montgomery.		Lahore.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,136	168	56,631	230	45,833	66,595
1,60,845	1,100	1,710	15,580	3,600	50,345
179	11	746	...	255	26
5,430	15	1,929	...	1,426	898
35	...	...	...	...	...
2,11,625	1,294	61,016	15,810	51,114	1,17,864
42,306	218	15,106	2,336	6,421	11,558
76	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
42,382	220	15,106	2,336	6,421	11,558
1,69,243	1,074	45,910	13,474	44,693	1,06,306
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,60,845	1,100	1,710	15,580	3,600	50,345

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
64	8	...	...	172	225	...	...	2,858	656	1,294	78
36,850	5,609	198	20	11,921	3,104	4,019	6	9,083	2,469	33,713	3,051
36,914	5,617	198	20	12,093	3,329	4,019	6	11,941	3,125	35,007	3,129
72		...		397	...	...		454	208	164	11
42,234		218		13,896	...	2,336		4,522	1,216	10,341	888
...		...		813	...	...		19	2	154	...
42,306		218		15,106	...	2,336		4,995	1,426	10,659	899
...	...	...	...	462	75	491	...	5,457	1,335	16,004	1,486
14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	21	...	...	406	258	1,213	...	1,508	366	8,498	744
202	23	...	...	868	333	1,704	...	6,965	1,701	24,502	2,230
188		...		868		1,704		6,965		24,502	
1,69,246		1,081		46,181		11,791		37,728		81,804	
1,69,434		1,081		47,049		13,495		44,693		1,06,306	
164		5		1,139		21		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Amritsar.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	17,182	4,071
(2). *Add*—*(a)*.—Advances made	1,440	7,198
(b).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	139	24
(c).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	976	154
(d).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	19,737	11,447
(3). *Deduct*—*(a)*.—Advances recovered	4,643	3,589
(b).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(c).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,643	3,589
(4). Balance to next account	15,094	7,858
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	1,440	7,198
	8,638	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	3,185	1,198	3,501	196
(3). Total demand	3,185	1,198	3,501	196
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous periods	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	3,011	1,155	3,396	193
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	477	...	...	...
(7). Total collections	3,488	1,155	3,396	193
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	154	39	105	3
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	20	4	...	...
(11). Total not collected	174	43	105	3

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	174	105
(2). Instalments not yet due	15,099	7,792
(3). Total outstandings	15,273	7,897
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	179	39

XXVI—*continued.*

Gurdaspur.		Sialkot.		Gujrat.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,269	14,796	93,935	19,058	27,213	39,515
1,820	24,969	...	77,776	...	10,000
340	208	...	...	419	...
436	416	4,134	759	512	123
...	...	...	...	...	...
18,865	40,389	98,069	97,593	28,144	49,638
2,990	14,597	21,952	37,942	2,357	2,634
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,990	14,597	21,952	37,942	2,357	2,634
15,875	25,792	76,117	59,651	25,787	47,004
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,820	24,969	...	77,776	...	10,000
...	...	...	77,776	...	...

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1	...	69	9	1,781	377	373	30	753	313	...	...
2,235	640	15,236	845	22,156	5,233	51,162	1,068	2,871	1,316	8,422	1,3 16
2,236	640	15,305	854	23,937	5,610	51,535	1,098	3,624	1,629	8,422	1,316
1	2	69	9	1,072	276	373	30	30	2	...	...
2,159	615	13,627	820	16,695	3,854	36,810	729	1,689	636	2,357	277
213	...	72	...	51	4	....	...	...	...	...	...
2,373	617	13,768	829	17,818	4,134	37,183	759	1,719	638	2,357	277
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	500	1,649	443
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	23	1,609	25	6,170	1,480	14,352	339	1,167	491	4,416	596
76	23	1,609	25	6,170	1,480	14,352	339	1,906	991	6,065	1,039
76		1,609		6,170		14,352		1,906		6,065	
15,980		24,596		69,947		45,299		24,008		41,093	
16,056		26,205		76,117		59,651		25,914		47,158	
181		413		...		...		127		154	

STATEMENT

	GUJRANWALA.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under report.	33,808	7,884
(2). *Add*—*(a)*.—Advances made	800	31,520
(b).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	441	209
(c).—Interst recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	3,492	251
(d).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	38,541	39,864
(3). *Deduct*.—*(a)*.—Advances recovered	24,033	8,719
(b).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(c).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c. ...	...	...
Total deductions	24,033	8,719
(4). Balance to next account	14,508	31,145
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	809	31,520
	32,320	
C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.		
	Principal. / Interest.	Principal. / Interest.
I.—Demands.		
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	670 / 181	162 / 34
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	20,271 / 4,407	8,893 / 1,063
(3). Total demand	20,941 / 4,588	9,055 / 1,097
II.—Collections of the year, viz.:—		
(4). On account of arrears of previous preriods	851	196
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	23,237	8,135
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	20 / 4	276 / 12
(7). Total collections	24,112	8,619
III.—Not collected, viz. :—		
(8). Suspended during this period	... / ...	... / ...
(9). Remitted during this period	... / ...	... / 8
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	994 / 447	1,536 / 277
(11). Total not collected	994 / 447	1,536 / 285
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	994	1,536
(2). Instalments not yet due	14,088	30,282
(3). Total outstandings	15,082	31,818
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	653	573

XXVI—*continued.*

Shahpur.				Jhelum.				Rawalpindi.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
36,868		5,575		18,551		17,478		36,020		2,391	
...		24,782		...		53,248		...		35,108	
...		...		430		14		...		...	
1,276		93		1,117		32		2,948		189	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
38,144		30,450		20,098		70,772		38,968		37,688	
6,826		3,805		4,791		1,034		10,012		6,853	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
6,826		3,805		4,791		1,034		10,012		6,853	
31,318		26,645		15,307		69,738		28,956		30,835	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
		24,782		...		53,248		...		35,108	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
408	159	32	1	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,114	2,068	6,762	247	5,069	1,331	14,557	645	7,303	3,039	10,138	199
6,522	2,227	6,794	248	5,088	1,339	14,557	645	7,303	3,039	10,138	199
538		6		19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,288		3,799		3,655	1,109	1,002	32	7,065	2,948	6,664	189
...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,826		3,805		3,674	1,117	1,002	32	7,065	2,948	6,664	189
...	...	...	...	1,414	1,222	13,555	613	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,517	406	3,118	119	...	...	...	...	238	91	3,474	10
1,517	406	3,118	119	1,414	1,222	13,555	613	238	91	3,474	10
1,517		3,118		1,414		13,555		238		3,474	
30,346		23,563		13,893		56,183		28,718		27,361	
31,863		26,681		15,307		69,738		28,956		30,835	
545		36		...		...		...		...	

STATEMENT

	Hazara.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	7,878	725
(2). Add—(*a*).—Advances made	400	18,008
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	...	...
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	459	177
(*d*).—*Other additions due to misclassification*, &c.	...	...
Total	8,737	18,910
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	1,655	7,968
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	1,655	7,968
(4). Balance to next account	7,082	10,942
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	400	18,008
	18,408	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.				
I.—Demands.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
(1). Arrears due at end of last period	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	1,196	459	7,807	177
(3). Total demand	1,196	459	7,807	177
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous period	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	1,196	459	7,791	177
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	...	...	...	...
(7). Total collections	1,196	459	7,791	177
III.—Not Collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	...	...	16	...
(11). Total not collected	...	...	16	...

D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.		
(1). Arrears overdue	...	16
(2). Instalments not yet due	7,082	10,926
(3). Total outstandings	7,082	10,942
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	...	...

XXVI—*continued.*

Peshawar.				Kohat.				Bannu.			
On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.		On account of Land Improvement Loans.		On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
71,031		3,126		17,050		1,800		32,467		4,091	
1,300		24,440		2,360		29,080		1,010		24,307	
...		...		251		44		437		4	
2,621		322		652		218		1,125		67	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
74,952		27,888		20,313		31,142		35,039		28,469	
20,662		26,553		3,626		7,186		4,454		3,902	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
20,662		26,553		3,626		7,186		4,454		3,902	
54,290		1,335		16,687		23,956		30,585		24,567	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
1,300		24,440		2,360		29,080		1,010		24,307	
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
346	157	198	4	216	127	190	15	108	150	...	...
14,974	4,334	26,214	908	2,537	1,238	7,893	494	3,010	1,537	3,746	156
15,320	4,491	26,412	912	2,753	1,365	8,083	509	3,118	1,687	3,746	156
242	115	198	4	26	127	183	15	12	120	...	...
14,000	3,892	25,447	896	2,132	1,151	6,543	445	2,852	1,445	3,746	156
2,360	53	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
16,602	4,060	25,653	900	2,348	1,278	6,726	460	2,864	1,590	3,746	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,078	484	767	12	405	87	1,357	49	254	122	...	...
1,078	484	767	12	405	87	1,357	49	254	122	...	...
1,078		767		405		1,357		254		...	
54,651		1,146		16,908		22,841		30,796		24,656	
55,729		1,913		17,313		24,198		31,050		24,656	
1,439		578		626		242		465		89	

STATEMENT

	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
A.—TREASURY OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Balance shown in *Plus* and *Minus* Memorandum at beginning for period under Report.	28,682	2,263
(2). *Add*—(*a*).—Advances made	1,720	53,099
(*b*).—Sums recovered in the previous year on account of interest which were then credited to this account, but have been transferred to Revenue during the period under report by order of the Accountant-General.	...	...
(*c*).—Interest recovered during the year under report and transferred to Revenue in the same period.	1,893	245
(*d*).—Other additions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total	32,295	55,607
(3). *Deduct*—(*a*).—Advances recovered	4,370	15,085
(*b*).—Written off as irrecoverable by order of the Financial Commissioner.	...	...
(*c*).—Other deductions due to misclassification, &c.	...	...
Total deductions	4,370	15,085
(4). Balance to next account	27,925	40,522
Total	...	...
B.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total for period under report	1,720	53,099
	54,819	

C.—ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS.	Dera Ismail Khan.			
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
I.—Demands.				
(1). Arrears due at end of last period...	...	...	...	...
(2). Instalments falling due during this period	2,390	1,867	15,269	430
(3). Total demand	2,390	1,867	15,269	430
II.—Collections of the year, viz. :—				
(4). On account of arrears of previous period	...	...	...	...
(5). On account of instalments falling due in this period	4,219		15,085	
(6). Repayments in advance of due date	150	1	...	
(7). Total Collections	4,370		15,085	
III.—Not collected, viz. :—				
(8). Suspended during this period	...	...	...	...
(9). Remitted during this period	...	...	...	...
(10). Arrears due carried on to next period	21	17	480	134
(11). Total not collected	21	17	480	134
D.—ABSTRACT SHOWING TOTAL OUTSTANDINGS AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897 AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE LEDGER KEPT BY THE REVENUE ACCOUNTANT.				
(1). Arrears overdue	21		480	
(2). Instalments not yet due	28,637		40,151	
(3). Total outstandings	28,658		40,631	
(4). Amount collected as interest during the year and not yet credited to Revenue.	733		109	

NOTE 1.—The difference of +15 and −15 under Act XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 respectively, in the closing balance of 1895-96 and opening balance of 1896-97 is due to a mis-classification in the Gujránwála District accounts for July 1896. The necessary correction was made in 1896-97.

XXVI—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.		Muzaffargarh.		Total of the Province.	
On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.	On account of Land Improvement Loans.	On account of Loans to Agriculturists.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,448	300	21,198	2,130	12,74,756	2,65,375
1,740	2,084	3,965	21,879	2,22,149	7,65,564†
1,413	...	125	15	15,224	930
2,026	...	1,200	290	62,456	5,599
...	...	...	...	35	...
48,627	2,384	26,488	24,314	15,74,620	10,37,468
6,435	645	3,429	16,629	3,24,366	2,22,708
...	...	...	...	149	22
...	...	...	...	+152	−148
6,435	645	3,429	16,629	3,24,667	2,22,582
42,192	1,739	23,059	7,685	12,49,953	8,14,886
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,740	2,084	3,965	21,879	2,22,009	7,65,704

Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
695	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,894	3,655	4,914	500
3,365	3,108	969	9	1,862	1,472	16,596	574	2,55,126	82,725	2,95,037	14,401
4,060	3,626	969	9	1,862	1,472	16,596	574	2,66,020	86,380	2,99,951	14,901
83	213	...	...	...		...		7,023		3,495	
3,152	2,963	645	...	3,324		16,524		3,07,824		2,17,978	
24	...	...	...	102	3	97	8	9,383	220	1,088	42
3,259	3,176	645	...	3,429		16,629		3,24,450		2,22,603	
...	50	300	9	...	...	61	2	10,057	2,754	36,205	2,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	20	10
825	402	24	...	3	7	566	17	19,095	5,706	51,432	3,089
825	452	324	9	3	7	627	19	29,166	8,462	87,657	5,738
825		324		3		627		29,152		87,637	
42,517		1,415		23,323		7,331		12,37,218		7,31,093	
43,342		1,739		23,326		7,958		12,66,370		8,18,730	
1,150		...		267		273		16,532		3,679	

† Note 2.—Owing to the *takávi* accounts of the Hissár district not having been adjusted only a sum of Rs. 89,181 has been shewn against that district instead of about 4½ lakhs which have actually been advanced. The true total amount of advances for the Province is therefore about Rs. 11,25,000 and not Rs. 7,65,564 as shewn above.

STATEMENT No. XXVII.

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE PATTAS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1897.

Division.	District.	Number of pattás granted in the previous five years.	Number of pattás granted during the year.	Number of Irrigation Works constructed during the year.						District.	Division.
				New wells.		*Old wells repaired.*		*Dams, reservoirs and cuts from rivers and jhils.*			
				At private expense.	From Takávi advances.	At private expense.	From Takávi advances.	At private expense.	From Takávi advances.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DELHI.	Hissár	20	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	...	...	54	7	481	...	...	...	Gurgáon.	
	Umballa	...	...	24	3	135	13	...	...	Umballa.	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Hoshiárpur ...	406	...	104	4	103	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	JULLUNDUR.
	Jullundur ...	...	...	382	28	72	12	...	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	147	18	187	6	2	...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	158	...	262	55	137	3	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Montgomery ...	471	106	83	13	10	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	1,515	2	255	23	40	7	...	...	Lahore.	
	Amritsar... ...	351	...	118	6	82	1	...	...	Amritsar.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	2,060	...	389	47	117	2	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	333	...	85	18	20	...	...	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur... ...	1,059	7	107	9	25	...	...	9	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	4	...	92	2	15	2	...	...	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	36	1	17	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	1,382	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	D. I. Khan ...	411	160	135	2	23	...	...	...	D. I. Khan.	DERAJAT.
	D. G. Khan ...	...	618	137	4	17	3	...	...	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	264	37	27	11	3	1	...	...	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total ...	8,634	978	2,326	281	1,437	50	2	10	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Division.	District.	Number of officers exercising Revenue Powers.	Case Work. Number of cases decided. Civil suits.	Other civil suits.	Criminal cases.	Total civil and criminal cases.	Revenue Court cases.	Revenue Officers' cases.	Total revenue cases.	Total of all cases.	District.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI.	Hissár	35	506	594	2,401	3,501	1,298	6,207	7,505	11,006	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	22	965	1,022	1,419	3,406	605	4,124	4,729	8,135	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	31	2,398	1,646	1,894	5,938	861	6,302	7,163	13,101	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	17	261	201	1,523	1,985	866	5,794	6,660	8,645	Delhi.	
	Karnál	16	737	514	1,775	3,026	499	4,138	4,637	7,663	Karnál.	
	Umballa	27	1,263	656	1,908	3,827	1,362	10,710	12,072	15,899	Umballa.	
	Simla	21	2,032	1,797	945	4,774	12	965	977	5,751	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	31	2,439	1,059	1,952	5,450	1,366	3,982	5,348	10,798	Káugra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	29	2,341	1,490	2,806	6,637	2,795	6,669	9,464	16,101	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	24	2,015	1,178	3,142	6,330	2,236	5,320	7,556	13,886	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	20	785	553	2,146	3,484	901	4,606	5,507	8,991	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	37	1,993	1,008	4,052	7,053	2,633	7,324	9,957	17,010	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	25	1,308	670	2,740	4,718	917	5,305	6,222	10,940	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	30	815	849	2,397	4,061	605	5,139	5,744	9,805	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	28	422	187	1,886	2,495	183	5,354	5,537	8,032	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	38	1,272	1,064	4,563	6,899	1,371	4,630	6,001	12,900	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	24	1,283	964	3,052	5,249	2,372	6,140	8,512	13,761	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	32	1,781	1,288	3,782	6,851	2,169	11,661	13,830	20,681	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	38	2,299	1,024	4,137	7,460	3,955	13,928	17,883	25,343	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	25	1,201	804	2,479	4,484	1,311	6,397	7,708	12,192	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	28	1,451	1,539	2,287	5,277	1,207	4,497	5,704	10,981	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	26	709	544	2,120	3,373	539	2,540	3,079	6,452	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	31	1,048	758	2,636	4,442	1,586	5,764	7,350	11,792	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	28	1,533	1,022	3,251	5,806	760	3,815	4,575	10,381	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	23	1,106	340	1,890	3,336	700	2,563	3,263	6,599	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	39	1,976	1,168	3,359	6,503	1,158	4,461	5,619	12,122	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	16	951	591	1,972	3,514	318	2,493	2,811	6,325	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	27	1,483	690	2,626	4,799	829	5,371	6,200	10,999	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	41	1,297	740	1,895	3,932	605	7,343	7,948	11,880	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	33	2,291	1,165	2,070	5,526	593	6,059	6,652	12,178	Dera Gházi Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	23	864	466	2,045	3,375	392	4,656	5,048	8,423	Muzaffargarh.	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	865	42,775	27,586	77,150	147,511	37,004	174,257	211,261	358,772	GRAND TOTAL.	

STATEMENT

CLASSIFIED LIST OF CASES IN REVENUE COURTS OR BEFORE REVENUE

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	*Hissár.* Number decided.	*Rohtak.* Number decided.	*Gurgáon* Number decided.	*Delhi.* Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	*(a)* Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	32	19	23	8
	2	*(b)* Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	...	...
	3	*(c)* Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	...	...	...	...
		Second Group.				
	4	*(d)* Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	18	16	96	35
	5	*(e)* Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	4	24	6	2
	6	*(f)* Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	150	31	88	55
	7	*(g)* Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	25	27	16	33
	8	*(h)* Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	25	3	8	1
	9	*(i)* Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	24	...	1	6
	10	*(j)* Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	14	12	1	1
	11	*(k)* Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	7	6	2	...
	12	*(l)* Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	2	...	...	...
	13	*(m)* Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inámdárs or village officers	1	...	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	*(n)* Suit by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent or for sums recoverable under Section 14	472	278	391	387
	15	*(o)* Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, on in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	3	24	2	7
	16	*(p)* Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	...	14	...	28
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	521	151	227	303
		Total Revenue Court cases	1,298	605	861	866
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*)	...	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	21	...	5	1
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*)	7	...	...	...
	20	Ditto ditto not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*)	401	226	...	245
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	7	...	522	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	1,640	518	817	255
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	10	1	6	1
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	59	...	31	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887	2,145	745	1,381	502
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	43	4	17	2
	26	Lambardárs	307	156	307	197
	27	Patwáris and Kánúngos	372	258	508	93
	28	Assessment by estates of land revenue or cesses	3	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of land revenue or cesses	1,292	532	449	450
	31	Remission of land revenue or cesses	...	...	27	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	2	...	21	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion, and action of sand	1	...	27	111
	34	Collection process — by writ of demand	528	677	247	667
	35	Collection process — by arrest or detention	133	213	12	...
	36	Collection process — by imprisonment	53	...	1	...
	37	Collection process — by sale of moveables	5	...	349	...
	38	Collection process — by direct management, farm or transfer	...	...	1	...
	39	Collection process — by sale of immoveables	...	...	4	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	173	68	44	49
	41	Partitions	115	136	158	116
	42	Deposit of revenue	...	1	...	2
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	136	193	207	261
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	...	...
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	247	200	1,422	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887	3,410	2,438	3,801	1,948
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	...	...	...
	47	Resumption of lapse of ditto	6	5	9	...
	47*a*	Enquiry into revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	...	...	...	84
	48	Mutation of names in ditto	8	7	13	12
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	7	3	79
	50	Takávi for — Improvements	114	15	268	2,548
	51	Takávi for — Relief	51	248	244	11
	52	Land acquisition	184	19	4	...
	53	Excise	45	19	94	...
	54	Stamps	96	78	33	202
	55	Forest	...	...	...	...
	56	Income Tax	116	442	273	408
	57	Treasury	32	101	179	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases	652	941	1,120	3,344
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds	6,207	4,124	6,302	5,794
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers	7,505	4,729	7,163	6,660

No. XXVIII B.

OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Karnál.	*Umballa.*	*Simla.*	*Kángra.*	*Hoshiárpur.*	*Jullundur.*	*Ludhiána.*	*Ferozepore.*	*Mooltan.*	*Jhang.*	*Montgomery.*	*Lahore.*	*Amritsar.*
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.
...	2	...	32	61	42	13	12	...	...	...	7	28
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	23	...	4	25	2	6	55	10	...	5	25	37
7	15	...	6	64	30	23	67	2	...	...	28	292
33	58	...	53	37	37	21	550	...	43	...	138	129
17	6	...	35	30	22	10	90	8	1	2	59	53
...	10	...	...	71	45	9	114	1	...	...	8	13
2	31	...	14	58	15	3	23	11	3	...	19	34
4	19	...	1	7	3	17	41	1	1	3	10	3
10	46	...	28	105	36	3	33	163	167	22	9	10
...	8	...	3	5	...	4	2	...	...	...	8	4
...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
201	533	4	626	1,063	1,141	435	371	314	192	44	482	959
10	18	...	4	8	...	7	185	34	13	39	33	20
3	151	2	179	444	98	24	242	41	40	16	106	66
196	436	6	380	815	765	323	848	332	145	51	439	722
499	1,362	12	1,366	2,795	2,236	901	2,633	917	605	183	1,371	2,372
577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	32	...	...	...	12	32	...	...	17	127
11	59	...	...	131	165	...	262	18	3	...	134	238
...	11	...	...	2	48	1	145	...	...	...	...	...
241	287	8	240	308	481	139	1,152	134	107	6	590	686
14	20	...	71	92	31	15	83	247	30	54	29	1
...	5	...	3	18	6	2	6	...	...	...	2	8
844	383	8	350	567	731	157	1,660	431	140	60	772	1,062
10	13	...	9	3	6	20	16	10	18	8	10	7
221	502	4	136	267	283	260	226	4	141	162	306	427
329	195	2	70	134	283	211	205	...	90	169	60	623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	64	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	808	...	...
...	334	...	...	...	...	67	456	5	3	...	634	82
...	...	...	4	...	...	35	...	...	18	...	425	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	110	...	...
...	46	...	200	674	12	96	200	...	336	1,505	230	...
897	1,313	493	212	824	1,151	391	670	1,724	205	...	326	702
301	564	...	6	75	92	26	255	1,356	131	...	375	1,227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	3	...	...	72	36	265	7	...	113	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	309	4	290	426	142	205	231	...	243	95	29	74
63	315	...	347	248	291	188	277	...	84	61	157	255
2	4	...	3	6	5	1	...	1	5	...	...	11
237	491	...	107	1,904	1,027	749	655	180	152	18	46	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	5	...	...
218	2,672	...	687	72	200	673	224	86	1,657	18	107	246
2,302	6,760	535	2,076	4,633	3,492	2,994	3,451	3,632	3,240	3,023	2,868	3,829
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	37	...	68	17	7	5	8	...	13	5	23	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	723	5	130	131	98	129	34	...	...	7	45	97
...	...	42	726	...	...	...	...	...	877	1,031	...	2
9	686	...	...	7	188	49	18	215	7	37	52	28
324	775	...	79	...	10	668	1,471	235	90	433	397	304
22	12	...	2	...	11	33	10	51	24	20	10	9
13	173	...	45	57	87	34	60	155	10	119	60	148
49	155	20	19	119	11	82	20	82	44	73	...	247
...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	40	74	127	...	...
519	1,006	355	243	1,049	685	300	573	498	620	401	403	372
4	...	...	9	89	...	153	19	56	...	18	...	...
992	3,567	422	1,556	1,469	1,097	1,455	2,213	1,242	1,759	2,271	990	1,249
4,138	10,710	965	3,982	6,669	5,320	4,606	7,324	5,305	5,139	5,354	4,630	6,140
4,637	12,072	977	5,348	9,464	7,556	5,507	9,957	6,222	5,744	5,537	6,001	8,512

STATEMENT

Class of case.	Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	Gurdás-pur. Number decided.	Siálkot. Number decided.	Gujrát. Number decided.	Gujrán-wála. Number decided.
REVENUE COURT CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*First Group.*				
	1	(*a*) Suits between landlord and tenant for enhancement or reduction of rent under Section 24	29	386	25	27
	2	(*b*) Ditto ditto for addition to, or abatement of, rent under Section 28, or for commutation of rent	...	...	1	...
	3	(*c*) Suits under Section 34, for the determination of rent or other sum on the expiration of the term of an assessment of land revenue	4	...	...	3
		Second Group.				
	4	(*d*) Suits by a tenant to establish a claim to a right of occupancy or by a landlord to prove that a tenant has not such a right	9	93	50	24
	5	(*e*) Suits by a landlord to eject a tenant	203	328	19	51
	6	(*f*) Suits by a tenant under Section 45 to contest liability to ejectment, when notice of ejectment has been served	79	200	46	111
	7	(*g*) Suits by a tenant under Section 50, for recovery of possession, or occupancy, or for compensation, or for both	53	54	76	31
	8	(*h*) Suits by a landlord to set aside a transfer made of a right of occupancy, or to dispossess a person to whom such a transfer has been made, or for both purposes	36	4	39	7
	9	(*i*) Any other suit between landlord and tenant arising out of the lease or conditions on which a tenancy is held	18	1	42	14
	10	(*j*) Suits for sums payable on account of village cesses or village expenses	5	14	1	1
	11	(*k*) Suits by a co-sharer in an estate or holding for a share of the profits thereof, or for a settlement of accounts	48	2	1	...
	12	(*l*) Suits for the recovery of over-payments of rent or land revenue, or of any other demand for which a suit lies in a Revenue Court under this sub-section	18	2	2	...
	13	(*m*) Suits relating to the emoluments of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inámdárs or village officers ...	4	4	...	...
		Third Group.				
	14	(*n*) Suit by a landlord for arrears of rent or the money equivalent of rent or for sums recoverable under Section 14	738	1,519	469	561
	15	(*o*) Suits by a landowner to recover moneys claimed as due for the enjoyment of rights in or over land, or in water, including rights of irrigation, rights over fisheries, rights of pasturage and forest rights	96	27	123	58
	16	(*p*) Suits for sums payable on account of land revenue or of any other demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue under any enactment for the time being in force, and by a superior landowner for other sums due to him as such	167	142	135	...
	16(1)	Execution of decrees of Revenue Courts	662	1,179	282	319
		Total Revenue Court cases	2,169	3,955	1,311	1,207
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	17	Adjustment, suspension or remission of rents (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *a* and *b*) ...	6	...	...	...
	18	Ejectments for arrears (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *c*)	64	...	...	...
	19	Other ejectments in which compensation is claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *d* and *g*)	...	...	1	...
	20	Ditto ditto not claimed (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *i*) ...	298	833	339	132
	21	Alienations of right of occupancy (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *e* and *f*)	3	...	...	...
	22	Service of notice of ejectment, relinquishment, or intended transfer (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *l*, *m* and *n*)	525	1,688	977	508
	23	Division or appraisement of produce (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *h*)	18	23	3	6
	24	Deposit of rent (Tenancy Act, Section 76 (1) *k*)	...	...	...	...
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887	914	2,544	1,320	646
REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES UNDER PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.		*Cases relating to*—				
	25	Zaildárs	3	9	2	7
	26	Lambardárs	1,126	325	127	111
	27	Patwáris and Kánúngos...	1,525	350	480	57
	28	Assessment by estates of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	29	Distribution of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	30	Suspension of land revenue or cesses...	655	...	...	266
	31	Remission of land revenue or cesses	...	...	...	...
	32	Special assessments of all kinds	...	...	...	...
	33	Alluvion, diluvion, and action of sand	1,411	...	199	140
	34	Collection process ... by writ of demand	1,351	1,062	...	405
	35	Collection process ... by arrest or detention	129	216	...	127
	36	Collection process ... by imprisonment	...	...	...	...
	37	Collection process ... by sale of moveables	...	...	...	10
	38	Collection process ... by direct management, farm or transfer	13	...	...	...
	39	Collection process ... by sale of immoveables	...	...	...	...
	40	Boundaries and survey marks	168	34	1	173
	41	Partitions	415	344	269	242
	42	Deposit of revenue	2	...	...	...
	43	Execution of orders of Civil or Criminal Court	1,991	1,949	907	266
	44	Application for division of produce	...	...	70	6
	45	Other cases under Land Revenue Act	1	10	40	536
		Total Revenue Officers' cases under Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887	8,790	4,299	2,095	2,346
REVENUE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS CASES.		*Cases relating to*—				
	46	New grants of revenue assignments	...	..	...	...
	47	Resumption of lapse of ditto	111	97	60	33
	47*a*	Enquiry into revenue assignments during re-assessment operations	...	60	12	...
	48	Mutation of names in ditto	73	44	9	70
	49	Sales and leases of waste lands	...	..	...	1
	50	Takávi for ... ... Improvements	...	6	60	...
	51	Takávi for ... ... Relief	1,298	5,472	2,148	632
	52	Land acquisition	...	...	8	35
	53	Excise	62	84	64	50
	54	Stamps	..	197	106	19
	55	Forest	...	...	17	15
	56	Income Tax	403	930	490	650
	57	Treasury	10	195	8	...
		Total of Revenue Officers' Miscellaneous cases	1,957	7,085	2,982	1,505
		Gross Total of Revenue Officers' cases of all kinds	11,661	13,928	6,397	4,497
		Gross Total of all cases in Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers	13,830	17,883	7,708	5,704

No. XXVIII B—*concluded.*

Shahpur.	*Jhelum.*	*Rawalpindi.*	*Hazára.*	*Peshawar.*	*Kohát.*	*Bannu.*	*D. I. Khan.*	*D. G. Khan.*	*Muzaffargarh.*	Total.	Remarks.
Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.	Number decided.		
...	13	19	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	817	
...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
8	173	16	17	42	23	22	11	5	3	869	
...	100	5	67	16	13	9	20	9	9	1,419	
45	225	41	115	55	6	75	29	9	5	2,464	
13	57	14	14	14	2	24	18	10	4	818	
1	43	23	35	8	1	2	...	...	...	507	
4	1	1	2	78	2	5	3	11	...	426	
20	30	15	...	16	...	7	7	16	...	270	
23	14	18	8	18	...	8	83	75	37	982	
3	7	...	1	53	...	43	4	3	2	174	
...	1	...	2	14	...	2	2	...	...	38	
180	450	459	247	221	169	363	177	258	127	13,831	
68	66	28	26	135	24	11	57	13	116	1,255	
30	96	6	20	126	15	57	46	24	22	2,340	
144	310	112	140	326	63	201	148	160	67	10,773	
539	1,586	760	700	1,158	318	829	605	593	392	37,004	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	
...	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	19	...	150	
...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	250	
95	356	50	54	122	10	53	5	1	2	4,243	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	
209	1,429	128	194	432	25	281	136	104	51	14,296	
80	63	156	28	139	14	100	121	62	40	1,558	
...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	
384	1,863	336	308	694	49	434	262	186	93	21,971	
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	10	...	6	240	
69	209	256	78	256	151	139	169	173	109	7,304	
107	308	215	195	182	...	164	186	18	289	7,678	
...	...	...	...	26	83	...	...	809	211	1,242	
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	814	
2	479	...	...	86	92	13	332	12	68	6,309	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	1	532	
12	...	...	...	2	15	...	891	...	251	1,375	
147	102	29	115	...	7	14	...	516	15	6,183	
143	29	10	301	751	139	1,426	1,505	625	924	19,698	
...	1	5	25	182	...	314	484	366	278	6,893	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	56	
...	...	...	...	93	...	14	86	...	2	1,056	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	48	
...	409	183	118	86	12	139	284	377	75	4,465	
76	355	268	155	215	85	218	122	211	108	5,894	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	45	
160	821	74	113	129	1	2	181	226	133	13,491	
2	...	4	...	...	9	...	3	52	...	183	
...	241	...	123	343	508	866	735	1,561	45	13,738	
718	2,957	1,044	1,223	2,363	1,102	3,309	5,001	4,968	2,515	97,162	
...	...	...	...	10	...	9	5	5	...	31	
1	21	48	7	30	71	...	7	295	...	1,035	
1	24	...	...	2	...	...	7	259	...	449	
3	27	38	9	22	52	...	8	7	5	1,849	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2,781	
...	...	...	9	49	26	4	1,140	10	111	5,656	
907	559	1,268	714	35	1,081	1,457	409	93	971	22,384	
28	15	...	18	14	...	11	10	5	8	563	
32	2	44	22	...	...	6	12	82	69	1,648	
7	...	40	8	101	...	4	47	...	48	1,907	
98	29	70	92	351	...	3	153	...	490	1,794	
347	180	374	153	790	100	113	262	149	335	13,449	
12	86	553	...	...	12	21	19	...	2	1,578	
1,438	944	2,435	1,032	1,404	1,342	1,628	2,080	905	2,048	55,124	
2,540	5,764	3,815	2,563	4,461	2,493	5,371	7,343	6,059	4,656	174,257	
3,079	7,350	4,575	3,263	5,619	2,811	6,200	7,948	6,652	5,048	211,261	

STATEMENT No. XXVIII C.

APPELLATE WORK OF REVENUE COURTS AND OFFICES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Division.	District.	Revenue Judicial Appeals.										Revenue Executive Appeals.								District.	Division.
		Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.					Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than three months.	Old cases.	New institutions.	Decided.			Transferred.	Pending.	Pending more than three months.		
				Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for Appellant.	Decreed for Respondent.	Total decided.						Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DELHI.	Hissár	50	111	39	22	38	59	156	...	5	...	3	13	8	6	14	...	2	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	4	36	11	...	16	9	36	...	4	...	3	33	5	26	31	...	5	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	11	143	8	3	14	56	81	...	73	...	6	38	8	31	39	...	5	2	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	1	85	48	7	3	12	70	...	16	...	2	45	12	33	45	...	2	1	Delhi.	
	Karnál	5	44	14	2	11	18	45	...	4	...	1	21	9	11	20	...	2	...	Karnál.	
	Umballa	9	113	72	12	19	18	121	...	1	...	15	121	36	96	132	..	4	1	Umballa.	
	Simla	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	....	3	6	1	8	9	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	16	81	35	10	14	20	79	8	10	...	1	38	20	17	37	1	1	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	20	165	68	17	37	50	172	...	13	2	9	55	19	45	64	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	8	116	12	15	40	46	113	...	11	...	22	111	38	88	126	...	7	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	11	72	24	10	14	25	73	...	10	5	5	51	24	29	53	...	3	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	53	350	57	22	85	202	366	...	37	23	8	49	14	40	54	...	3	...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	12	70	4	5	27	43	79	...	3	...	3	25	7	21	28	...	...	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang	3	56	19	16	5	17	57	...	2	)	1	36	11	24	35	...	2	...	Jhang.	
	Montgomery	4	28	1	14	2	14	31	...	1	...	2	29	11	15	26	...	5	2	Montgomery.	
	Lahore	30	143	8	13	22	108	151	...	22	..	11	77	35	44	79	...	9	...	Lahore.	
	Amritsar	1	161	71	18	17	39	145	...	17	1	1	66	22	44	66	...	1	...	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	17	176	...	5	38	131	174	3	16	1	...	40	14	26	40	...	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	15	194	...	20	45	118	183	...	26	3	2	33	8	24	32	...	3	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	11	109	...	9	26	76	111	...	9	...	1	37	11	20	31	...	7	...	Gujrát.	
	Gurjánwála	22	66	18	11	19	20	68	...	20	8	3	34	12	12	24	...	13	2	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur	10	80	14	12	16	35	77	...	13	...	7	56	22	38	60	...	3	...	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum	87	304	...	16	68	257	341	...	50	...	13	138	40	90	130	...	21	2	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	18	124	...	13	35	69	117	...	25	2	15	118	66	54	120	...	13	4	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	5	38	2	4	12	24	42	...	1	...	...	16	8	8	16	...	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	19	109	...	2	26	87	115	...	13	...	9	60	21	41	62	...	7	1	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát	4	34	1	2	9	13	25	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu	7	83	2	12	28	40	82	4	4	...	2	29	11	17	28	...	3	1	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan	14	72	8	16	15	29	68	...	18	...	11	63	28	29	57	...	17	...	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan	5	33	24	1	12	...	37	...	1	...	8	22	16	12	28	...	2	...	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh	9	12	...	5	9	5	19	...	2	...	1	44	17	26	43	...	2	1	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total ...	481	3,209	561	314	720	1,640	3,235	15	440	46	168	1,504	554	975	1,529	1	142	17	Grand Total.	
Commissioner, Delhi		19	113	72	...	12	24	108	...	24	...	42	229	39	195	234	3	34	1	Commissioner, Delhi.	
Do., Jullundur ...		16	145	33	22	29	62	146	...	15	5	56	645	115	500	615	...	86	6	Do., Jullundur.	
Do., Lahore		23	72	7	5	19	50	81	...	14	1	111	581	125	395	520	4	168	6	Do., Lahore.	
Do., Ráwalpindi ...		106	155	114	23	21	44	202	...	59	23	193	891	241	581	822	9	259	25	Do., Ráwalpindi.	
Do., Pesháwar ...		3	45	4	8	1	20	33	...	15	24	28	287	98	161	258	...	56	12	Do., Pesháwar.	
Do., Deraját ...		2	25	...	1	13	13	27	...	...	...	15	175	24	135	159	14	17	1	Do., Deraját.	
Total ...		169	555	230	59	95	213	597	...	127	53	450	2,808	642	1,967	2,609	30	619	51	Total.	
Sett. Comr., Punjab		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	21	21	14	34	...	Sett. Comr., Punjab.	
Finl. Commrs.' & Court.	Appeals ...	7	20	7	...	3	11	21	...	6	1	6	65	2	69	71	...	...	...	Finl. Commrs.' Court.	Appeals.
	Revision cases	79	497	503	18	26	13	560	...	16	9	34	209	24	293	317	...	6	2		Revision cases

STATEMENT No. XXX.

ENHANCEMENT OR REDUCTION OF CASH RENTS OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Number of decided suits under Section 24 of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.					
Division.	District.	In which enhancement of rent was asked for.	In which enhancement of rent was granted.	In which reduction of rent was asked for.	In which reduction of rent was granted.	District.	Division.
DELHI.	Hissár	32	28	...	...	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak	19	15	...	...	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon	6	3	17	17	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi	8	7	...	...	Delhi.	
	Umbálla	2	1	...	...	Umballa.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra...	32	29	...	...	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur	59	27	2	1	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur	40	29	2	1	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána	13	8	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore	12	9	...	...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Lahore	7	7	...	...	Lahore.	LAHORE.
	Amritsar...	26	22	2	...	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur	29	25	...	...	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	386	336	...	...	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát	13	10	12	...	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála	27	15	...	...	Gujránwála.	
	Jhelum	13	9	...	...	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi	19	7	...	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	5	1	...	...	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar	31	24	3	...	Pesháwar.	
	Grand Total ...	779	612	38	19	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Division.	District.	Tenants with rights of occupancy.						Tenants without rights of occupancy.								District.	Division.
		Number of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	Number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (a).	Number of notices served under Section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (b).	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 45 (5).	Ejectments actually made under order or process of a Revenue Court or Officer.		Number of suits to contest liability to ejectment decided in tenant's favor.		
						Number of cases.	Acreage affected.	Under Section 40.	Under Section 45 (6).				Number of cases.	Acreage affected.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DELHI.	Hissár ...	1	1	57	9	2	86	...	93	1,148	1,867	886	934	14,148	48	Hissár.	DELHI.
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	481	773	210	219	1,889	20	Rohtak.	
	Gurgáon ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	58	817	2,131	522	505	2,663	30	Gurgáon.	
	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	189	309	194	182	956	25	Delhi.	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	161	161	83	116	1,017	17	Karnál.	
	Umballa ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	58	343	331	174	164	678	...	Umballa.	
	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla.	
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	32	321	509	82	73	287	21	Kángra.	JULLUNDUR.
	Hoshiárpur ...	...	18	30	12	2	7	...	17	313	1,256	142	137	401	20	Hoshiárpur.	
	Jullundur ...	...	9	14	4	3	27	...	37	349	1,271	198	275	757	...	Jullundur.	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	123	455	37	35	616	12	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	1,093	2,122	282	491	12,463	222	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	216	50	5	1,515	...	Mooltan.	LAHORE.
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	170	103	103	2,968	43	Jhang.	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	590	1,263	134	224	1,574	48	Lahore.	
	Amritsar ...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	78	458	783	305	405	1,101	51	Amritsar.	
	Gurdáspur ...	...	9	2	3	4	...	...	62	175	1,225	619	452	565	17	Gurdáspur.	
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	1,688	2,893	900	737	2,633	81	Siálkot.	RAWALPINDI.
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	793	1,309	542	524	1,179	17	Gujrát.	
	Gujránwála ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	508	845	146	132	872	68	Gujránwála.	
	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	213	472	97	94	694	24	Shahpur.	
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	823	679	173	89	4,975	137	Jhelum.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	230	230	70	70	253	...	Ráwalpindi.	
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	...	2	2	2	2	85	16	52	251	481	53	72	937	33	Hazára.	PESHAWAR.
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	435	434	122	101	734	36	Pesháwar.	
	Kohát ...	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	4	33	49	11	4	46	2	Kohát.	
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	5	228	...	46	316	558	53	59	741	29	Bannu.	DERAJAT.
	D. I. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	245	12	7	30	29	D. I. Khan.	
	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	104	76	44	2,431	9	D. G. Khan.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	149	42	6	126	4	Muzaffargarh.	
	Grand Total	2	49	112	35	21	442	36	1,380	12,361	23,292	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043	Grand Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXIII A.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS MADE AT SPECIAL REVISION OF RECORDS AND GENERAL RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Serial No.	Nature of Work.	Multán, 3rd October 1896.	Montgomery, 17th November 1891.	Jhelum, 1st January 1896.	Peshawar, 2nd December 1892.	Dera Ghazi Khan, 20th November 1893.	Nature of Work.	Serial No.
	Number of villages	1,574	1,461	1,009	838	761	Number of villages.	
	Number of patwáris	467	237	342	329	162	Number of patwáris.	
1	Number of squares laid on the ground	50,442	14,094	38,253	...	...	Number of squares laid on the ground.	1
2	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (*chitta khatauni*). — For period under report ...	63,392	14,149	179,277	...	...	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (*chitta khatauni*). — For period under report.	2
3	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (*chitta khatauni*). — Total to date	63,392	100,229	263,575	207,302	161,582	Preliminary statement of rights and holdings prepared (*chitta khatauni*). — Total to date.	3
4	Field maps made after complete remeasurement. — Fields	239,712	224,876	478,804	...	..	Field maps made after complete remeasurement. — Fields.	4
5	Field maps made after complete remeasurement. — Acres	477,685	330,611	714,059	...	...	Field maps made after complete remeasurement. — Acres.	5
6	Field maps corrected ... ... — Fields	...	...	...	...	...	Field maps corrected ... ... — Fields.	6
7	Field maps corrected ... ... — Acres	...	...	...	...	...	Field maps corrected ... ... — Acres.	7
8	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — For period under report ...	389	319	247	...	...	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — For period under report.	8
9	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date	389	1,351	434	838	761	Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date.	9
10	*Villages finally inspected by* — Field kánúngos ... ... — For period under report ...	335	244	206	...	129	*Villages finally inspected by* — Field kánúngos ... ... — For period under report.	10
11	*Villages finally inspected by* — Field kánúngos ... ... — Total to date	335	1,270	391	838	761	*Villages finally inspected by* — Field kánúngos ... ... — Total to date.	11
12	*Villages finally inspected by* — Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. — For period under report ...	294	232	170	...	162	*Villages finally inspected by* — Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. — For period under report.	12
13	*Villages finally inspected by* — Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. — Total to date	294	1,243	355	790	761	*Villages finally inspected by* — Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents. — Total to date.	13
14	*Villages finally inspected by* — Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs ... — For period under report ...	144	172	175	...	160	*Villages finally inspected by* — Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs ... — For period under report.	14
15	*Villages finally inspected by* — Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs ... — Total to date	144	1,051	187	122	761	*Villages finally inspected by* — Tahsíldárs and Extra Tahsíldárs ... — Total to date.	15
16	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — For period under report ...	251	161	161	24	193	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — For period under report.	16
17	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — Total to date	251	1,175	339	838	761	Jamabandís prepared in accordance with new maps. — Total to date.	17
18	Patwáris' copies of records of rights prepared — For period under report ...	...	...	...	304	583	Patwáris' copies of records of rights prepared... — For period under report.	18
19	Patwáris' copies of records of rights prepared — Total to date	...	...	...	838	761	Patwáris' copies of records of rights prepared... — Total to date.	19
20	Villages in which *báchh* papers have been prepared. — For period under report ...	...	...	...	29	746	Villages in which *báchh* papers have been prepared. — For period under report.	20
21	Villages in which *báchh* papers have been prepared. — Total to date	...	592	....	824	746	Villages in which *báchh* papers have been prepared. — Total to date.	21
22	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared	...	...	...	...	676	Number of villages in which administration papers have been prepared.	22
23	Village note-books prepared in English ... — For period under report ...	...	4	549	...	...	Village note-books prepared in English ... — For period under report.	23
24	Village note-books prepared in English ... — Total to date	...	1,461	866	838	...	Village note-books prepared in English ... — Total to date.	24

STATEMENT No. XXXIII B.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF FIELD SURVEY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

Division.	Settlement.	Area surveyed during the year in square miles.			Cost of field survey.				Settlement.	Division.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Charged to Revenue.	Charged to Patwáris Fees Fund.	Total.	Average cost per square mile.		
Lahore ...	Mooltan	221	522	743	17,123	8,082	25,205	34	Mooltan	Lahore.
	Montgomery	173	343	516	11,171	984	12,155	23	Montgomery	
Ráwalpindi ...	Jhelum	1,005	111	1,116	18,513	259	18,772	17	Jhelum	Ráwalpindi.
	Total ...	1,399	976	2,375	46,807	9,325	56,132	24	Total.	

STATEMENT No. XXXIV.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF RE-ASSESSMENT OPERATIONS UNDER

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Major Head of Service.	Budget Heading.	Mooltan.			Montgomery.		
		Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Salary and Settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	...	...	24,409	4,200	...	2,283
	A.—Office Establishment.						
	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	...	660	...	...	...	...
	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	...	...	121	...	...	...
	(3). Office Kánúngos	...	5,280	3,419	1,980	1,980	1,652
	(4). Menial Establishment	...	6,432	3,241	240	240	269
	Total Office Establishment ...	...	12,372	6,781	2,220	2,220	1,921
	B.—Field Establishment.						
	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	...	4,500	3,647	...	...	...
	(7). Deputy Superintendents	...	10,920	7,574	6,240	4,974	5,741
	(8). Field Kánúngos	...	22,704	14,085	5,940	5,100	4,798
	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos	...	...	1,515	780	600	690
	Total Field Establishment ...	...	38,124	26,821	12,960	10,674	11,229
	(10). Temporary establishment	...	20,280	9,411	6,000	7,000	7,387
	Total pay of Establishment	...	70,776	43,013	21,180	19,894	20,537
	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers	...	2,800	1,496	1,750	1,750	1,570
	(12). Ditto of Establishment	...	1,400	1,415	200	200	90
	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	...	7,600	11,585	5,810	3,840	3,477
	Stationery	...	1,800	2,081	975	975	763
	Lithography	...	550	210	150	120	7
	Total Contingent Expenditure ...	...	14,150	16,787	8,885	6,885	5,907
	Grand Total ...	...	84,926	84,209	34,265	26,779	28,727
	Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	...	...	...	96,881
	Total expenditure on these operations to date ...	...	...	84,209	...	...	1,25,608

No. XXXIV.

ALL HEADS TO DATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

JHELUM.			BUDGET HEADING.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
23,400	...	24,440	Salary and Settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	
			A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	750	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
1,560	1,800	1,717	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
5,280	5,880	3,604	(3). Office Kánúngos.	
4,764	4,056	3,709	(4). Menial establishment.	
11,604	11,736	9,780	Total Office Establishment.	
			B.—Field Establishment.	
...	3,000	2,995	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs.	
...	...	...	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs.	
9,360	9,360	8,303	(7). Deputy Superintendents.	
13,200	15,000	12,407	(8). Field Kánúngos.	
2,520	...	2,490	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	
25,080	27,360	26,195	Total Field Establishment.	
14,000	14,000	16,691	(10). Temporary establishment.	
50,684	53,096	52,666	Total pay of Establishment.	
2,600	2,600	1,999	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers.	
...	1,000	975	(12). Ditto of Establishment.	
5,462	6,595	6,246	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	
2,000	2,125	6,306	Stationery.	
500	450	151	Lithography.	
10,562	12,770	15,677	Total Contingent Expenditure.	
84,646	65,866	92,783	GRAND TOTAL.	
...	...	61,676	*Add*—Expended on these operations in previous years.	
...	...	1,54,459	Total expenditure on these operations to date.	

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT

Major Head of Service.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE—*concluded.*

Budget Heading.	Peshawar.		
	Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and Settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	24,600	...	5,574
A.—Office Establishment.			
(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers	...	240	40
(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	1,860	875	220
(3). Office Kánúngos	4,950	2,761	426
(4). Menial Establishment	1,152	438	122
Total Office Establishment ...	7,962	4,314	808
B.—Field Establishment.			
(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs	...	992	367
(6). Extra Tahsíldárs	9,780	...	...
(7). Deputy Superintendents	...	3,592	529
(8). Field Kánúngos	12,870	4,253	433
(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos...	1,680	840	180
Total Field Establishment ...	24,330	9,677	1,509
(10). Temporary establishment	14,400	4,640	939
Total pay of Establishment ...	46,692	18,631	3,256
(11). Travelling allowance of Officers	1,800	1,223	128
(12). Ditto of Establishment	1,500	680	142
Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography	4,376	3,348	675
Stationery	1,200	1,700	732
Lithography	500	400	563
Total Contingent Expenditure ...	9,376	7,351	2,240
Grand Total ...	80,668	25,982	11,070
Add—Expended on these operations in previous years	...	...	3,12,069
Total expenditure on these operations to date ...	...	...	3,23,139

No. XXXIV—*concluded.*

Dera Ghazi Khan.			Budget Heading.	Major Head of Service.
Annual expenditure sanctioned by Settlement Schedule.	Budget sanctioned for current financial year.	Actual expenditure for the year ending 30th September.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
15,000	26,800	32,056	Salary and Settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers.	LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT IMPERIAL SERVICE—*concluded.*
			A.—Office Establishment.	
...	...	...	(1). Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officers.	
1,620	1,305	1,277	(2). Office establishment on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of Office Kánúngos.	
3,240	1,755	2,479	(3). Office Kánúngos.	
1,176	818	1,236	(4). Menial establishment.	
6,036	3,878	4,992	Total Office Establishment.	
			B.—Field Establishment.	
7,800	3,675	7,218	(5). Settlement Tahsíldárs.	
...	...	...	(6). Extra Tahsíldárs.	
7,020	4,095	6,888	(7). Deputy Superintendents.	
11,040	3,680	5,874	(8). Field Kánúngos.	
1,560	...	1,845	(9). Field allowances of Field Kánúngos.	
27,420	11,450	21,825	Total Field Establishment.	
14,400	7,000	14,166	(10). Temporary establishment.	
47,856	22,328	40,983	Total pay of Establishment.	
3,600	900	1,892	(11). Travelling allowance of Officers.	
400	20	119	(12). Ditto of Establishment.	
7,478	4,230	8,291	Contingent expenditure except Stationery and Lithography.	
1,000	750	819	Stationery.	
500	300	666	Lithography.	
12,978	6,200	11,787	Total Contingent Expenditure.	
75,834	54,528	84,826	Grand Total.	
...	...	2,65,298	*Add*—Expended on these operations in previous years.	
...	...	3,50,124	Total expenditure on these operations to date.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV.

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				Period.			Revenue demand.				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART I.—Settled in Perpetuity.														
Blank.														
PART II.—Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.														
Kángra ...	6 Tahsíls ...	718	Kharíf 1850	Rabi 1889	39	6,15,140	Kharíf 1890 „ 1893	Rabi 1910 ... „ 1913 ...	20	7,20,760	7,14,041	...	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Pesháwar ...	5 „ ...	838	Kharíf 1873 „ 1874	Rabi 1993... „ 1894...	20	7,11,082	Kharíf 1895... Rabi 1896 ...	Kharíf 1915... Rabi 1916 ...	20	8,00,755	8,00,755	...	Ditto.	
Total Part II ...	...	1,556	...	...	...	13,26,222	...	...	...	15,21,515	15,14,796			

PART III.—Settlements in Progress.

Montgomery ...	Montgomery Gugera ... Dipálpur ... Pákpattan	1,458	Rabi 1871 Kharíf 1873.	Kharíf 1890 Rabi 1893	20	2,71,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	An increase of at least Rs. 1,21,000 on account of re-assessment is anticipated in the Sutlej Tahsíls. Much of this will probably take the form of a new fluctuating canal-advantage land revenue, but for the present the whole enhancement is taken as under fixed land revenue.
Mooltan ...	1 Tahsíl ...	372	Rabi 1877	„ 1897	20	5,69,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	4 Tahsíls ...	1,202	„ 1879	„ 1899										
Jhelum ...	4 „ ...	993	Kharíf 1879	„ 1899	20	6,92,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
D. G. Khan ...	...	744	Rabi 1874	„ 1893	19	3,47,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	An enhancement of Rs. 83,000 (*khálsa*) revenue is anticipated.
Total Part III ...	...	4,769	...	...	...	18,80,708	...	...	...	...	...	...		

PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned.

Hissár ...	Sirsa ...	* 318	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881	27	1,25,279	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	1,37,896	7,26,920	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 622—121R., dated 24th March 1891.	No estimate can be framed at present.	* Includes 31 villages under the fluctuating system of assessment and excludes 7 *jágír* villages. A term of 20 years has been sanctioned. Part of the tahsíl was put under fluctuating assessment at the recent settlement. The fixed assessment of this part was estimated by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 30,000. The average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 28,616, including *khálsa* and *jágír* revenue.
	Budhláda...	1	„ 1856	„ 1888	32	1,096	„ 1888...	„ 1908 ...	20	1,684		Punjab Government letter No. 299, dated 13th December 1893.	Ditto ...	This tract, consisting of 14 *jágír* and one *khálsa* estate, was transferred to Hissár at the conclusion of the Karnál-Umballa Settlement. The revenue shown in columns 7, 11 and 12 includes *khálsa* revenue and service commutation.
	Rest of district, *viz.*, 4 Tahsíls, Hissár, Hánsi, Bhiwáni and Fatahabad.	666	„ 1863	„ 1890	27	4,24,376	„ 1890 ...	„ 1910 ...	20	5,92,021		Ditto ...	Ditto.	
	Total ...	985	...	...	...	5,50,751	...	...	...	7,31,601	7,26,920			

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				Period.			Revenue demand.				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
PART IV.—Settlements completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Rohtak ...	...	514	At various dates.	Rabi 1879	...	Rs. 8,83,077	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	Rs. 9,31,126	Rs. 9,28,544	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 476, dated 1st September 1882.	No estimate can be framed at present.	The demand in the first year of the new settlement was Rs. 9,31,126, but reductions were subsequently given in a certain number of villages These were in part temporary, and Rs. 5,167 were re-imposed from Kharíf 1889. Moreover, since settlement 12 estates have been removed from the fixed to the fluctuating system of assessment. The present assessment is exclusive of owner's rate estimated by the Settlement Officer, to amount to Rs. 1,17,179.
Gurgáon ...	...	1,264	About 1842	„ 1877	35	10,86,113	„ 1877...	„ 1907 ...	30	10,87,922	11,73,773	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 139—66-2, dated 29th April 1890.	Ditto ...	The former settlement was made at different dates for different parts of the district. The settlement introduced in 1877 raised the *khálsa* demand to Rs. 12,28,535, but the assessment of a large number of estates was revised in 1882-83 and reductions partly permanent and partly for a period of seven years ending Rabi 1889 were given. That period having expired the assessments were again considered and Rs. 79,000 were added to the demand for Kharíf 1889. Out of the demand of Rs. 11,73,773 as it originally stood for 1896-97, a reduction of Rs. 2,254 was made for 11 Khádir villages on account of Kharíf 1896.

Delhi ...	Part of Tahsíl Ballabgarh.	120	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1880...	16	8,96,189	Kharíf 1880...	Rabi 1909 ...	29	7,98,272	7,92,668	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 832—152-2, dated 9th December 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owners' rate estimated by the Settlement Officer to amount to Rs. 1,22,622 was imposed.
	Rest of district.	664	Rabi 1841...	Ditto ...	40									
	Total ...	784	...	...	...	8,96,189	...	...	...	7,98,272	7,92,668			
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	338	1,842	Rabi 1879...	37	4,43,587	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1909 ...	30	61,616	6,45,633	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 242—71-2, dated 28th April 1886.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement canal-irrigated lands were assessed at dry rates, and owners' rate estimated to amount to Rs. 1,04,000 yearly was imposed.
	Pánipat ...			„ 1878...	36		„ 1878...	„ 1908 ...		2,76,593				
	Indri ...	671	Kharíf 1855	Rabi 1886	31	2,67,756	„ 1886...	„ 1906 ...	20	81,788		Assessment confirmed for a period of 20 years in Punjab Government letter No. 270, dated 11th May 1894.	Ditto ...	The assessment in Indri was introduced in 1886, in Pehowa in 1887 and in Kaithal in 1888.
	Pehowa ...			„ 1887	32		„ 1887...	„ 1907 ...		34,422				
	Kaithal ...			„ 1888	33		„ 1888...	„ 1908 ...		1,84,057				
	Total ...	1,009	...	...	...	7,11,343	...	...	...	6,38,476	6,45,633			
Umballa ...	...	2,223	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1887 and Rabi 1888	34 35	7,53,930	Kharíf 1887... and Kharíf 1888...	Rabi 1907 ... „ 1908 ...	20	8,57,065	8,67,030	Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1801/162, dated 30th June 1894.	Ditto.	
Simla ...	...	23	At various dates.	Rabi 1883...	...	13,591	„ 1883...	„ 1913 ...	30	16,339	16,225	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 701—172-2, dated 13th October 1885.	Ditto.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*continued.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				*Period.*			*Revenue demand.*				
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
PART IV—Settlement completed and sanctioned—*continued.*														
Hoshiárpur ...	...	2,180	Kharíf 1851 „ 1852	Rabi 1881... „ 1884...	30 32	12,56,960	Kharíf 1881... „ 1884...	Rabi 1911 ... „ 1914 ...	30	13,59,527	13,27,807	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 250—109-2, dated 16th May 1890.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Jullundur ...	...	1,360	„ 1850 „ 1851	„ 1885...	34	12,28,179	„ 1885...	„ 1915 ...	30	13,72,486	13,77,358	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 244/213, dated 26th October 1892.	Ditto.	
Ludhiána ...	...	* 905	1850 to 1853	„ 1881... „ 1882...	30	7,96,025	„ 1881... „ 1882...	„ 1911 ... „ 1912 ...	30	9,15,793	9,24,770	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 490—66-5 R., dated 25th June 1890.	Ditto.	

	Fázilka ...	274	Kharíf 1853	Rabi 1881...	28	46,955	Kharíf 1881...	Rabi 1901 ...	20	78,366		Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 622—121-1 R., dated 24th March 1890.	Ditto ...	Fázilka was included in the Sirsa district, which was abolished in 1884 (see Sirsa above). Part of Fázilka is under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the fixed land revenue of this part at about Rs. 13,000, while the average income from fluctuating assessment has been Rs. 16,051 *khálsa*.
Ferozepore ...	Moga ...	789	,, 1853	Rabi 1887	34	4,18,967	,, 1887...	Rabi 1912 ...	25	6,34,246	8,78,049	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1084, dated 11th May 1893.	Ditto.	
	Zíra ...			,, 1888	35		,, 1888...	,, 1913 ...						
	Ferozepore			,, 1888	35		,, 1888...	,, 1913 ...						
	Muktsar ...	168	,, 1873	,, 1893	20	76,435	,, 1893...	,, 1913 ,,	20	98,380		Punjab Government No. 154, dated 19th February 1894.	Ditto.	
	Total ...	1,231	...	...	...	5,42,357	...	...	...	8,10,992	8,78,049			
Jhang	...	1,142	Kharíf 1856.	Rabi 1879...	23	2,81,695	Kharíf 1879...	Rabi 1899 ...	20	3,14,774	3,19,609	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 704—167-2, dated 14th October 1885.	Ditto ...	At the last settlement part of the district was put under fluctuating assessment. The Settlement Officer estimated the revenue of fluctuating estates at Rs. 39,910 (Settlement Report, paragraph 205). The average collections since settlement agree pretty closely with the estimate. The *tirni* income for 1896-97 was Rs. 74,057.
				Kharíf 1879			Rabi 1880 ...	Kharíf 1899...						
Lahore	4 Tahsíls ...	1,572	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1891	23	6,04,133	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	7,59,194	8,17,164	Punjab Government letter No. 789 S., dated 6th September 1894.	Ditto.	
				,, 1892	24		Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912 ..						
Amritsar	3 ,, ...	978	,, 1865	Rabi 1893...	27	8,34,426	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	10,21,980	10,24,788	Punjab Government letter No. 420 S., dated 19th July 1894.	Ditto.	
							Rabi 1893 ...	Kharíf 1912...						
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	637	,, 1865	Rabi	25	3,38,955	Kharíf 1890...	Rabi 1910 ...	20	3,98,058	13,95,884	Punjab Government No. 26, dated 5th January 1894.	Ditto ...	There is a fluctuating assessment on 37 Chhamb villages in Tahsil Gurdáspur, the average assessment of which may be taken as Rs. 4,166.
		63	,, 1878	1890.	12									
	Batála ...	495	,, 1865	Rabi 1889...	24	3,35,725	,, 1889...	,, 1909 ...	20	4,21,219				
	Shakargarh	747	,, 1865	Kharíf 1890	25	2,84,271	Rabi 1891 ...	Kharíf 1910...	20	3,59,292				
	Pathánkot	139	,, 1850	Rabi	41	1,95,144	Kharíf 1891...	Rabi 1911 ...	20	2,18,975				
		284	,, 1865	1891.	26									
	Total ...	2,365	...	...	...	11,54,095	...	...	...	13,97,544	13,95,884			
Siálkot	5 Tahsíls ...	2,525	Kharíf 1865	Kharíf 1891	26	12,28,470	Rabi 1892 ...	Kharíf 1912...	20	11,86,106	13,86,030	Punjab Government letter No. 209, dated 11th September 1896.	Ditto.	

STATEMENT No. XXXV—*concluded.*

CALENDAR OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Settlement last expired.				Settlement now current.							
			Period.				Period.		Revenue demand.					
District.	Pargana or Taluka.	Number of villages.	From	To	Total number of years.	Revenue demand.	From	To	Total number of years.	Of the first year of its currency.	Of the year now under report.	Reference to orders confirming Settlement referred to in columns 8 to 12.	Probable increase per cent. on amount in column 12 at next Settlement.	Remarks.
PART IV.—Settlement completed and sanctioned—*concluded.*														
						Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
Gujrát	...	1,425	Kharíf 1868	Rabi 1890...	22	6,70,201	Kharíf 1891 Rabi 1893 ...	Rabi 1911 ... Kharíf 1912	20	7,26,424	7,75,489	Punjab Government No. 3333, dated 9th July 1894.	No estimate can be framed at present.	
Gujránwála	4 Tahsíls ...	1,172	Kharíf 1867 „ 1868	Rabi 1890	....	5,62,724	Kharíf 1892 Rabi 1894 ...	Rabi 1912 ... Kharíf 1903...	20 10	6,54,220	7,13,307	Punjab Government No. 57, dated 6th March 1896.		
Shahpur	...	859	Various dates	Kharíf 1889	...	3,95,359	Rabi 1891 ... „ 1893 ...	Kharíf 1910 „ 1912	20	5,03,391	5,52,004	Punjab Government No. 38, dated 26th February 1895.	Ditto.	
Ráwalpindi	7 Tahsíls ...	1,703	Kharíf 1864	Rabi 1885...	21	6,88,820	Kharíf 1885...	Rabi 1905 ...	20	9,20,670	9,09,802	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1140—137, dated 16th May 1893.	Ditto.	
Hazára	...	936	1852 ...	„ 1872 ...	20	1,61,958	„ 1872...	„ 1902 ...	30	2,21,155	2,27,318	Punjab Government No. 2376, dated 23rd December 1875.	Ditto.	
Kohát	...	327	Kharíf 1863	„ 1881 ...	18	95,583	„ 1881...	„ 1901 ...	20	88,006	86,867	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1039, dated 9th June 1886. Punjab Government No. 348, dated 15th July 1890, as regards the Barak Tappa of Teri.		The figures in columns 7 and 12 include the quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 paid by the Nawáb of Teri; while those in column 11 include Rs. 18,000 only paid by the Nawáb during the first year of the currency of the present settlement. Remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 16,000 were given at last settlement to border villages. The figures in columns 11 and 12 exclude these remissions.

														The settlement of the Seni Khuram and Teri Tappás of the Teri tahsíl has lately been completed; no increase to *khálsa* revenue has accrued from the same, as the whole of this tahsíl is held in perpetuity by the Khan of Teri for the time being on an *istamrári* tenure entailing payment of annual quit rent of Rs. 20,000 which has been reduced to Rs. 18,000 till the next settlement in 1901,—*vide* Deputy Secretary to Government of India (Foreign Department) No. 1217 B. of 30th March 1895, to Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.
Bannu	...	488	Summary	Settlement	...	3,33,728, including *jágír*.	Kharíf 1877...	Rabi 1907 ...	30	3,18,242	3,31,440	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 430, dated 29th October 1884.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *sailáb* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average *khálsa* income since settlement has been Rs. 83,149.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	834	Various dates.	Rabi 1877...	...	4,43,319	„ 1878...	„ 1898 ...	20	2,46,161	1,55,924	Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 588, dated 6th December 1884.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the *dáman* and *sailáb* lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average collections under this head have been Rs. 2,44,427 excluding *jágír*.
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh.	694	1860 ...	„ 1879...	20	5,12,912	Kharíf 1879 and Kharíf 1878-79.	„ 1899 ...	20	5,76,017	3,93,238	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 94—48-1, dated 17th February 1886.	Ditto ...	At last settlement the riverain lands were put under fluctuating assessment. The average income has been Rs. 1,66,512 excluding assigned revenue.
	Alipur ...							„ 1898 ...						
	Sanáwán ...													
Total Part IV ...	...	29,498	...	...	...	1,66,85,948	...	...	...	1,84,53,483	1,87,47,641			

ABSTRACT.

Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part II	...	1,556	...	...	...	13,26,223	...	...	...	15,21,515	15,14,796
Part III	...	4,769	...	...	...	18,80,708	...	...	...	...	...
Part IV	...	29,498	...	...	...	1,66,85,948	...	...	...	1,84,53,483	1,87,47,641

STATEMENT No. XXXVI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF LITIGATION TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER 1896 AND ENDING ON 30th SEPTEMBER 1897.

Division.	District.	Class of cases.	Number for disposal.	STATE, PLAINTIFF OR APPELLANT. Decided. For.	Against. Partly.	Against. Totally.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Pending.	Number for disposal.	STATE, DEFENDANT OR RESPONDENT. Decided. For.	Against. Partly.	Against. Totally.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Pending.	District.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
DELHI.	Delhi ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.	DELHI.
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Reference side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
		Revision ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hissár ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Hissár.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
	Umballa ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	Umballa.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
	Simla ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	Simla.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur ...	Original suits	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	Jullundur	JULLUNDUR.
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ludhiána ...	Revision ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.	
	Ferozepore ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Ferozepore.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kángra ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	Kángra.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
		Revision ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	Original suits	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	Lahore.	LAHORE.
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	3		
		Revisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...		
	Montgomery	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jhang ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Jhang.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	Ráwalpindi.	RAWALPINDI.
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3		
	Gujrát ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	Gujrát.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jhelum ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Jhelum.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Pesháwar.	PESHAWAR.
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Further appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
		Revisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
DERAJAT.	D. G. Khan ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	D. G. Khan.	DERAJAT.
		Further appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
	Bannu ...	Original suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Bannu.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	Original suits	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	33	17	1	...	3	2	10	Total.	
		First appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	8		
		Further appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1		
		Revisions ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	1		
		Reference side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		

STATEMENT No. XXXVII.

STATEMENT OF DECREES PASSED IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST OCTOBER 1896, AND ENDING ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897, AND SHOWING PAST AND PRESENT REALIZATIONS AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF DECREES PASSED IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR
REALIZATIONS AND THE AMOUUNT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
District.	Name of suit.	Date of decree.	Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1896.		Amount decreed during the year.		Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karnal ...	Haidar Bakhsh *v.* The Secretary of State	4-12-94	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0
	Total	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0
Hissar ...	Hassan Ali *v.* The Secretary of State	28-5-94	...	12 8 0	...	...	...	12 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	...	12 8 0	...	...	...	12 8 0
	Chiman Lál *v.* The Secretary of State	12-3-96	...	271 0 0	...	...	3 5 9	274 5 9
	Total	...	...	296 0 0	...	...	3 5 9	299 5 9
Umballa ...	Rádha Raman Coondoo *v.* The Secretary of State ...	21-2-96	...	70 4 9	...	...	...	70 4 9
	Secretary of State *v.* Chiman Lál	19-12-96	...	...	...	274 5 9	...	274 5 9
	Tulsi Rám *v.* The Secretary of State	24-12-96	...	...	...	177 4 8	2 0 0	179 4 8
	Jíwan, &c., *v.* The Secretary of State	17-4-97	...	...	...	37 0 0	...	37 0 0
	Ditto ditto ...	30-4-97	...	...	...	34 0 0	...	34 0 0
	Gobind Lál *v.* The Secretary of State	15-8-97	...	...	...	38 11 0	...	38 11 0
	Total	...	...	70 4 9	...	561 5 5	2 0 0	633 10 2
Kangra ...	Samand Khan *v.* The Secretary of State	12-10-96	...	...	...	167 12 0	...	167 12 0
	Total	...	...	...	...	167 12 0	...	167 12 0
Ludhiana ...	Gopál Chand *v.* The Secretary of State	28-11-92	...	8 1 3	...	...	...	8 1 3
	Mussammát Ralli *v.* The Secretary of State	24-11-93	...	113 11 3	...	...	...	113 11 3
	Total	...	...	121 12 6	...	...	...	121 12 6

No. XXXVII.

COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER 1896, AND ENDING ON 30th SEPTEMBER 1897, AND SHOWING PAST AND PRESENT OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

8				9		10		11		
Amount realized				Total amount realized.		Amount remitted.		Amount outstanding at the end of the year, *viz.* (on 30th September 1897).		District.
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	..	...	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	....	...	...	...	Karnal.
...	...	...	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	Hissar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	
...	...	...	274 5 9	...	274 5 9	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	274 5 9	...	274 5 9	...	...	...	25 0 0	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 4 9	Umballa.
...	...	...	274 5 9	...	274 5 9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	179 4 8	...	179 4 8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 11 0	
...	...	...	453 10 5	...	453 10 0	...	...	...	179 15 9	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 12 0	Kangra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 12 0	Total.
...	79 0 0	...	8 1 3	...	87 1 3	...	...	...	...	Ludhiana.
...	13 5 0	...	...	...	13 5 0	...	113 11 3	...	...	
...	92 5 0	...	8 1 3	...	100 6 3	..	113 11 3	...	...	Total.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
District	Name of suit.	Date of decree.	Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1896.		Amount decreed during the year.		Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lahore ...	Secretary of State *v.* F. Beaty	17-5-93	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0
	Secretary of State *v.* P. Morton	17-6-93	105 4 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	114 4 0
	Haq Ali Shah *v.* The Secretary of State	14-2-94	...	27 8 0	...	...	...	27 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	23-1-95	...	25 8 0	...	...	...	25 8 0
	Harjas Rái *v.* The Secretary of State	30-7-94	...	49 8 0	...	...	...	49 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	12-1-95	...	49 8 0	...	...	...	49 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	11-6-95	...	49 0 0	...	...	...	49 8 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Amír Shah	17-6-93	408 12 0	...	...	...	...	408 12 0
	Ahmad Yár Khan *v.* The Secretary of State ...	7-6-95	...	3,002 8 0	...	...	...	3,002 8 0
	Secretary of State *v.* H. Kelly	26-10-96	...	...	4 0 0	0 10 0	...	4 10 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Mr. Wales	26-10-96	...	...	5 0 0	0 10 0	...	5 10 0
	Charágh Dín and others *v.* The Secretary of State ...	25-5-97	...	...	...	75 9 0	...	75 9 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Bassa...	2-7-97	...	...	100 0 0	9 12 0	...	109 12 0
	Ishar *v.* The Secretary of State	28-9-97	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0
	Harjas Rái *v.* The Secretary of State	8-13-96	...	...	...	37 0 0	...	37 0 0
	Total	...	514 0 0	3,214 0 0	109 0 0	124 1 0	...	3,961 1 0

No. XXXVII—*continued.*

8				9		10		11		
Amount realized				Total amount realized.		Amount remitted.		Amount outstanding at the end of the year, *viz.* (on 30th September 1897).		District.
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	105 4 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	25 8 0	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	408 12 0	...	...	...	Lahore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,002 8 0	
...	...	4	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	
...	...	5	0 10 0	5 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 9 0	
...	...	9	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	91 0 0	9 12 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0 0	
...	...	18	0 10 0	18 0 0	0 10 0	408 12 0	...	196 4 0	3,337 7 0	Total.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4		5		6	7
District.	Name of suit.	Date of decree.	Balance outstanding from previous years on the 1st October 1896.		Amount decreed during the year.		Costs incurred in execution of decree.	Total amount due to Government.
			Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gujranwala	Muhammad Dín *v.* The Secretary of State	9-5-95	...	10 13 0	...	...	...	10 13 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Moti Begum	31-7-93	...	707 0 0	...	...	...	707 0 0
	Secretary of State *v.* Kirpa Rám	30-6-93	...	357 0 0	...	...	...	357 0 0
	Total	...	...	1,074 13 0	...	...	...	1,074 13 0
Sialkot ...	Nathu *v.* The Secretary of State	31-8-94	...	12 6 8	...	...	...	12 6 8
	Total	...	...	12 6 8	...	...	...	12 6 8
Rawalpindi	Gurmukh Singh *v.* The Secretary of State	30-3-96	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	1,777 2 0
	Total	...	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	1,777 2 0
Gujrat ...	Fazla and others *v.* The Secretary of State	9-11-96	...	...	...	3 15 0	...	3 15 0
	Parmeshri Dás *v.* The Secretary of State	23-6-97	...	...	...	55 8 0	...	55 8 0
	Ditto ditto ...	15-6-97	...	...	...	104 1 6	...	104 1 6
	Total	...	...	...	...	163 8 6	...	163 8 6
Hazara ...	Mír Ali *v.* The Secretary of State	29-8-95	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
	Total	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0
Peshawar ...	Kázi Muhammad Ján *v.* The Secretary of State ...	30-11-92	...	399 0 0	...	...	...	399 0 0
	Kázi Abdul Rab *v.* The Secretary of State ...	30-4-94	...	350 0 0	...	...	...	350 0 0
	Total	...	...	749 0 0	...	...	...	749 0 0
	Grand Total	...	514 0 0	7,323 14 11	109 0 0	1,016 10 11	5 5 9	8,968 15 7

LIBRARY

No. XXXVII—*concluded.*

8				9		10		11		
Amount realized.				Total amount realized.		Amount remitted.		Amount outstanding at the end of the year, *viz.* (on 30th September 1897).		District.
In previous years.		*In present year.*								
Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	Principal.	Costs.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707 0 0	Gujranwala.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074 13 0	Total.
...	3 9 4	...	12 0 0	...	15 9 4	...	...	...	0 6 8	Sialkot.
...	3 9 4	...	12 0 0	...	15 9 4	...	...	...	0 6 8	Total.
...	...	...	1,777 2 0	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	...	Rawalpindi.
...	...	...	1,777 2 0	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	...	Total.
...	...	...	3 15 0	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 8 0	Gujrat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 1 6	
...	...	...	3 15 0	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	159 9 6	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	Hazara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 0 0	Peshawar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0 0	...	350 0 0	Total.
...	95 14 4	18	2,532 4 5	18 0 0	2,628 2 9	414 12 0	512 11 3	196 4 0	5,294 15 11	Grand Total

STATEMENT No. XXXVIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT EXPENDED IN LITIGATION AS CONTRASTED WITH THE SUMS ACTUALLY REALIZED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER DECREES OF COURT IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST OCTOBER 1896 AND ENDING ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

District.	Nature of Receipts.						Nature of Disbursements.							District.
	Principal sums realized for Government in Judicial Proceedings.	Costs realized in all actions either for or against Government.	Costs in Privy Council appeals realized.	Costs in pauper suits realized.	Stamp fees in pauper suits realized.	Total Receipts.	*Amount disbursed by Government in Judicial Proceedings on account of* Principal.	*Amount disbursed by Government in Judicial Proceedings on account of* Costs.	Expended in prosecuting suits in Court.	Expended in defending suits in Court.	Advanced in Privy Council Appeals.	Miscellaneous disbursements on account of Judicial Proceedings.	Total Disbursements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Delhi	...	...	...	...	261 8 0	261 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi.
Hissár	...	274 5 9	...	...	115 0 0	389 5 9	14 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 1 0	Hissár.
Karnál	...	7 1 0	...	...	...	7 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnál.
Umballa	...	492 5 5	...	39 6 0	...	531 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Umballa.
Ludhiána	...	8 1 3	...	...	508 8 0	516 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ludhiána.
Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 0 0	...	...	53 0 0	Kángra.
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	95 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshiárpur.
Lahore	18 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	18 10 0	...	...	87 0 0	...	...	...	87 0 0	Lahore.
Ráwalpindi	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	1,777 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ráwalpindi.
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 6 6	...	...	196 6 6	Bannu.
Gujrát	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujrát.
Total ...	18 0 0	2,563 8 5	...	39 6 0	980 0 0	3,600 14 5	14 1 0	...	87 0 0	249 6 6	...	...	350 7 6	Total.

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